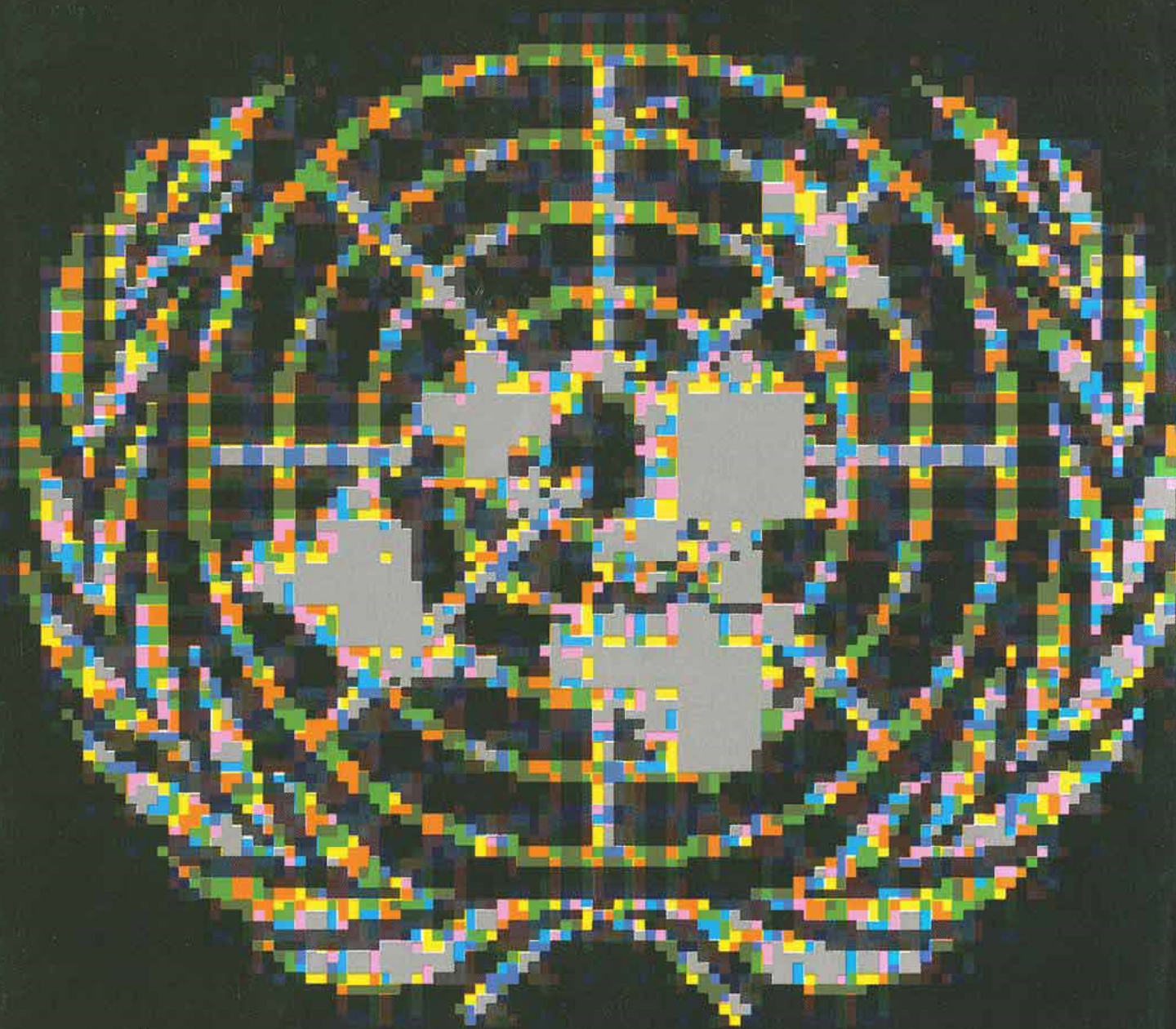


Yearbook of the United Nations



1986

**YEARBOOK OF THE
UNITED NATIONS
1986**

Volume 40

YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS 1986

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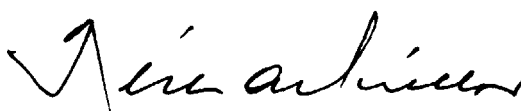
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Foreword

THIS VOLUME is much more than a random collection of dry facts—it is one more chapter in a vital and dynamic record. Like all good records, the Yearbook of the United Nations has its own drama and significance, and this may be particularly so for this volume in which the first signs of the prelude to the end of the cold war are already perceptible.

The year 1986 saw certain specific events that were immediately recognized as having consequences which would continue and expand in future years. The adoption of a declaration on the right to development was given practical meaning by a special session of the General Assembly on Africa, which revealed an evolving but already far-advanced agreement among Member States on the fundamentals of economic and social development. There was also the beginning of the effort to achieve a cease-fire in the war between Iran and Iraq.

These are but two among many examples contained in this Yearbook, of the United Nations at work in support of the goals, ideals and hopes of humanity. This volume is for any reader who wishes to know how the nations of the world make use of the United Nations to feed children, end conflicts, protect refugees, promote human rights and preserve the environment. He or she will find here accounts of people helping people, of diplomacy, and of successes and set-backs. Yet through all the crowded happenings and complex issues, the trend of the international efforts and events is clearly towards a world of peace, justice and human dignity to which we are committed under the United Nations Charter.



Javier PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR
Secretary-General

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About the 1986 edition of the Yearbook

The 1986 YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS has been designed as a reference tool for use by all who might need readily available information on a particular activity of the United Nations system. It covers, during a calendar year, the main activities of the United Nations (Part One) and those of each related organization in the United Nations system (Part Two).

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

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

Structure and scope of articles

Presented under each topical heading is a summary of pertinent United Nations activities, including those of intergovernmental and expert bodies, major reports, Secretariat activities, and the views of States in written communications. The 1986 edition also gives the position of those States explaining their votes in the principal organs of the Organization. Such explanations are generally given when a recorded vote was taken. At the end of each chapter or subchapter is a list of REFERENCES, linked by numerical indicators to the text. These references indicate document symbols, previous Yearbook volumes supplying additional information, and previous resolutions and/or decisions by the principal United Nations organs. The Yearbook covers the following:

Activities of United Nations bodies. All resolutions, decisions and other major activities of the principal organs and, where applicable, those of subsidiary bodies are either reproduced or summarized in the respective articles. The texts of all resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council, with information on their adoption, are reproduced or summarized under the relevant topic. Where mention is made of other resolutions and decisions, highlighted in bold-face type, the full text or summary can be found by using the INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS at the end of this volume. **Major reports.** Most 1986 reports of the Secretary-General, along with selected reports from other United Nations sources, such as seminars and working groups, are summarized briefly. The document symbols of all reports cited appear in the REFERENCES.

Secretariat activities. The operational activities of the United Nations for development and humanitarian assistance are described under the relevant topics. For all major activities financed outside the United Nations regular budget, information is given on contributions and on expenditures. Financial data are generally obtained from the audited accounts prepared for each fund, and cover the 1986 calendar year unless otherwise specified.

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

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

Related intergovernmental organizations. Part Two of the Yearbook briefly describes the 1986 activities of each specialized agency, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, based on information prepared by them.

Texts

The Yearbook reproduces the texts of all resolutions and decisions of a substantive nature adopted in 1986 by the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council. These texts are followed by the procedural details giving: date of adoption, meeting number and vote totals (in favour-against-abstaining); information on their approval by a sessional or subsidiary body prior to final adoption, with document symbols of drafts, approved amendments and committee reports; and a list of sponsors. Also given are the document symbols of any financial implications and relevant meeting numbers. Details of any recorded or roll-call vote on the resolution/decision as a whole also follow the text. The texts of resolutions and decisions of a purely procedural nature are not reproduced, but are summarized and their numbers given in bold type.

Terminology

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

How to find information in the Yearbook

The 1986 edition has been designed to enable the user to locate information on United Nations activities in a number of ways.

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

By body: Although the Yearbook is oriented mainly by subject rather than by body, surveys of the work of many bodies appear under the topic of their main concern. For the principal organs, APPENDIX IV gives the agenda for each 1986 session. The members, officers, and date and place of sessions of each body are given in APPENDIX III. The SUBJECT INDEX lists bodies by the key word(s) of their formal title: "Apartheid, Special Committee against".

By resolution and decision number: A numerical list of all resolutions and substantive decisions adopted in 1986 by the principal organs, with page numbers for their text, appears in the final pages of this volume.

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

Other information: The 1986 report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization is reproduced, beginning on page 3. A list of Member States, with their dates of admission to the United Nations, comprises APPENDIX I. The Charter of the United Nations, including the Statute of the International Court of Justice, is in APPENDIX II. An INDEX OF NAMES follows the SUBJECT INDEX.

ABBREVIATIONS COMMONLY USED IN THE YEARBOOK

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

EXPLANATORY NOTE ON DOCUMENTS

References at the end of each article in Part One of this volume give the symbols of the main documents issued in 1986 on the topic, arranged in the order in which they are referred to in the text. The following is a guide to the principal document symbols:

A/- refers to documents of the General Assembly, numbered in separate series by session. Thus, A/41/- refers to documents issued for consideration at the forty-first session, beginning with A/41/1. Documents of special and emergency special sessions are identified as A/S- and A/ES-, followed by the session number.

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

E/- refers to documents of the Economic and Social Council, numbered in separate series by year. Thus, E/1986/- refers to documents issued for consideration by the Council at its 1986 sessions, beginning with E/1986/1. E/AC.-, E/C.- and E/CN.-, followed by identifying numbers, refer to documents of the Council's subsidiary ad hoc bodies, committees and commissions. For example, E/C.1/-, E/C.2/- and E/C.3/- refer to documents of the Council's sessional committees, namely, the First (Economic), Second (Social) and Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committees, respectively; E/CN.5/- refers to documents of the Council's Commission for Social Development, E/CN.7/-, to documents of its Committee on Natural Resources. E/ICEF/- documents are those of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Symbols for the Council's resolutions and decisions, since 1978, consist of two arabic numerals: the first indicates the year of adoption and the second, the sequential number in the series. There are two series: one for resolutions, beginning with 1 (resolution 1986/1); and one for decisions, beginning, since 1983, with 101 (decision 1986/101).

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

T/- refers to documents of the Trusteeship Council. Its resolutions are numbered consecutively, with the session at which they were adopted indicated by Roman numerals, e.g. resolution 2181(LIII) of the fifty-third session. The Council's decisions are not numbered.

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

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

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

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

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

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

United Nations sales publications each carry a sales number with the following components separated by periods: a capital letter indicating the language(s) of the publication; two arabic numerals indicating the year; a Roman numeral indicating the subject category; a capital letter indicating a subdivision of the category, if any; and an arabic numeral indicating the number of the publication within the category. Examples: E.86.V.4; E/F/R.86.II.E.8; E.86.IX.3.

PART ONE

United Nations

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

Following is the Secretary-General's report on the work of the Organization, submitted to the General Assembly and dated 9 September 1986. The Assembly took note of it on 3 November (**decision 41/410**).

In 1985, the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations was marked with a far-reaching and rigorous examination of the role the Organization has played during 40 years of epochal change. While opinions differed as to the strengths and weaknesses in the performance of the Organization, there was notable unanimity in acknowledging the continuing validity of the principles of the United Nations Charter and the need to strengthen the United Nations so that it might better meet the needs of the future. In my own statement to the Commemorative Session I suggested that the impressive observance of the anniversary had set the stage for a fresh beginning in efforts to overcome stalemates on major issues and in strengthening that structure for international co-operation which is the United Nations. I cautioned, however, that devotion to the principles of the Charter needed to express itself in concrete action and not only in rhetoric.

Regrettably, in marked contrast to sentiments expressed during the fortieth anniversary, 1986 has witnessed the United Nations subjected to a severe crisis challenging its solvency and viability. Precisely at the time when renewed efforts have been called for to strengthen the Organization, its work has been shadowed by financial difficulties resulting primarily from the failure of Member States to meet obligations flowing from the Charter. It is essential to lift this cloud so that the United Nations can, both now and in the longer term, be that strong constructive force in world affairs that is vitally needed in our increasingly interdependent world. The strengthening and revitalization of the present structure of multilateral institutions is critical to the resolution of problems confronting the international community relating to peace, security and development. To ignore this necessity is to imperil the future prospects of a better world.

Various factors have contributed to the present difficulties of many multilateral organizations. We are still adjusting to the new and uneasy distribution of forces in the world resulting from the Second World War, from the revolution of decolonization, from demographic and technological changes, from the mixed patterns of global development and, of

course, from the advent of nuclear weapons. The United Nations is representative of this complexity, often simplistically explained in terms of the "North" and "South", "East" and "West" or the "Third, Second and First Worlds". The United Nations should be, and is, a central element in bringing, through peaceful means, the necessary adjustments in the precarious relationships involved. The intractability of many problems, however, and the altered structure of the world community have given rise in some quarters to a sense of considerable frustration and even a misplaced nostalgia for earlier and simpler times. A trend has been evident towards unilateralism and away from the emphasis on multilateral problem-solving characteristic of the post-War period.

The United Nations system has not always been effective in counteracting such tendencies. Nor has there been the kind of intense international crisis, such as we last faced in 1973, which reminds Member States of the crucial value of the United Nations in times of Great Power confrontation. Yet in a world where the destinies of all countries are almost certain to become ever more closely linked, there can be no substitute for an effective multilateral system in the maintenance of international peace and security and in the co-operative management of global problems. It is in looking ahead at the characteristics of the future world society as they are now emerging that we can most clearly perceive the increasing need for effectively structured multilateral co-operation.

For this reason, I believe that the present time should be propitious for renewal and revitalization of the international system. The upheavals and fundamental changes of the post-War decades have begun to settle into a more discernible and coherent pattern. For all the differences of ideology and practice, we are witnessing the emergence of a widening constituency of basically pragmatic Governments with a firm grasp of the economic, social and technological characteristics of our time as well as of its more traditional political and military aspects. I believe that this constituency can, and will, play an important part in the rationalization and strengthening of the multilateral system. This, moreover, by unanimous decision of the General Assembly, is the International Year of Peace, a major purpose of which is to encourage the strengthening of the United Nations as a central element in assuring peace in the coming decades.

In this perspective, I believe it useful to look ahead, in this final report of my five-year term as Secretary-General, and to examine the performance and the potential of the United Nations in terms of those present problems which are likely to endure and of the new demands which the future will pose.

* * *

If we are to rise to the challenge of the future, it is surely of the highest importance to bring to an early end those conflicts which have long brought terrible tragedy to the countries and people directly involved and inhibited the growth of international confidence needed for the resolution of broader global problems.

Let us look briefly at the conflict situations of 1986:

In the Middle East, despite efforts from many sides to advance the search for a just and lasting settlement, there is at present an alarming absence of a generally acceptable and active negotiating process. Experience shows all too clearly that such a stalemate encourages resort to extremism and risks the recurrence of wider violence. A way must be found to initiate, as soon as possible, a negotiating process with the participation of all concerned. I still believe that the machinery of the United Nations, suitably adapted if necessary, can be a useful and acceptable framework for this purpose. There is now a wide measure of agreement that peace in the Middle East can best be achieved through a comprehensive settlement that would cover all aspects of the conflict, including the question of Palestine. This, and the common ground in the various proposals that have been made, should provide the basis for substantive negotiations.

The United Nations has, of course, been intensively engaged in the Middle East in an effort to maintain some degree of stability and thus promote the achievement of a settlement. This effort has not been without heavy cost. During the current year, the United Nations peace-keeping force in Lebanon has pursued its duties under constant and growing danger. Brave soldiers have lost their lives as they carried out their mission of peace. I wish to pay tribute to the dedication, fortitude and discipline of the contingents of all the peace-keeping forces in the region and to express appreciation to all the countries that have contributed soldiers and logistic support to these operations. These forces serve a vital purpose: they serve to reduce and mitigate violence and to create, or preserve, conditions in which peace may be sought. Their sacrifices impose an obligation on all of the parties concerned to work constructively and compassionately for stability and peace in the region, an obligation that includes refraining from hostile actions and co-operating unreservedly with the peace-keeping forces in the service of the mandates entrusted to them

by the Security Council. It is particularly important at this difficult time that these peace-keeping operations should continue to receive the support of the Security Council—in particular, of all its permanent members. I would add that the vital work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East has also had to be carried out under extremely difficult circumstances. The work has gone ahead, however, as it must, and continues to merit, and need, the financial support of all States.

The United Nations continues to be engaged in intensive efforts towards a negotiated solution of the situation relating to Afghanistan. While valuable progress has been made, I must emphasize that delays in the successful conclusion of these negotiations can only aggravate the suffering of the Afghan people. Political decisions of considerable importance have to be taken if this diplomatic process is to yield positive results. Such results would also favourably affect a far wider range of international relationships.

The Secretary-General's long-standing good offices on the Cyprus problem have reached a critical stage. It has not been possible, however, to take the steps towards a settlement that were suggested in the draft framework agreement that I presented to the parties this past spring. Various recent events and the absence of forward movement have regrettably contributed to an increase of tension on the island. The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus plays a vital role in keeping this under control. To assure this role as long as it may be required, it is essential that a satisfactory solution be found to the Force's financial difficulties. Meanwhile, I expect to meet with both sides during the forthcoming weeks and I sincerely hope that we will find a way to build upon the enormous amount of work devoted to the search for an overall solution of this problem.

The United Nations has also been extensively involved in the efforts undertaken at various levels to resolve the question of Kampuchea and improve the situation in South-East Asia as a whole. These efforts have not so far met with success, although the humanitarian assistance extended by the Organization has done much to alleviate the plight of the Kampuchean people. Last year, I visited the region with the objective of encouraging progress towards a comprehensive political settlement. Since then, some convergence has emerged on the basic objectives of such a settlement, but significant differences persist on the ways to achieve them and on the procedure for negotiations. I believe that there can be no military solution. Confrontation must ultimately give way to a process of genuine negotiations without pre-conditions. I am also convinced that, with the co-operation of those concerned, the good offices of the Secretary-General can be used to facilitate the initiation of this process and con-

tribute to the restoration of peace and stability in this region that has endured such long suffering.

The situation in Central America has steadily deteriorated with the increasing intrusion of conflicting ideologies, the attempts to impose unilateral solutions to the problems of the region and the resort to force. The tireless efforts of the Contadora Group, with the more recent backing of the Support Group, have helped in preventing the outbreak of a generalized conflict, but agreement which would bring peace to the region is yet to be achieved. I believe that only by insulating the Central American situation from the East-West conflict and seeking a Latin American solution that takes account of the economic and social needs of the area can a genuine settlement be achieved. This requires the support of all countries with interests in the region.

The prolonged war between Iran and Iraq, with its mounting and fearful toll of young lives, is a source of deep distress and of perilous tensions in the region. It poses, too, an ever-present risk of expansion. The United Nations has been able to lessen to some extent the cruellest aspects of this conflict. It has not, however, found the means to bring the war to an end. I recall with gratitude, in this connection, the dedicated service of the late Olof Palme who did all in his power as representative of the Secretary-General to restore peace. Unflagging efforts must continue towards that objective, but far-sightedness on both sides constitutes a decisive and inescapable condition for the success of such efforts.

The United Nations is frequently criticized for failing to prevent or end the conflicts I have mentioned, as well as the many others that have broken out since its establishment. Such criticism often fails to take account of the most useful work done by the United Nations in helping to limit the expansion of conflict and in providing the possibility for negotiations or debate, which can reduce the inclination towards armed exchange. Still, there is no doubt that the inability of the United Nations to avoid, or resolve, many of the armed conflicts between Member States seriously affects the credibility of the Organization in the eyes of the public on whose support the vitality of the United Nations ultimately depends. No serious assessment of the potential of the Organization for the future can omit this basic shortcoming and the reasons for it.

I have sought in my previous annual reports to the General Assembly to suggest measures which might make the United Nations—and one must speak in this regard primarily of the Security Council—more effective in dealing with the threat, as well as the reality, of armed conflict. Essentially two requirements must be met: first, the permanent members of the Security Council, especially the two most powerful, must perceive that, notwithstanding bilateral differences and distrust, it is in their national interest to co-operate within the Security Council

and, within this framework, to apply their collective influence to the resolution of regional disputes. Secondly, all Member States must perceive in far greater measure that the existence of an authoritative and representative international organ capable of maintaining peace and security is in their individual as well as the common interest and that, therefore, its decisions must be respected.

Both of these aims, of course, would be achieved through universal compliance with the provisions and intent of the Charter. We have thus seen the fortunate outcome when, recently, two Member States, France and New Zealand, in faithful accord with Chapter VI of the Charter, turned to the United Nations Secretary-General for assistance in resolving a dispute that had seriously disrupted their relations. Earlier, in the spirit of this same Chapter, two permanent members of the Security Council, China and the United Kingdom, in statesmanlike fashion, reached a far-sighted agreement on the future of Hong Kong. I believe, too, that the co-operative efforts of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations in seeking a settlement to the Western Sahara problem, as recommended by the General Assembly in resolution 40/50 of 2 December 1985, show the value of expanded collaboration between regional organizations and the United Nations in dealing with regional disputes.

The General Assembly, of course, also has an important role in developing the conditions for regional and global peace. In order to enhance its effectiveness in the years that lie ahead, some modification in the Assembly's own working methods may be desirable. It is, I believe, the general experience that the important purposes of the Assembly under the Charter are seldom served by intemperate rhetoric or excessive repetition. The Presidents of the General Assembly who met on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary agreed on most practical suggestions which the Assembly should seriously consider and act upon.

* * *

The common well-being of the world's population will depend heavily in the remaining years of this century on the success achieved in global development and in the reduction of the disparity in the conditions of life within the international community. The adverse effects of inadequate development will not be limited in the future to the poorer countries. It will be increasingly universal. For instance, we see at present the wide impact of the external debt problem. Solutions are needed in the interest of creditor and debtor nations alike. The problem has unavoidable human dimensions in both. To take another example, it is already evident that high population growth in areas of limited employment opportunities will encourage, and even impel, massive

migration to areas offering better expectations. In an eventuality of this nature the stability of the developing and developed countries become ever more interdependent.

As this interdependence is increasingly recognized, it has resulted paradoxically in some ambivalence with regard to multilateral economic co-operation. Many countries feel that greater interdependence results in diminished control over their own destinies. The balance of interests among domestic groups can be, and has been, disturbed by the very rapidity with which interdependence has grown. These currents are reflected in the difficulties being encountered by multilateral organizations in dealing with the very serious problems of the global economy. But the problems of interdependence will neither go away nor lend themselves to unilateral handling. If the world economy is to return and hold to the path of healthy and well-spread growth and development, policy and systemic measures are necessary in the interrelated areas of money, finance, debt and trade.

These measures can only be successfully planned and implemented on a multilateral basis. Therefore the role of multilateral organizations is bound to be of critical importance. This imposes on them a heavy responsibility to combine their capacities in co-ordinated programmes. The Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its mandate under the Charter, needs to take the lead in assuring the co-ordinated application of resources to the most urgent economic problems on both a global and regional basis. I would emphasize in this connection that, while there are specialized forums to deal with sectoral issues, the role of the United Nations is unique and important: it provides a universal forum in which these issues can be considered in an interrelated manner within a comprehensive context; and it can provide, if correctly utilized, the necessary political impulse for concerted action by States.

In order to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to exercise clear leadership in the economic area, it would be extremely helpful if Member States could agree on a practical means of identifying those issues which are relatively more important and timely for intergovernmental consideration. In this way the dissipation of attention and resources that occurs at present in repetitive deliberations in the United Nations on an ever-expanding range of issues could be avoided. I would suggest, with this in mind, that consideration be given to convening a short ministerial session of the Economic and Social Council to identify the subjects in the economic field that should receive priority attention during a given period of time. Should such a meeting be held, I believe it will be useful to keep in mind the large degree of consensus which now exists on practical ways of revitalizing development and accelerating growth. Specific policies and measures which would

achieve these objectives should be identified and agreed upon. In this regard, I am gratified to note that Governments are proceeding constructively in preparations for the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The recent special session of the General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa showed in a most positive way the results that can be achieved through multilateral co-operation when commonly agreed objectives are brought into a cohesive multilateral approach. The necessary follow-up action to this session must be pursued energetically by Governments as well as intergovernmental bodies. If this is done, there is every reason to expect that the present disparity between growth rates in Africa and the other regions of the world will be substantially reduced before the end of the century. In opening up this prospect the United Nations has decisively demonstrated both the special potential of multilateral co-operation on a broad problem transcending national boundaries and its capacity, as a universal organization, to mobilize such co-operation now and in the future.

* * *

The continuing technological revolution has brought change to almost all aspects of human existence. It provides hope that the essential global development to which I have alluded can be achieved. But it also raises the profound question of whether the international community has the aggregate ability to manage safely, and to common advantage, the inventions of the human mind. The United Nations needs here to pursue three broad objectives: to assist in bringing the relevant new technologies to all countries where they can be of use in promoting development; to encourage the widest possible co-operation in dealing with the dangers as well as the advantages inherent in technological advances; and to provide the multilateral structure for the management of possible adverse consequences of the new technologies, which may affect the international community as a whole. There have been promising multilateral achievements in each of these areas. They should be pursued and expanded.

The International Atomic Energy Agency, which throughout its existence has demonstrated the effectiveness of multilateral co-operation in promoting and monitoring the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, this year is playing an essential role in enhancing international co-operation in the field of nuclear safety to prevent nuclear accidents or mitigate the effects should such an accident occur. Government experts completed by consensus this August two draft conventions on early notification and emergency mutual assistance for adoption at a special session of the General Conference of IAEA. There have been suggestions that the role and activities of IAEA

in nuclear safety be strengthened and expanded. I believe this merits early, positive consideration. Not unrelated is the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, which will take place in March of 1987 under the favourable auspices of recently intensified contacts on this subject.

New technologies have brought with them the reality of human activities in outer space and on the deep sea-bed, which until recently were largely isolated from human use. The very absence of national borders affords a special opportunity for multilateral understandings on the peaceful utilization of these vast areas in ways that will serve the common good. It is noteworthy in this connection that this year, for the first time in several years, substantial progress was made in the development of an international political and legal framework for using outer space for global development. The set of legal principles relating to remote sensing from space, which will be before the present session of the General Assembly for adoption, should promote the use of space technology for developing and protecting our natural resources and ensure that all countries have access to that technology for their own economic and social advancement. This agreement represents a small but encouraging step towards a spirit of co-operation in a field which has been primarily a scene of confrontation and distrust for some years.

In a comparable way, the International Sea-Bed Authority, for which preparations are going forward, can make possible the utilization of new technology for the future exploitation of the mineral resources of the deep sea-bed to the common global advantage.

Outer space and the deep sea-bed have until now been kept free from nuclear deployment. This is a major achievement of multilateral diplomacy and, I would add, of human wisdom. It should under no circumstances be jeopardized.

The operational agencies of the United Nations, while generally experiencing reduced resource availability, have continued to bring the benefits of technology to the developing countries. The significant increase in the number of development programmes and projects executed at the request of Member States by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, especially in areas at the frontier of technology, is a welcome indication of the importance attributed by Member States to moving ahead in this area. It is generally recognized, I believe, that transnational corporations can also play a positive role in bringing advanced technology to developing countries. There continues to be a need, however, for a multilaterally agreed code of conduct to assure that the interests of the host countries as well as of the corporations are protected. Member States are now close to agreement on a

text. I would urge that the necessary final effort for agreement be made quickly on a fair and mutually advantageous basis.

These examples of United Nations activity relating to modern technology suggest its future potential in accomplishing the three objectives I have listed. Our purpose must be sustained and unswerving: technological advances must be so used as to serve peaceful ends and to meet the widest possible human needs.

* * *

The advent of nuclear weapons very evidently represents something more than one aspect of a technological revolution. Nuclear weapons have defined a new age of profound anxiety. As long as they exist, nuclear weapons will entail the risk of totally unacceptable destruction to life and to human achievement. The goal of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, on which all Member States have agreed, must be upheld and energetically pursued. Pending its realization, the risk inherent in the existence of nuclear weapons must be progressively decreased through drastic reduction in the numbers and destructive content of nuclear arms; through limitations on their deployment and further development; and through the complete prohibition of nuclear testing.

It is evident that only the nuclear-weapon States themselves, especially the two most powerful, can take the basic decisions required for the limitation and ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons. Through the possession of these weapons, they have assumed a grave responsibility towards humanity as a whole, which, through their use, could be destroyed. I believe that, in welcoming the continuing high-level discussion between the Soviet Union and the United States on various aspects of nuclear disarmament, the international community can justifiably expect that they will be pursued with a full sense of this awesome responsibility.

Given their importance for the entire world community, issues of nuclear disarmament also require multilateral study and negotiation just as do those in the non-nuclear field. The question of nuclear testing, in particular a comprehensive test ban, must continue to be dealt with on a priority basis in the Conference on Disarmament. Negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the complete prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons merit, and are, I believe, receiving high priority. I shall not review here the many other disarmament questions of vital importance that are on the Conference's agenda. Rather, I should like to put forward for the consideration of the Assembly the following points with regard to the role and capacity of the United Nations over the coming years in this most crucial field:

The Conference on Disarmament affords a uniquely representative negotiating forum, which is essential for the completion of multilateral disarmament agreements. It will serve the world well in the future, as it has in the past, if it continues to receive the high-level attention and expert participation of Member States.

The work of the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs in defining common attitudes, mobilizing support and providing analyses in the disarmament field will also remain of high importance. There is, however, a risk to which I have pointed before, that the impact of the Assembly's efforts will be reduced through lack of focus and inadequate economy in their execution. The United Nations influence will be enhanced if discussions in its various disarmament forums can be so organized as to minimize duplication and reduce the number of resolutions.

As indicated in my last annual report, the ability of the Organization to assist in verification and compliance arrangements should be explored both in the nuclear and non-nuclear fields. As a related step in the interest of international security, I would suggest that consideration be given to the establishment of a multilateral nuclear alert centre to reduce the risk of fatal misinterpretation of unintentional nuclear launchings or, in the future, the chilling possibility of isolated launchings by those who may clandestinely gain access to nuclear devices.

Finally, a further means of achieving practical disarmament is through agreements on the expansion of denuclearized areas and of areas not used for military purposes. Any moves in the opposite direction, which would bring military deployment where it does not now exist, can only have adverse implications for disarmament prospects and for international security.

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When the United Nations was founded, the majority of the world's population was still under colonial rule. Now only a tiny minority remains in this status. The United Nations, throughout its history, has done much to facilitate the decolonization process and to assist the newly independent countries to assume control of their affairs and to begin the demanding tasks of social and economic development. Through the Trusteeship Council the United Nations has, additionally, presided over the self-determination of 10 Trust Territories. I hope that it will be possible for the eleventh and last to emerge soon from trusteeship.

The task of decolonization is thus well advanced, but still not complete. Some of the remaining colonial Territories are, or could become, the cause of serious international conflict. In cases where bilateral negotiation does not succeed, the United

Nations will continue to afford the best means of resolving differences, working as appropriate with the relevant regional organization.

The most urgent remaining problem of decolonization is certainly that of Namibia, for which the United Nations bears direct responsibility. All the conditions for implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia laid down by the Security Council have been met. The United Nations has long been prepared to carry out its extensive role in the transitional arrangements. Yet, Namibia is still unjustly denied the right of self-determination because of illegal perpetuation of control by South Africa, which continues to insist on the extraneous linkage to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. A concerted effort needs to be made to gain the co-operation of South Africa in the immediate implementation of the United Nations plan. The problems of southern Africa are deep and varied. The United Nations will need to assist in their alleviation for many years to come. The particular problem of Namibia, however, is ripe for solution now. Delay can only increase instability and violence in the region and unnecessarily prolong the suffering of Namibia's inhabitants.

* * *

The first task of the United Nations in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms as called for in the Charter was to define these rights and freedoms in authoritative form. This process has been extraordinarily comprehensive and successful. The focus of United Nations activities in this field has gradually moved from definition to the promotion of respect for the rights as defined. It must be expected that this movement will continue and expand during the remaining years of the century. With the coming into effect of the International Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and on Civil and Political Rights (the latter with its Optional Protocol), the capacity of the United Nations to pursue this sensitive but important task has increased substantially. I believe that a human rights mechanism that will be able gradually to bring wider respect in practice for the rights which Member States have, *de jure*, long accepted is now functioning within the United Nations.

I am pleased to note in this connection a slowly growing tendency towards co-operation by Governments within the framework of the emerging supervisory system. Two recent positive steps warrant mention: the adoption in 1984 of the Convention on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment providing, as it does, for an additional monitoring mechanism; and the taking root of the institution of special rapporteurs appointed

by the Commission on Human Rights to look into specific country situations and alleged violations such as disappearances, summary executions, torture and religious intolerance. For example, a Special Rapporteur on Religious Intolerance has been charged to examine in all parts of the world incidents inconsistent with the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination based on Religion or Belief. This is the direction of the future.

For the present, however, we still face the reality of widespread and egregious infringement of human rights, a reality that casts shame on our era. No form of infringement is more widely encompassing or abhorrent than that of apartheid.

Apartheid is, in reality, far more than a problem of human rights abuse. It is a problem with tenacious racial, political and economic roots—one that jeopardizes the stability and security of an entire region. Only the total elimination of apartheid will restore peace to South Africa and to southern Africa as a whole. The General Assembly and the Security Council have on many occasions advocated practical measures to accelerate the process of dismantling apartheid. While some progress has been made, it is far too slow and restricted. The United Nations as an organization, and its Member States individually, need to exert every possible influence to persuade the South African authorities that time is running out for a negotiated settlement which could serve the best interests of all the inhabitants of South Africa and, indeed, of that region as a whole. In the meantime, not surprisingly, the demand for additional measures, including sanctions, has gained momentum. A process of consultations has begun in this connection in the United Nations. It is essential for the international community to intensify the pressure for peaceful change. Additionally, there is need to strengthen, through concerted action, the States of the region that are victims of South African acts of harassment and destabilization. They must be helped to overcome their vulnerability and reduce their economic dependence on South Africa.

* * *

The emergence of a new distribution of forces to which I referred at the beginning of this report has brought with it the need and opportunity for profound social adjustment as well as the social tensions associated with societies in flux. The United Nations throughout its history has been deeply involved in encouraging recognition of emerging needs—to protect the environment, to respect the equality of women, to recognize and respond to the needs of children, to develop a global perspective on population growth. In the coming years the United Nations will be challenged to sustain the leadership it has provided in these areas and to further

the very substantial progress that has been made. There will need to be continuing investment in the skills, institutions and processes that can enable us to cope with complexity and rapid change. Within the Secretariat some structural adjustment may need to be undertaken to tighten management and co-ordination of programmes in the social area.

The refugee flow has been a particularly disturbing result of the political, economic and social changes of recent years. At present, over 10 million refugees remain under the care or protection of the United Nations. This is a mammoth service to desperately needy people and to international stability as well. As political systems mature and regional conflicts are resolved, I would hope that the number of refugees will decline. Even if the refugee problem abates somewhat, however, the United Nations may well be called upon to deal with new problems connected with mass migration for economic and related reasons to which I alluded earlier. Intensified, well-directed development strategies now, of course, could lessen the likelihood of this eventuality or reduce its potential dimensions.

While neither terrorism nor illegal traffic in narcotics is new, both problems have assumed proportions that reflect extreme societal tensions. Both result from a profound confusion of moral values and are encouraged by disorientation in a world made insecure by conflict and deprivation of rights, by poverty and despair. They threaten not only the health and safety of individuals but also the stability of governmental structures and the very fabric of societies. Not all the causes of these two grave phenomena can be dealt with by multilateral means. Yet they are both problems that transcend frontiers and have direct relevance to international security. They are accordingly being addressed with increased attention within the United Nations.

During the past year both the Security Council and the General Assembly took the very important step of condemning terrorism in all its forms, thus authoritatively denying to it any justification under any circumstances. These resolutions express authoritatively a universal consensus against the victimization of innocent people, involved in no way as partisans in a political struggle, through cruel, unjustifiable and counterproductive acts. Continuing and intensified international co-operation will be needed, however, to combat this evil. I would again, in this connection, urge all Member States that have not yet done so to ratify the conventions adopted in the United Nations on particular aspects of terrorism, such as the taking of innocent hostages and to continue to build on, and widen, the basis for action.

The United Nations has also taken important steps to combat drug abuse and illicit traffic in drugs. There has been a heartening response to my proposal that the United Nations convene, in June 1987,

the first global conference to deal with all aspects of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Preparatory work is under way to ensure that agreement is reached on practical and concerted action to be taken by the international community, Governments, non-governmental organizations, communities and even individuals. Some steps have already been taken. In July, the United Nations convened the first interregional meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies dealing with drug-related problems. The draft of a new convention, aimed at improving international co-operation and filling existing gaps in international law to combat illicit trafficking in drugs, has been completed by the competent unit of the United Nations and is now in the hands of Governments. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control is rapidly expanding its assistance to Member States and international agencies in their efforts to combat cultivation, traffic in, and abuse of illegal drugs. This scourge has become so deadly and widespread that further forms of co-operative international efforts may well be needed. While I fully recognize the sensitivities involved, I wonder, for example, if Member States have yet adequately considered the possibilities of a strengthened global enforcement capability, which might reduce the need for Governments to rely on other types of control.

* * *

In the preceding sections of this report I have described the contribution I believe the United Nations can make to solving the problems we shall face as we move into the next millennium. If the United Nations is to make that contribution, it will have to have a solid foundation of commitment and support from Member States. The intergovernmental machinery and the secretariat which services it must be structured and administered in a way to maintain the confidence of Member States. The Organization must be financially sound and provided, in accordance with the relevant Articles of the Charter, with the resources needed to implement the mandated programmes.

These conditions are not met at the present time. This year the United Nations has confronted the most severe financial crisis in its history, the immediate cause of which is the failure of a number of Member States to meet their financial obligations under the Charter. It is not yet clear whether the United Nations will remain solvent throughout the remainder of the year. If it does, this will in no way mean that the financial crisis will have been overcome. On the contrary, it must be anticipated that 1987 will begin with a larger accumulated deficit than 1986 and with reserves still depleted.

It is, I believe, necessary to look squarely at the underlying causes of the financial problem. They

are first and foremost political and for this very reason have implications for the Organization far beyond the state of its finances. Differences of views concerning programmes of work of the United Nations have prejudiced not only the budgetary process but also the readiness of some Member States to place reliance in the United Nations as a major instrumentality for positive regional and global change. The resolution of serious political conflicts long on the United Nations agenda, to which reference has been made earlier, would serve greatly to reduce the differences with regard to the budget. In the absence of such basic political change, Member States need to make greater efforts, in a manner consonant with the Charter, to accommodate differences through compromise and restraint in reaching broad agreement on budget programmes and priorities. Any change in procedures related to the budget that might facilitate such broad agreement encompassing, also, the amount of resources required, would be a major step towards assuring the capacity of the United Nations to deal effectively over the coming years with the broad range of problems that can only be resolved through multilateral means.

While the underlying causes of the budgetary problem of the United Nations are political, the structural and administrative efficiency of the United Nations is also unquestionably an important factor. There have been frequent allegations that the Organization is too large, unnecessarily complex and excessively expensive. The General Assembly at its fortieth session established the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to conduct a thorough review of the administrative and financial matters of the United Nations with a view to identifying measures for further improving the efficiency of its administrative and financial functioning, which would contribute to strengthening its effectiveness in dealing with political, economic and social issues. The analyses and recommendations of this Group will certainly receive the careful attention of the Assembly and will, I hope, lead to a stronger Organization enjoying wider confidence among Member States. For my part, I believe that at the present time, when the future of the United Nations so evidently depends on greater support, commitment and utilization by all Member States, certain points need to be made:

A functioning world organization exists. It consists of intergovernmental machinery and an international secretariat to service it. The intergovernmental machinery has grown and become ever more complex in response to new global problems. The Secretariat has also grown, primarily as a result of the demands of the more extended intergovernmental machinery it must service. This growth has been rapid and, to an extent, excessive both in numbers and rank. Some orderly reduction at all levels is needed. Beyond that, however, unless

there is some parallel consolidation and rationalization of the intergovernmental machinery and a dearer sense of priorities in mandated programmes, reduction of Secretariat staff cannot but have an adverse effect on the services expected by intergovernmental bodies and the membership as a whole.

The Secretariat embraces a remarkably integrated international staff that has repeatedly shown the capacity to meet the most demanding situations and to provide, on a sustained basis, highly competent service to the Organization. During the past year staff members have demonstrated loyalty and fortitude in accepting economy measures directly affecting their well-being. To maintain the effectiveness of the United Nations over the coming years, I consider it crucial to maintain employment conditions that will allow the United Nations to attract and retain employees of the highest competence, efficiency and integrity. To seek to solve the Organization's financial difficulties at the expense of staff entitlements would be extremely short-sighted and counter-productive, and would have widespread adverse implications for the common system. The mandate of the International Civil Service Commission to advise the Assembly on the conditions of service throughout the system should be respected.

Respect for the status of international civil servants is essential to a Secretariat that will enjoy the confidence of Member States. There should be no distinction among staff members based on nationality. As provided in the Charter, staff members, in turn, must refrain from any action that might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

There is need for improved management of the Secretariat at all levels. A principal task for the Secretary-General in the coming years will be to assure that management skills are given high priority in recruitment and in training.

Good management will require greater mobility of staff, and an effective system of career development. This must be accompanied by improved prospects for women in the Secretariat. The General Assembly has set the goal that, by the year 1990, 30 per cent of professional posts subject to geographic distribution should be occupied by women. At present we have reached just under 25 per cent. Progress towards the 30 per cent goal has been made more complicated by the financial necessity to freeze recruitment and defer promotions, but its attainment must be seen as a matter of high importance for the future.

It will be of much importance to maintain a constructive relationship between staff, through their elected representatives, and management, and a climate of mutual confidence. This is of special value in a period of difficult financial retrenchment.

The re-examination of structure, staff and procedures, which is taking place, should be carried forward with these points in mind. If this is done, there is a good prospect of a tighter, less costly Secretariat in the years ahead. Member States, for their part, will need to act to rationalize the intergovernmental machinery and the application of priorities; they will also need to accept the implications of any staff reduction. The present year has demonstrated anew and in very stark terms, however, that the overriding element in the financial, as well as political, viability of the United Nations is compliance by Member States with the provisions of the Charter. For a good many years, the financial situation of the United Nations has been difficult because of the failure of a number of Member States to meet the financial commitments that are an inherent and binding part of United Nations membership. The debilitating effect of this long-lasting emergency was not seen as critical because, until this year, to the extent that it applied to the regular programme budget, the deficit could be covered by reserves. This year the very operation of the United Nations has been placed in jeopardy because, with reserves depleted, it has been confronted with the likelihood of the withholding by the principal contributing State of a substantial portion of its assessed contribution to the regular budget. From the experience of the present year it is all too evident that without a strong and reliable financial foundation, anchored in respect for the Charter, the United Nations can be crippled in meeting the needs and opportunities of the coming years. This would surely be contrary to the interests of the entire membership and of the peoples of the world.

* * *

I should like to conclude this report with some personal observations on the role of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the post which I have been privileged to occupy during the last five years, and on the Organization itself.

It is the Secretary-General's duty to offer guidance and assistance in all the areas discussed in this report. He must try to present concepts and approaches that will evoke a convergence of views among Member States on political issues and be active, through the various forms of good offices, in seeking to prevent conflicts and to resolve disputes. In the vast field of global economic and social problems, the Secretary-General should project a vision of the future and indicate the priorities by which that vision might be made a reality. He must seek to bring about the implementation of the relevant decisions of the various intergovernmental bodies. As Chief Administrative Officer, he must guide and control the Secretariat so as to provide the best possi-

ble service to the Organization and its Member States.

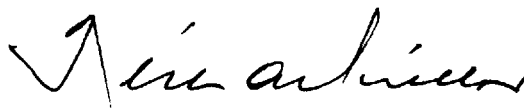
In these manifold activities, the Secretary-General needs not only to be guided, himself, by the principles of the Charter; he must also uphold them publicly as spokesman for the concept of a just and peaceful world which the United Nations embodies—a world in which States will act within an accepted legal order with respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law. He needs either to speak out publicly or to work through quiet diplomacy, as most useful in his judgement, on those issues which can prejudice the goals established by the founders of the United Nations. In all situations, the Secretary-General has to proceed with and through the Member States, which alone can provide him with the political support and authority he needs to operate effectively.

In my years in this Office, I have had the deep satisfaction of receiving strong and consistent support from the membership. Many tasks accorded to me imply a high degree of confidence in the role of the Secretary-General. I believe that some positive results have been obtained although not, certainly, to the extent I would have liked. I feel compelled, however, to express some concern over a tendency to view the Secretary-General in some circumstances as somehow separate and apart from the rest of the Organization. To express full confidence in the Secretary-General while failing to give the necessary support to the Security Council or to work constructively in the General Assembly to bring conflicting positions into greater consonance is fundamentally contradictory. Such a dichotomy cannot be conducive to the realization of the full potential of the Secretary-General's position or, far worse, that of the Organization as a whole. I am convinced that the continuing and enhanced effectiveness of the United Nations depends above all on the readiness of Member States to see the whole of the United Nations as the necessary structure for dealing with the transcendent problems of an interdependent world.

For my part, I have found in the countries and cities, in the academic institutions and the public organizations that I have visited as Secretary-General, truly remarkable support for the United Nations and faith in its purposes. There is an evident longing that it succeed in its mission of peace. I have found at the same time that the extent of knowledge of the activities in which the United Nations is engaged

is insufficiently appreciated and that there is sometimes a distorted image of the manner in which the Organization operates. Persistent, tendentious criticism of the United Nations by relatively small groups has affected confidence in the effectiveness, if not the goals, of the Organization. There is today a need for a more vigorous and determined defence by those who believe, as I firmly do, that the complex problems of an increasingly interdependent world can only be solved with the help of effective multilateral action—that the safety net which the United Nations constitutes for the world's security should not be allowed to become tattered. If the hopes and aspirations which the peoples of the United Nations enshrined in the Charter are to be fulfilled, multilateralism, as embodied in the United Nations, needs its champions; they must speak more boldly and knowledgeably. Such champions are to be found not only amongst the Governments of Member States. They exist in all walks of life, including academic institutions and the world media. I wish, in this connection, to refer specifically to the many non-governmental organizations which share the goals and, in many instances, the work of the United Nations. I am convinced that, in the coming years, the United Nations will need to place even greater emphasis on close communication and co-operation with these organizations. They constitute an essential extension of the capacity of the United Nations to reach its global constituency.

In ending this closing report of my term, I would like finally to state that the United Nations system, while imperfect as any human undertaking must be, offers almost unlimited potential for the creation of a strong and durable foundation for peace and for the well-being of the world's population. I believe it to be of the utmost importance for all nations that this instrumentality be constructively supported and wisely utilized, and that the provisions of its Charter be universally respected, in the interest of a safe and harmonious passage to the next millennium.



Javier PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR
Secretary-General

Political and security questions

Chapter I

Disarmament

The year 1986 was marked by intense disarmament activity, both within and outside the United Nations, largely continued from the previous year, or earlier in the case of most international and multilateral efforts.

For its part, the General Assembly adopted 65 resolutions and two decisions on arms limitation and disarmament, deciding to convene in 1988 a third special session on disarmament.

The International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, which was to have met in Paris in July/August 1986, was rescheduled for New York in 1987. In September, at Geneva, the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction reaffirmed the significance of the instrument.

The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa became operational in 1986, and the Assembly decided in December to establish a regional centre in Latin America in 1987.

Major disarmament bodies continued work on much the same topics as in previous years. The Conference on Disarmament, the 40-nation disarmament negotiating forum at Geneva, continued work on, among other things, a comprehensive programme of disarmament and prevention of an arms race in outer space. The Assembly, in December, requested the Conference to commence negotiations on a draft convention on the non-use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances and to establish a subsidiary committee to carry out multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions. The Disarmament Commission, a deliberative body composed of all United Nations Member States, formulated draft guidelines on confidence-building measures and made progress in its work on a set of governing principles in freezing and reducing military budgets.

Outside the United Nations framework, the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and

Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe agreed in September on ways to improve confidence-building. The USSR and the United States held a summit meeting in October at Reykjavik, Iceland, where they agreed in principle on a number of aspects, but not on the entire package, regarding nuclear and space arms issues.

General aspects

Communications. In 1986, the Secretary-General received a number of communications, from countries individually or in groups, calling for arms control and disarmament. Many of the communications dealt with the ongoing USSR-United States negotiations. (Communications on other specific topics are dealt with under the appropriate heading in this chapter.)

On 15 January,⁽¹⁾ the USSR proposed a three-stage programme for eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000; announced a three-month extension of its unilateral moratorium, which had expired at the end of 1985, on all nuclear explosions; and called for the non-deployment of weapons in outer space, elimination in Europe of all intermediate-range ballistic and cruise missiles of the USSR and the United States, complete elimination of chemical weapons and agreed reductions in conventional weapons and armed forces. Highlights of those proposals were reiterated in a 20 February message from Mikhail S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR, to participants in the Conference on Disarmament.⁽²⁾ Support for the proposals was expressed by Mongolia on 20 January⁽³⁾ and by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 31 January.⁽⁴⁾ In a foreign policy report to the Twenty-seventh Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR, on 25 February,⁽⁵⁾ the General Secretary said the United States had responded to the proposals with reservations and conditions which blocked progress.

In a joint message of 28 February⁽⁶⁾ the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania called on their counterparts in the USSR and the United States to refrain from nuclear testing in the period leading up to the next anticipated summit meeting and reiterated their offer of assistance in verification. In his 13 March response⁽⁷⁾ the USSR General Secretary announced that the USSR would extend its moratorium beyond 31 March, until the first nuclear explosion by the United States. That pledge was repeated on USSR television on 29 March.⁽⁸⁾

On 21 March,⁽⁹⁾ China's Premier Zhao Ziyang called for, among other things, a simultaneous and balanced reduction and on-the-spot destruction of medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in Europe and Asia by the USSR and the United States, and prohibition of space and chemical weapons under international agreements; China also declared that it had not conducted nuclear tests in the atmosphere for many years and that it would no longer conduct atmospheric tests in the future.

An underground nuclear explosion, reportedly conducted on 10 April in Nevada by the United States, was protested by the USSR on 11 April⁽¹⁰⁾ and by Mongolia on 15 April.⁽¹¹⁾ The USSR declared itself released from its unilateral moratorium in order to safeguard its own security and that of its allies. In a 1 May reply⁽¹²⁾ to an 8 April message by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania, the USSR General Secretary again protested against the provocative United States acts of nuclear explosions on 10 and 22 April in Nevada.

Japan transmitted the text of the 5 May Tokyo Declaration entitled "Looking forward to a better future",⁽¹³⁾ in which the participants at the Tokyo Economic Summit (Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States) (4-6 May) expressed support for balanced, substantial and verifiable reductions in armaments.

Reporting on a nuclear accident at the Chernobyl atomic-power station, the USSR General Secretary stated in a 14 May televised address⁽¹⁴⁾ that the world's accumulated nuclear arsenals were "the stuff of thousands upon thousands of disasters far more terrible than Chernobyl"; in addition, he announced an extension of the USSR moratorium on nuclear testing until 6 August. The Prime Minister of Greece⁽¹⁵⁾ responded to the Chernobyl accident on 8 May by calling for the freezing of nuclear tests, transparency of control of all reactors, automatic information exchange on developments occurring in nuclear plants, and cessation of breeder reactor construction.

On 31 May,⁽¹⁶⁾ claiming that the United States had announced on 27 May its refusal to comply with the USSR-United States strategic arms limitation agreements, the USSR declared that, as soon as the United States exceeded the established level of armaments or otherwise violated the agreements, it would consider itself free from the related commitments under the 1972 Interim Agreement on Certain Measures with respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms and the 1979 SALT II Treaty, also limiting strategic offensive arms. On 28 July, at Vladivostok,⁽¹⁷⁾ the USSR again called for the elimination of the medium-range missiles in Europe and proposed disarmament and security measures for Asia and the Pacific. Later, it transmitted the text of an interview given by its General Secretary to a Czechoslovak newspaper on 8 September,⁽¹⁸⁾ focusing on the USSR moratorium on nuclear explosions.

In the Mexico Declaration, adopted on 7 August at Ixtapa,⁽¹⁹⁾ and in letters addressed to the leaders of the USSR and the United States, the leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania suggested that their experts meet to discuss implementation of the six-nation proposal and other possible ways to facilitate test-ban verification. In his 23 August response,⁽²⁰⁾ the USSR General Secretary accepted the proposals for verification assistance, provided that the other party did likewise, agreed to the experts meeting, and expressed readiness to work towards the banning of armaments from outer space.

In an 18 August statement on USSR television,⁽²¹⁾ the General Secretary declared the extension of the USSR moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987, asserting at the same time that the United States had conducted 18 nuclear explosions since the moratorium had been declared on 6 August 1985—the fortieth anniversary of the atomic explosion over Hiroshima. Mongolia,⁽²²⁾ on 25 August, welcomed the USSR declaration.

At a press conference at Reykjavik, Iceland, at the conclusion on 12 October of the USSR-United States summit meeting,⁽²³⁾ and in two USSR television addresses—on 14⁽²⁴⁾ and 22 October⁽²⁵⁾—the USSR General Secretary stated that his country had proposed a mutual agreement on non-withdrawal for the next 10 years from the 1972 Treaty it had signed with the United States on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems (ABM Treaty), prohibition of an outer-space ABM defence system (except for research and tests conducted in laboratories), and complete elimination by the end of 1996 of strategic offensive weapons. He announced that agreement was reached, at the summit, on the reduction of strategic arms and medium-range missiles, but not on the prohibi-

tion of the development and testing of space weapons. He asserted that the United States position was dictated by the military-industrial complex that profited from the arms race; that the United States wanted to exhaust the USSR economically through an arms race involving the most costly space weapons; and that the United States strategic defence initiative (SDI) had become the main obstacle to ending the arms race, eliminating nuclear weapons and progressing towards a nuclear-free world.

On 13 October, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, summing up the Reykjavik talks,⁽²⁶⁾ said SDI was a non-nuclear defence that guaranteed security for the United States; that the United States had proposed to proceed in the coming 10 years with SDI research, development and testing, in conformity with ABM Treaty provisions; and that, with all ballistic missiles eliminated by the end of that period, the United States could proceed to deploy advanced defences, permitting the USSR to do likewise.

On 21 November,⁽²⁷⁾ the USSR transmitted the text of an appeal by its Supreme Soviet for a nuclear-free world, addressed to the parliaments and peoples of the world, in which it reiterated its disarmament proposals. On 27 November, the leaders of India and the USSR, meeting at New Delhi, issued a Delhi Declaration on principles for a nuclear-weapon-free and non-violent world.⁽²⁸⁾

On 18 December,⁽²⁹⁾ the USSR cautioned that it would resume nuclear testing after the first nuclear explosion conducted by the United States in 1987, alleging that, while its moratorium had been in effect, the United States had conducted 20 officially announced and 4 unannounced nuclear-weapon tests.

The Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Fez, Morocco, 6-10 January)⁽³⁰⁾ adopted resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, nuclear-weapon-free zones and the security of non-nuclear-weapon States.

The States parties to the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, in a statement transmitted by Bulgaria on 9 April,⁽³¹⁾ and in a communiqué by their Foreign Ministers (Bucharest, 14 and 15 October), transmitted by Romania,⁽³²⁾ expressed support for creating nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zones in the Balkans, and in Central and northern Europe. Support for creating chemical- and nuclear-weapon-free zones was also expressed by Bulgaria,⁽³³⁾ in the Balkans, and by the German Democratic Republic,⁽³⁴⁾ in Central Europe; Romania⁽³⁵⁾ favoured a chemical-weapon-free zone in the Balkans. The Warsaw Treaty's Political Consultative Committee (Budapest, Hungary, 10 and 11 June)⁽³⁶⁾ stressed the defensive nature of their alliance and

proposed—to all other European countries, Canada and the United States—a series of disarmament measures aimed at a 25-per-cent reduction in the land forces and tactical air forces of both alliances in Europe by the early 1990s.

The Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (New Delhi, 16-19 April)⁽³⁷⁾ declared that, in view of the importance of disarmament for the survival of humanity, the agreed and planned United Nations programmes in that field should be kept intact despite the Organization's current budgetary problems. In the Harare Appeal on Disarmament,⁽³⁸⁾ adopted at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, Zimbabwe, 1-6 September), the participants called on the USSR and the United States to seek substantive agreements in disarmament, including the prevention of an arms race in outer space and a moratorium as a first step towards a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty. On 4 November,⁽³⁹⁾ the USSR transmitted the comments of its General Secretary on the appeal. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegation of non-aligned countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly (New York, 2 October)⁽⁴⁰⁾ urged the two major Powers to take into account, at the Reykjavik summit, the vital interests of all peoples of the world.

Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania transmitted the Delhi Statement,⁽⁴¹⁾ adopted on 19 January by the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues, chaired by Sweden's Prime Minister Olof Palme. The so-called Palme Commission supported the USSR disarmament proposals of 15 January, considered that creating a nuclear battlefield-weapon-free corridor in Europe would foster confidence-building, and discussed regional security measures in the third world. Subsequently, the Commission, at the close of its Budapest meeting (24-26 October),⁽⁴²⁾ urged the USSR and the United States to continue the process begun in Reykjavik and to strengthen the ABM Treaty. Support for the USSR's 15 January disarmament proposals was expressed also by the International Seminar on the Struggle for Peace and Progress (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 7-9 June), organized by the World Peace Council.⁽⁴³⁾

Mexico transmitted the resolutions adopted at the Seventy-fifth Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Mexico City, 7-12 April),⁽⁴⁴⁾ in which the participants appealed to parliaments of all States to support the earliest possible verifiable elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons and the reduction of conventional armaments. Romania transmitted appeals for disarmament and peace, made by its Grand National Assembly on the In-

ternational Year of Peace (4 April),⁽³⁵⁾ the Third Congress of Workers (4-6 September)⁽⁴⁵⁾ and the National Council for Science and Education (30 October).⁽⁴⁶⁾

Report of the Secretary-General. In his 1986 annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization (see p. 3), the Secretary-General welcomed the continuing high-level discussion between the USSR and the United States on various aspects of nuclear disarmament. At the same time, he urged exploration of the United Nations ability in assisting in verification and compliance arrangements, and suggested that consideration be given to establishing a multilateral nuclear alert centre to reduce the risk of fatal misinterpretation of unintentional nuclear launchings. A further means of achieving practical disarmament, he believed, was through agreements on expanding denuclearized zones and areas not used for military purposes.

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Comprehensive approaches to disarmament

In 1986, the international community generally reaffirmed that the United Nations had a central role and primary responsibility in the disarmament field. In addition to the activities of various intergovernmental disarmament bodies, this section deals with a number of measures taken to follow up on the decisions adopted at the 1978 and 1982 special sessions of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, as well as developments relating to a proposed world disarmament conference.

As the Second Disarmament Decade passed its half-way mark, the Secretary-General, as requested by the Assembly in 1985,⁽¹⁾ submitted a report in October 1986⁽²⁾ containing the replies

received from eight Governments and the 12 member States of the European Community (EC) on measures taken to implement the Assembly's 1980 Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade.⁽³⁾

UN disarmament bodies and their activities in 1986

United Nations disarmament efforts continued in 1986 mainly through the General Assembly and its First Committee, the Disarmament Commission (a subsidiary organ of the Assembly) and the Conference on Disarmament (a multilateral negotiating forum at Geneva).

Disarmament Commission

The Disarmament Commission, composed of all United Nations Member States, at its 1986 session in New York, held eight plenary meetings between 5 and 23 May.⁽⁴⁾ It also met on 1 December to organize its work and elect officers for 1987.

Its agenda included items on aspects of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament; reduction of military budgets; South Africa's nuclear capability; review of the United Nations role in disarmament; curbing the naval arms race; and elaboration of guidelines for confidence-building measures.

The Commission established a Committee of the Whole, which in turn set up a contact group to deal with aspects of the arms race and elaboration of a general approach to disarmament negotiations. The group held eight meetings between 7 and 21 May under the chairmanship of Miguel A. Alborno (Ecuador), using as a basis for its work the 1985 compilation of proposals for recommendations on that item, taking also into consideration a working paper submitted by a group of socialist States on "Basic issues of nuclear and conventional disarmament". Unable to reach consensus on a complete set of recommendations, the group recommended that the Commission continue efforts in 1987; the 1986 compilation of proposals was annexed to the Commission's report to the Assembly.

In addition, the Commission established a working group for each of the other agenda items, except for the naval arms race and confidence-building measures, on which the Commission held consultations in seven and eight meetings respectively. Details of the Commission's discussion of these questions can be found elsewhere in this chapter.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 4 December, adopted **resolution 41/86 E** without vote.

Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission,

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

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

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

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

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

2. Notes that the Disarmament Commission has yet to conclude its consideration of some items on its agenda, but notes also with appreciation that the Commission has transmitted to the General Assembly for consideration draft guidelines for the appropriate type of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level, and that progress has also been achieved on other items;

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

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

5. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations, at its 1987 substantive session, on the outstanding items on its agenda, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as well as the results of its 1986 substantive session;

6. Requests the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1987 and to submit a substantive report, containing specific recommendations on the items included in its agenda, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Conference on Disarmament, together with all the official records of the forty-first session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that

the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

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

General Assembly resolution 41/86 E

4 December 1986 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/41/842) without vote, 10 November (meeting 37); 10-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.30); agenda item 62(a).

Sponsors: Australia, Burma, Cameroon, Ecuador, Germany, Federal Republic of Hungary, Liberia, Peru, Poland, Uganda.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 34, 37; plenary 96.

Related resolutions: GA 41/55 B, 41/57, 41/59 C, G, K and O, 41/60 C, 41/86 O and Q.

Conference on Disarmament

The Conference on Disarmament, the 40-member multilateral negotiating body, met at Geneva from 4 February to 25 April and from 10 June to 29 August 1986.^(c) Holding 49 formal and 35 informal meetings, it considered a nuclear-test ban, cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, prevention of nuclear war, chemical weapons, prevention of an arms race in outer space, security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States, radiological weapons and a comprehensive programme of disarmament.

The Conference re-established ad hoc committees—on chemical weapons, on 6 February; radiological weapons, on 4 March; and prevention of an arms race in outer space, on 24 April. The Conference President noted on 6 February that there was no need to re-establish the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament and that its Chairman would continue to preside over that subsidiary body. Details on those questions are discussed elsewhere in the chapter.

The Conference continued to consider, but did not take action on, the possibility of increasing its membership by four States—two to be nominated by the group of 21 (the non-aligned and neutral States within the Conference—Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire) and one each by the socialist and the Western States.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions on the report of the Conference on Disarmament (41/86 M and P) and a third on participation in the Conference's work by non-members (41/86 J).

The Assembly adopted **resolution 41/86 M** by recorded vote.

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling also the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, and the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,

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

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

Deploping the fact that, despite the repeated requests of the General Assembly and the expressed wish of the great majority of members of the Conference on Disarmament, the establishment of an ad hoc committee on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and on nuclear disarmament was once again prevented during the 1986 session of the Conference,

Deploping also the fact that the Conference on Disarmament has not been enabled to set up ad hoc committees under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", and on the prevention of nuclear war,

Noting with satisfaction that further progress has been made in the negotiations on the elaboration of a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

1. Expresses its deep concern and disappointment that the Conference on Disarmament has not been enabled, this year either, to reach concrete agreements on any disarmament issues to which the United Nations has assigned greatest priority and urgency and which have been under consideration for a number of years;

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

3. Once again urges the Conference on Disarmament to continue or to undertake, during its 1987 session, substantive negotiations on the priority questions of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and other resolutions of the Assembly on those questions;

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

the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of nuclear war;

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

6. Also urges the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its work with a view to completing negotiations on a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

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

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

General Assembly resolution 41/86 M

4 December 1986 Meeting 96 133-3-17 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/842) by recorded vote (110-3-18), 14 November (meeting 45); 28-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L51); agenda item 62 (b).

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

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 34, 45; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: France, United Kingdom, United States.

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

In explanation of vote, the United Kingdom said that in recent years the language of the drafts on the subject had become unbalanced and it regretted that the sponsors had failed to discuss the text with all Conference members. Australia, asserting that the text drew selectively from arguments made in drawing up the 1986 report of the Conference and that that approach was not acceptable because it was inevitably distorted, said action on the report should be by consensus.

The Assembly adopted **resolution 41/86 P** also by recorded vote.

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

1. Takes note of the report on the 1986 session of the Conference on Disarmament;
2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;
3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

General Assembly resolution 41/86 P

4 December 1986 Meeting 96 101-0-50 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/842) by recorded vote (70-0-56), 14 November (meeting 45); 16-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.69/Rev.D, orally revised; agenda item 62 (b)).

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

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 34, 45; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador,^a Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda,^a United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Zaire.

Against: None

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia,^b Zimbabwe.

^a Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

^b Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

The sponsors' oral revision of the text deleted an operative paragraph by which the Assembly would have called on the Conference to continue, in 1987, working on all its agenda items, taking into account the 1978 Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁽⁶⁾ including the priorities contained in paragraph 45.

Explaining its vote, Brazil felt that the draft, even after revision, remained flawed because it did not explicitly mention the priority issues of disarmament as agreed upon in the 1978 Final Document. Yugoslavia stressed that the Assembly could and should point to the priority issues of disarmament and request the Conference to conduct negotiations on them. Mexico said the text did not refer to a number of factors essential to the work

of the Conference which were contained in the first text on the report (see resolution 41/86 M, whose sponsors were justified in expressing concern that the Conference had been unable to reach concrete agreements on any disarmament issues to which the United Nations had assigned priority; it was also relevant to call on the Conference to provide the existing ad hoc committees with appropriate negotiating mandates. Burma and Nigeria supported the text as procedural in nature; the latter, along with Bolivia and Peru, which preferred the first draft because it was clear and unequivocal about the Conference's mandate and its central role in disarmament, expressed regret that the two texts could not be merged. Argentina believed that a resolution on the report of the Conference should be adopted by consensus in the same way as that on the report of the Commission, which also reflected divergent viewpoints. The USSR noted that although the report of the Conference was a consensus document, it reflected divergencies among member States as to whether or not the Conference should start negotiations on certain priority items—that was the difference reflected by the two texts; therefore, it was necessary to have an answer from the Assembly to such questions and to know what the majority of States thought in that regard.

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the Assembly, on 4 December, adopted by recorded vote **resolution 41/86 J**, reiterating the right of non-members of the Conference on Disarmament to participate in the work of the Conference.

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

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

1. Reiterates once more the right of all States not members of the Conference on Disarmament to participate in the work of the plenary sessions of the Conference on substantive questions;

2. Urges States members of the Conference on Disarmament not to misuse the rules of procedure of the Con-

ference so as to prevent States not members from exercising their right to participate in the work of the Conference;

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

General Assembly resolution 41/86 J

4 December 1986 Meeting 96 128-0-18 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/842) by recorded vote (108-0-19), 14 November (meeting 45); 2-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.46/Rev.D; agenda item 62 (n)).

Sponsors: Iraq, Jordan.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 34, 45; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None.

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

Burma, Iran, New Zealand, Sweden and the United Kingdom said it was up to the Conference on Disarmament to decide on the question in accordance with its rules of procedure. New Zealand and Sweden upheld the right of all States to be heard but did not support the request to the Secretary-General in paragraph 3, the former saying that such a report would not facilitate a solution, and the latter asserting that a further report would add little to the Conference report itself.

France had reservations on paragraph 2, which it felt might be interpreted as inviting member States of the Conference to renounce the rules concerning decision-making; it preferred that the Assembly express the wish that Conference members respond favourably to non-members' requests for the right to speak in plenary meetings. Israel, although voting in favour, said it objected to Iraq's motive in introducing the draft, which, it said, was to abuse the purposes of the Conference and raise matters not appropriate for that body.

Related resolutions: GA 41/46 A, 41/47, 41/51, 41/52, 41/53, 41/54, 41/56, 41/58 B, C and D, 41/59 A, I and L, 41/60 F; 41/86 B, E, F, G and O.

UN role in disarmament

Disarmament Commission consideration. In response to a 1985 General Assembly request,⁽⁷⁾

the Disarmament Commission⁽⁴⁾ continued consideration of the United Nations role in disarmament, by establishing, on 6 May, Working Group II to deal with the topic. The Group held two formal and seven informal meetings between 7 and 21 May under the chairmanship of Paul Bamela Engo (Cameroon), using the 1985 paper on topics for appropriate recommendations as a basis for its work. In connection with its work, the Group had before it the views of 32 Member States submitted in 1985⁽⁸⁾ and one in 1986,⁽⁹⁾ as well as a paper, prepared by its Chairman but later withdrawn, containing findings, recommendations and proposals on various related topics. A number of suggestions for possible recommendations were put forward.

On 21 May, the Working Group recommended by consensus that work on the topic should continue in 1987 as a matter of priority.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted **resolution 41/59 O** without vote.

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

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament as a matter of priority at its next substantive session, in 1987, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, taking into account, inter alia, the views and suggestions of Member States as well as the aforementioned documents on the subject;

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

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

General Assembly resolution 41/59 D

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/41/840) without vote, 10 November (meeting 37); 64-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.70); agenda item 60 (j).

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 35, 37; plenary 94.

Related resolution: GA 41/59 D.

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

In 1986, the General Assembly adopted 28 resolutions and one decision under the two agenda items concerning the follow-up to its two special sessions devoted to disarmament: the first held in 1978 as the Assembly's tenth special session⁽¹⁰⁾ and the second held in 1982 as the twelfth special session.⁽¹¹⁾ At the 1978 session, the Assembly had adopted a Final Document,⁽⁶⁾ and in 1982, a Concluding Document.⁽¹²⁾

This section deals with a resolution on the convening of the third disarmament special session in 1988 (41/60 G), and six others concerning general follow-up questions: guidelines for confidence-building measures (41/60 C), the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe (41/86 L), follow-up to the tenth special session (41/86 O), international co-operation for disarmament (41/86 K), the United Nations disarmament fellowship programme (41/60 H) and verification (41/86 Q). Others adopted under the two agenda items and dealing with various specific issues are discussed elsewhere in the chapter.

1988 special session

As recommended by the First Committee, the Assembly, on 3 December, adopted without vote **resolution 41/60 G**, thereby deciding to convene its third special session on disarmament in 1988.

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

The General Assembly,

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

Reaffirming its resolution 38/73 I of 15 December 1983, in which it decided that the third special session devoted to disarmament should be held not later than 1988,

Recalling its resolutions 39/63 I of 12 December 1984 and 40/151 I of 16 December 1985,

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

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

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

1. Decides to convene its third special session on disarmament in 1988 and to establish an open-ended Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament;

2. Requests the Preparatory Committee to prepare a draft agenda for the special session, to examine all relevant questions relating to that session and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session its recommendations thereon;

3. Invites all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the agenda and other relevant questions relating to the third special session on disarmament not later than 1 April 1987;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the replies of Member States relevant to paragraph 3 above to the Preparatory Committee and to render to it all necessary assistance, including the provision of essential background information, relevant documents and summary records;

5. Requests the Preparatory Committee to meet for a short organizational session before the end of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in order, inter alia, to set the date for its substantive session;

6. Further requests the Preparatory Committee to submit its progress report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled: "Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament".

General Assembly resolution 41/60 G

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/41/841) without vote, 18 November (meeting 48); 23-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.54); agenda item 61 (i).

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Financial implications. ACABQ, A/41/7Add.10; 5th Committee, A/41/916; S-G, A/C.1/41/L.85, A/C.5/41/51.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 34, 48; 5th Committee 36; plenary 94.

The Preparatory Committee subsequently met on 5 December and agreed to hold its first substantive session in New York from 26 May to 5 June 1987.

Confidence-building measures

Disarmament Commission consideration. In response to a 1984 General Assembly request,⁽¹³⁾ the Disarmament Commission(4) in 1986 formulated draft guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for their global or regional implementation.

The text resulted from informal consultations held during eight meetings between 7 and 21 May. An exchange of views on whether the draft guidelines should be accompanied by an illustrative catalogue of specific, individual measures indicated that such a catalogue might contradict the finding in the guidelines that confidence-building measures had to be tailored to specific circumstances, particularly in a regional differentiation, and that a catalogue could not be adopted as long as some major definitional issues in the guidelines were unresolved. Nevertheless, it was felt that a structured compilation of measures suggested for inclusion in the catalogue would be useful in facilitating later consideration of the issues.

The text, containing alternative formulations for two issues relating to assessment of results and to information, was approved by the Commission on 23 May and annexed to its report to the Assembly. It was understood that Member States reserved their final assent to the guidelines until such time as they were completed and could be assessed in their entirety.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

As recommended by the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 3 December, adopted **resolution 41/60 C** by recorded vote.

Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the ultimate goal of confidence-building measures is to strengthen international peace and security and to contribute to the prevention of all wars, in particular nuclear war,

Mindful of the importance of confidence-building for the peaceful settlement of existing international problems and for the improvement and promotion of international relations based on justice, co-operation and solidarity,

Stressing the potential of specific confidence-building measures to create favourable conditions for progress in the field of arms limitation and disarmament,

Bearing in mind that confidence-building measures may serve the additional objective of facilitating verification of arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

Welcoming the draft guidelines for confidence-building measures contained in the report of the Disarmament Commission as particularly appropriate to serve this important objective,

Expecting that new developments in the field of disarmament and growing positive and concrete experience with confidence-building measures will facilitate further elaboration of the text,

Takes note of the "Draft guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level" reproduced in the report of the Disarmament Com-

General Assembly resolution 41/60 C

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 155-0 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/841) by recorded vote (130-0), 13 November (meeting 44); 20-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L26), amended by 8 nations (AC.1/41/L83); agenda item 61 la).

Sponsors of draft: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom.

Sponsors of amendment: Argentina, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 44; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Nona

The amendments had the Assembly simply take note of the draft guidelines rather than commend them and annex them to the resolution, as originally suggested. Singapore made an oral sub-amendment, proposing that the draft guidelines be commended to all Member States with a view to their preliminary implementation. In the preambular part, in addition to drafting changes, the amendments were: to add "justice" in the second paragraph and "additional" in the fourth; to insert "limitation" instead of "control" in the third paragraph; and to insert "all wars, in particular nuclear war" instead of "war" in the first paragraph.

The First Committee took the following action by recorded votes: rejected Singapore's sub-amendment by 41 to 40, with 15 abstentions, and approved the amendments to the preambular part by 125 to 1, with 1 abstention, and to the operative part by 83 to 31, with 3 abstentions.

Several States explained their reservations on the amended text. Although France associated itself with the consensus, it did not accept the full wording, particularly that of the fourth preambular paragraph. The Federal Republic of Germany felt the text had lost a lot of its moral value,

a view shared by the Netherlands which would have preferred an agreement on stronger language.

The USSR noted the understanding reached in the Commission that States reserved their final ascent until the guidelines were completed.

Related resolution: GA 41/59 E.

Security and co-operation in Europe

The representatives of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe—meeting at Stockholm, Sweden, since 17 January 1984—adopted, on 19 September 1986, the Final Document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, aimed at strengthening confidence and security in Europe and at giving effect and expression to the duty of States to refrain from the threat or use of force.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 4 December, adopted **resolution 41/86 L** without vote.

Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Reaffirming the importance of continued efforts to build confidence, to lessen military confrontation and to enhance security for all,

Stressing that confidence- and security-building measures designed to reduce the dangers of armed conflict and of misunderstanding or miscalculation of military activities will contribute to these objectives,

1. Welcomes the adoption by the Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe of the Document of the Stockholm Conference, which contains concrete, militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable confidence- and security-building measures;

2. Considers that the Document of the Stockholm Conference will contribute to furthering the process of improving security and developing co-operation in Europe, thereby contributing to international peace and security in the world as a whole.

General Assembly resolution 41/86 L

4 December 1986 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/41/842) without vote, 18 November (meeting 48); draft by Sweden (A/C.1/41/L50); agenda item 62.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 48; plenary 96.

Related resolutions: GA 41/59 E, 41/60 C.

Follow-up to the 1978 special session

Note by the Secretary-General. In September 1986,⁽¹⁴⁾ the Secretary-General transmitted information received from the USSR, in response to a 1985 General Assembly invitation⁽¹⁵⁾ for States engaged in disarmament and arms limitation negotiations outside the United Nations framework to keep the Assembly and the Con-

ference on Disarmament informed on the status of such negotiations (see also p. 29).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, the Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 41/86 O, as recommended by the First Committee.

Prior to the Assembly's action, the German Democratic Republic had submitted to the Committee a draft entitled "Obligations of States to contribute to effective disarmament negotiations".⁽¹⁶⁾ That draft would have had the Assembly, among other things, appeal to nuclear-weapon States to enter into a dialogue on strengthening peace and achieving disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and call on the Conference on Disarmament to proceed to negotiations on nuclear disarmament and prevention of nuclear war and an arms race in outer space. Following negotiations, the text was merged with that of a draft introduced by Yugoslavia and also sponsored by 20 other States. The German Democratic Republic became a sponsor of that text—as did Burkina Faso and Ecuador—and announced that it would not insist on putting its draft to a vote.

Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session

The General Assembly,

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

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

Deeply concerned that no concrete results regarding the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session have been realized in the course of more than eight years since that session, that in the mean time the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect, has gained in intensity, that there has been further deployment of nuclear weapons in some parts of the world, that annual global military expenditures are estimated to have reached the staggering figure of \$1,000 billion, that mankind is faced with a real danger of spreading the arms race into outer space, that urgent measures to prevent nuclear war and for disarmament have not been adopted and that continued colonial domination and foreign occupation, open threats, pressures and military intervention against independent States and violations of the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations have taken place, posing the most serious threat to international peace and security,

Convinced that the escalation of the nuclear-arms race, in both the quantitative and qualitative dimensions, has heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations,

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

Believing that the preservation of the existing bilateral, regional and global system of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and the strict observance of such agreements by their parties are important elements of disarmament efforts at all levels,

Noting with great concern that no real progress in disarmament negotiations has been achieved in the course of several years,

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

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

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

1. Expresses its grave concern over the acceleration and intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, which increase the danger of nuclear war and constitute a threat to the continued survival of mankind;

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

3. Invites all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States and especially those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, to take urgent measures with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, as well as to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in the Programme of Action contained in section III of the Final Document;

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

5. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to proceed urgently to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of nuclear war, to intensify negotiations on the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to elaborate drafts of treaties on a nuclear-test ban and on a complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

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

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

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

General Assembly resolution 41/86 0

4 December 1986 Meeting 96 135-13-5 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/842) by recorded vote (112-13-7), 14 November (meeting 45); 24-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L53/Rev.1); agenda item 62 (n).

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

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 36, 45; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

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

Abstaining: Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Spain.

International co-operation for disarmament

In 1986, as in previous years, the Assembly called for the implementation of its 1979 Declara-

tion on International Co-operation for Disarmament.⁽¹⁷⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote **resolution 41/86 K**, as recommended by the First Committee.

International co-operation for disarmament

The General Assembly,

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

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

Stressing the vital need to proceed to concrete measures towards halting the arms race and attaining disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field, for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of international security,

Bearing in mind the vital interests of all States in the adoption of concrete effective disarmament measures, which would, *inter alia*, release considerable material, financial and human resources to be used for peaceful purposes and particularly for overcoming economic underdevelopment, especially in the developing countries,

Stressing the importance of the appeals and proposals of the group of six States from five continents and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and of their unswerving efforts to achieve genuine disarmament,

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

Stressing that international co-operation for disarmament should, as a matter of priority, be aimed at averting nuclear war through the gradual elimination of nuclear weapons, the discontinuation of nuclear-weapon tests and the prevention of an arms race in outer space and at confidence-building as an indispensable component of relations among States,

Believing that the two nuclear-weapon States that possess the most important nuclear arsenals should jointly take the lead and show a good example in curbing the nuclear-arms race while mutually refraining from launching weapons into outer space,

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

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

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

3. Emphasizes the necessity of refraining from the dissemination of any doctrines and concepts endangering international peace and justifying the unleashing of nuclear war, which lead to the deterioration of the international situation and to the further intensification of the arms race and which are detrimental to the generally recognized necessity of international co-operation for disarmament;

4. Declares that the use of force in international relations as well as in attempts to prevent the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples constitutes a phenomenon incompatible with the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament;

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

6. Appeals to States that are members of military groupings to promote, on the basis of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and in the spirit of international co-operation for disarmament, the gradual mutual limitation of military activities of these groupings, thus creating conditions for their dissolution;

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

8. Calls upon the Governments of all States to contribute substantially, while observing the principle of undiminished security, to halting and reversing the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and thus to reducing the danger of nuclear war.

General Assembly resolution 41/86 K

4 December 1986 Meeting 96 118-19-9 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/842) by recorded vote (95-19-11), 12 November (meeting 42); 17-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.47); agenda item 62.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Angola, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-33, 42; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

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

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Chile, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Paraguay, Sweden.

Fellowship programme

The Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly in October 1986⁽⁸⁾ that, due to the Organization's current financial situation and in accordance with Assembly decisions at its resumed fortieth session in April 1986, the 1986 United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament had been adjusted to accommodate 20 fellows from as many countries for three and a half months (23 July-7 November), instead of 25 fellows for some six months as in previous years. (See also ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS, Chapter I.)

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

Since its establishment by the Assembly in 1978 at the first special session on disarmament,⁽⁶⁾ the programme had trained 175 government officials from 93 countries in developing expertise relating to disarmament.

Reporting also on the modalities and guidelines for the new regional disarmament training programme, as requested by the Assembly in 1985,⁽⁹⁾ the Secretary-General proposed that regional courses, not to exceed one week, would be organized annually on a rotational basis between the regions, with up to 15 participants selected by him from officials nominated by their Governments. He noted that the Assembly had provided appropriations for 1986-1987, taking into account that the Governments concerned would be expected to contribute towards the costs.

As regards the new United Nations advisory services programme in disarmament and security issues, the Secretary-General proposed that the Governments or intergovernmental organizations requesting such services would be expected to assume responsibility for a considerable part of the expenses involved, and that he would make full use of expertise available in the Organization and from Member States and research institutes.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted **resolution 41/60 H** by recorded vote.

United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to

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

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

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained one hundred and seventy-five government officials from ninety-three countries, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs in their respective countries,

Believing that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly developing countries, under the programme, including the new disarmament training and advisory services, will enhance the capabilities of Member States to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General;

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

3. Approves the modalities for implementation of the new disarmament training programme as contained in the Secretary-General's report;

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

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

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the operations of the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services.

General Assembly resolution 41/60 H

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 154-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/841) by recorded vote (134-1), 11 November (meeting 40); 25-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L60); agenda item 61 (h).

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Dominican Republic, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 40; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali,

Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
Against: United States.

In explanation of vote, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States expressed misgivings on additional financial implications of the new training programme, while reiterating their support for the fellowship programme. Japan hoped that attention would be paid to the current financial constraints of the Organization. The United Kingdom supported the draft on the understanding that paragraphs 2 and 3 would impose no additional budgetary commitments. The United States reiterated its objection to additional expenditures associated with implementing new programmes.

Verification

Responding to a 1985 General Assembly request,⁽²⁰⁾ the Secretary-General submitted in July 1986 a report with later addenda,⁽²¹⁾ containing the views of 16 individual Member States and of the 12 EC members on verification principles, procedures and techniques to promote the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements, and on the United Nations role in verification.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Two draft resolutions on verification were submitted to the General Assembly's First Committee in 1986. In addition to the text that was later revised and approved, a draft submitted by Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia⁽²²⁾ would have had the Assembly spell out some parameters for verification measures and procedures, including issues such as participation of States and the principle of undiminished security. The two sponsors subsequently decided not to put their text to a vote and joined in sponsoring the other draft.

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 4 December, adopted **resolution 41/86 Q** without vote.

Verification in all its aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/152 O of 16 December 1985, Conscious of the urgent need to reach agreements on arms limitation and disarmament measures capable of contributing to the maintenance of peace and security,

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

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

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

Reiterating its view that:

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

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

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

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

Recalling that:

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

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

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

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

2. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General containing the views and suggestions of Member States on verification principles, procedures and techniques, and encourages all States that have not already done so to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 31 March 1987, their views and suggestions on verification principles as invited by the Assembly in its resolution 40/152 O;

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

4. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider at its 1987 session, in the context of pursuing general and complete disarmament under effective international control, verification in all its aspects, including principles, provisions and techniques to promote the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and the role of the United Nations and its Member States in the field of verification, and to report on its deliberations, conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare for the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session in 1987 a compilation of the views received from Member States on this issue;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session".

General Assembly resolution 41/86 Q

4 December 1986 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/41/842) without vote, 12 November (meeting 41); 26-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L73/Rev.D; agenda item 62 (n)).

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 41; plenary 96.

Related resolution: GA 41/59 J.

(See also p. 90 for a listing and status of ratification of existing disarmament agreements.)

General and complete disarmament

In 1986, the General Assembly adopted 15 resolutions (41/59 A to O) under the agenda item on general and complete disarmament. Four of those resolutions, covered in this section, concerned objective information on military matters (41/59 B), the contribution of the United Nations system to arms limitation and disarmament (41/59 D), compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements (41/59 J) and naval disarmament (41/59 K).

Information on military matters

Report of the Secretary-General. In pursuance of a 1985 General Assembly request,⁽²³⁾ the Secretary-General issued a report in July 1986 with a later addendum,⁽²⁴⁾ containing information received from 11 Member States on measures they had taken to contribute to greater openness in military matters and, particularly, to improve the flow of objective information on military capabilities.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the Assembly, on 3 December, adopted **resolution 41/59 B** by recorded vote.

Objective information on military matters

The General Assembly,

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

need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

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

Emphasizing that the need for such measures at the regional and subregional levels is of special importance,

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

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

Recalling its resolutions 37/99 G of 13 December 1982, 38/188 C of 20 December 1983 and 40/94 K of 12 December 1985,

Aware of the existence, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, and that annual reports on military expenditures are now being received from an increasing number of States,

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

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

3. Urges all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to consider implementing additional measures based on the principles of openness and transparency such as, for example, the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, with the aim of facilitating the availability of objective information on, as well as objective assessment of, military capabilities;

4. Expresses its thanks to the Secretary-General for his report prepared in conformity with resolution 40/94 K;

5. Invites all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General before 30 April 1987 the measures they have adopted to contribute to greater openness in military matters in general and in particular to improve the flow of objective information on military capabilities;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution;

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

General Assembly resolution 41/59 B

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 116-0-26 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/840) by recorded vote (88-0-30), 12 November (meeting 41); 14-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.10); agenda item 60 (i).

Sponsors: Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Samoa, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 41; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia,* Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran,* Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Oman, Poland, Seychelles, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam.

* Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

In explanation of vote, India held that progress in disarmament depended on political will and not on availability of information on military matters. The USSR added that an information exchange should not be dissociated artificially from concrete disarmament measures. Brazil felt the draft addressed issues extraneous to disarmament proper and pertinent mainly to the relationship between the two military alliances. Yugoslavia, cautioning against overestimating the effects of a lack of objective information, supported the text as one possible way of promoting confidence among States.

UN system and disarmament

Report of the Secretary-General. In August 1986, the Secretary-General submitted, in pursuance of a 1984 General Assembly resolution,⁽²⁵⁾ information received from five specialized agencies, IAEA and a number of departments and programmes in the United Nations system on activities carried out or envisaged by them to promote arms limitation and disarmament.⁽²⁶⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

As recommended by the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 3 December, adopted **resolution 41/59 D** by recorded vote.

Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/188 J of 20 December 1983 and 39/151 E of 17 December 1984,

Reaffirming that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament and should, accordingly, step up its activity in this field,

Convinced that all avenues should be effectively utilized for promoting the cause of disarmament in all its aspects,

Reaffirming further that the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system have a valuable contribution to make in this regard, while taking duly into account the relationship between disarmament and their respective areas of competence,

Taking note of various activities conducted by the United Nations agencies in pursuance of resolution 39/151 E as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General on this matter,

1. Reaffirms its invitation to the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue, within their areas of competence, the activities aimed at promoting the cause of arms limitation and disarmament;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, to continue to co-ordinate such activities and to submit an updated report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament".

General Assembly resolution 41/59 D

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 117-16-19 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/840) by recorded vote (95-15-18), 12 November (meeting 42); 3-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.22); agenda item 60 (a).

Sponsors: Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 36, 42; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

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

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Chile, China, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Paraguay, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay.

In explanation of vote, the United Kingdom, speaking for the 12 EC member States, said that, rather than encouraging the specialized agencies to engage in activities likely to detract from their specific mandates, the Assembly should make maximum use of the existing United Nations disarmament machinery. Holding largely the same

view, Venezuela added that the activity of specialized agencies and other bodies should be conceived in a way that would support and strengthen the work of those bodies that had specific competence in the disarmament field.

Related resolutions: GA 41/59 O, 41/86 D.

Compliance

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Two draft resolutions on compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements were submitted to the First Committee in 1986. A draft⁽²⁷⁾ sponsored by the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR would have had the Assembly call on States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of their provisions, to safeguard the integrity of those agreements, and to refrain from actions which could lead to undermining or circumventing such agreements. Following consultations, that text was withdrawn, and Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Poland joined in sponsoring the other draft, which had been revised.

On 3 December, the Assembly adopted without vote **resolution 41/59 J**, as recommended by the First Committee.

Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/94 L of 12 December 1985,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Believing that compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements by States parties is, therefore, a matter of interest and concern to the international

community, and noting the role that the United Nations could play in that regard,

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

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

2. Calls upon all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications of non-compliance with those obligations for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament;

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

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

General Assembly resolution 41/59 J

3 December 1986

Meeting 94

Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/41/840) without vote, 14 November (meeting 45); 18-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.43/Rev.1); agenda item 60.

Sponsors: Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, United States.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 37, 45; plenary 94.

Related resolution: GA 41/86 Q.

(See also p. 90 for a listing and status of ratification of existing disarmament agreements.)

Naval armaments and disarmament

Disarmament Commission consideration. For its 1986 consideration of the naval arms race and disarmament, the Disarmament Commission⁽⁴⁾ had before it an April report of the Secretary-General, with later addenda,⁽²⁸⁾ containing the views of 10 States on the 1985 expert study on the naval arms race, naval forces and naval arms systems.⁽²⁹⁾ The views of three other States⁽³⁰⁾ were received after the end of the Commission's session. Other documents before the Commission included three working papers—one by China and two by Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR—and the response of Bulgaria and Mexico⁽³¹⁾ to the Assembly's 1985 invitation⁽³²⁾ for views on holding multilateral negotiations on limiting and reducing naval armaments and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans.

Substantive, open-ended consultations were held in seven meetings between 13 and 21 May under the leadership of Ali Alatas (Indonesia), resulting in the "Chairman's paper" on the topic.⁽³³⁾ It was stated in the paper, among other things, that disarmament measures, including those in the maritime field, should be balanced and

not diminish the security of any State, that such measures should be embodied in separate legal instruments in harmony with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and that appropriate universal and non-discriminatory verification procedures were essential for their proper implementation. Against that background, participants began consideration of measures as outlined in the 1985 study and grouped under the headings of quantitative restraints, qualitative or technological restraints, geographic and/or mission restraints and confidence-building measures. The participants in the consultations felt that the Commission should consider the item further in 1987.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the Assembly, on 3 December, adopted **resolution 41/59 K** by recorded vote.

Naval armaments and disarmament

The General Assembly,

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

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

Having examined the report of the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament during the 1986 session of the Commission, which met with the approval of all delegations participating in the substantive consultations and which, in their view, could form the basis of further deliberations on the subject,

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

2. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its forthcoming session in 1987, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. Also requests the Disarmament Commission to inscribe on the agenda for its 1987 session an item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament";

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

General Assembly resolution 41/59 K

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 153-1-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/840) by recorded vote (133-1-1), 10 November (meeting 38); 13-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.45); agenda item 60 (f).

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, China, Finland, France, Iceland, Indonesia, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 37, 38; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: United States.

Abstaining: India.

In explanation of vote, India said disarmament efforts should not be confined to a narrow category of weapons such as naval armaments, and that further consideration of the item in the Disarmament Commission would detract from what it viewed as more immediate and higher priority areas of disarmament. Bulgaria regretted that the draft did not include ideas that it considered useful, but felt that it provided a good basis for continuing the collective efforts aimed at achieving general and complete disarmament.

Comprehensive programme of disarmament

Despite intensive efforts, the Conference on Disarmament could not complete in 1986 a draft comprehensive programme of disarmament, which, having been envisaged in paragraph 109 of the Final Document(6) of the General Assembly's first (1978) special session devoted to disarmament, had been considered annually since 1980. In view of the 1985 Assembly request⁽³⁴⁾ for submission of the draft to its forty-first session, the Conference decided to resume work at the beginning of its 1987 session with a view to completing the draft programme and submitting it at that time.

Consideration by the Conference on Disarmament. In 1986, the Conference's Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament held 21 meetings between 20 February and 25 August under the chairmanship of Alfonso Garcia Robles (Mexico). In addition to the documents of previous sessions relating to the topic, the Committee had before it two new working papers—submitted by a group of socialist countries and by the USSR—and a draft text for the programme, submitted by France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Committee based its work on the 1985 version of the draft programme⁽³⁵⁾ and again established

contact groups to resolve existing differences on some parts of the text—the introduction and chapters on measures and stages of implementation, and machinery and procedures. It reported that, while the relevant texts continued to reflect points of differences, the areas of disagreement had been narrowed and, in some cases, considerable progress had been made towards harmonizing positions. Progress was reported in areas such as nuclear weapons, conventional weapons and armed forces, related measures, and machinery and procedures; areas of differences included stages of implementation and time frames. Taking into account the progress achieved in 1986, the Committee recommended the resumption of work at the beginning of the Conference's 1987 session, in order to complete the draft programme and submit it to the Assembly before the closing of its forty-first session.

The Ad Hoc Committee's report was adopted by the Conference on 28 August as part of its report to the Assembly.⁽⁵⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the Assembly, in December, adopted **decision 41/421** without vote.

Comprehensive programme of disarmament

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, having recalled its resolutions 38/183 K of 20 December 1983, 39/148 I of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 D of 16 December 1985, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a complete draft of the comprehensive programme of disarmament; having examined the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament concerning its work during the 1986 session of the Conference, which is an integral part of the report of the Conference; and having noted the recommendation contained therein that work on the elaboration of the programme should be resumed at the beginning of the 1987 session of the Conference for the purpose of completing it during the first part of that session and submitting a complete draft of the programme to the Assembly at that time; decided to keep open agenda item 62 (d) in order to allow the Conference to conclude the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament during the first part of its 1987 session and to submit a complete draft of the programme to the Assembly at that time.

General Assembly decision 41/421

Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/41/842) without vote, 10 November (meeting 37); 12-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.62); agenda item 62 (d).

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, China, Hungary, Indonesia, Mexico, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 34, 37; plenary 96.

Joining the consensus on the draft, the United States expressed its appreciation for the common understanding that the Assembly's forty-first ses-

sion would not be resumed exclusively to consider the item on the comprehensive programme and thus avoid additional financial implications.

Proposed world disarmament conference

In 1986, as in previous years, no agreement was reached among the nuclear-weapon States on convening a world disarmament conference—an idea first endorsed by the General Assembly in 1965⁽³⁶⁾ and taken up annually since 1971. In a new development, however, the Assembly asked the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference to hold consultations with nuclear-weapon and all other States, in order to remain informed of their positions on the convening of a conference (resolution 41/61).

Ad Hoc Committee consideration. The Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference held two sessions in New York in 1986: four meetings between 7 and 11 April and three others between 7 and 10 July. Its annual report to the Assembly⁽³⁷⁾ contained the updated views of the five nuclear-weapon States on the convening of a conference. The Committee also informed the Assembly that, through its Chairman, it had maintained close contact with the representatives of those States so as to remain informed of their attitudes.

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

France, in the continued absence of consensus on the question, had no objection to the Ad Hoc Committee's examining the possibility of spacing out its meetings. The United Kingdom believed that, in the current international climate, preparations for the conference were not useful and continued to doubt the usefulness of further Committee meetings. The United States continued to consider it premature to convene a conference in the absence of agreement on both the conditions necessary for, and the substantive issues to be considered at, a conference; further, in view of the budgetary crisis facing the United Nations, the Committee should suspend its activities until the political and financial climate improved sufficiently to permit a conference to be convened successfully.

The USSR maintained that it would be timely to convene a world forum, which might work out effective ways and means of curbing the arms race and achieving genuine disarmament. It expressed readiness, without any pre-conditions, to consider constructively any other proposals by members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or non-aligned and neutral States, and called on the

other nuclear Powers to act similarly and to avail themselves of the opportunities that a conference would offer for negotiations.

In its conclusions, the Ad Hoc Committee reiterated that the idea of a world disarmament conference had wide support, though with varying degrees of emphasis and differences concerning conditions and aspects related to its convening, including the deteriorating international situation, and that no consensus on convening a conference under current conditions had been reached among the nuclear-weapon States, whose participation was widely deemed essential. It suggested that the Assembly might renew its mandate and request it to consider any relevant comments and observations which might be made to it.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Introducing the draft resolution on behalf of the sponsors, Sri Lanka pointed out that, instead of asking the Ad Hoc Committee itself to maintain contact with nuclear-weapon States as in previous years, the 1986 text would have the General Assembly recommend that the Committee Chairman undertake consultations with nuclear-weapon and all other States. Accordingly, the question of convening the meetings of the Committee would be deferred to the 1987 Assembly session.

On 3 December, the Assembly adopted without vote **resolution 41/61**, as recommended by the First Committee.

World Disarmament Conference

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

Taking note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference,

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

Recalling also that, in paragraph 23 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December

1980, the General Assembly considered it pertinent also to recall that in paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session it had stated that at the earliest appropriate time a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation,

1. Notes with satisfaction that, in paragraph 14 of its report to the General Assembly, the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference stated the following:

"Having regard for the important requirements of a world disarmament conference to be convened at the earliest appropriate time, with universal participation and with adequate preparation, the General Assembly should take up the question at its forty-first regular session for further consideration, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of resolution 36/91, adopted by consensus, in particular paragraph 1 of that resolution, and resolution 40/154, also adopted by consensus";

2. Renews the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee;

3. Recommends that the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee undertake consultations with the representatives of the nuclear-weapon States, as well as with all other States, in order to remain currently informed of the development of their positions on the question of convening a world disarmament conference;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the results of those consultations;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "World Disarmament Conference".

General Assembly resolution 41/61

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/41/815) without vote, 10 November (meeting 37); 4-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.63); agenda item 64.

Sponsors: Peru, Poland, Spain, Sri Lanka.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 35, 37; plenary 94.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1985, p. 22, GA res. 40/152 L, 16 Dec. 1985.
- (2)A/41/687 & Corr.1. (3)YUN 1980, p. 102, GA res. 35/46, annex, 3 Dec. 1980. (4)A/41/42. (5)A/41/27. (6)YUN 1978, p. 39, GA res. S-10/2, 30 June 1978. (7)YUN 1985, p. 25, GA res. 40/94 O, 12 Dec. 1985. (8)Ibid. p. 25. (9)A/CN.10/79.
- (10)YUN 1978, p. 17. (11)YUN 1982, p. 12. (12)Ibid., p. 18, GA dec. S-12/24, 10 July 1982. (13)YUN 1984, p. 81, GA res. 39/63 E, 12 Dec. 1984. (14)A/41/645. (15)YUN 1985, p. 18, GA res. 40/152 N, 16 Dec. 1985. (16)A/C.1/41/L.13. (17)YUN 1979, p. 86, GA res. 34/88, 11 Dec. 1979. (18)A/41/720. (19)YUN 1985, p. 97, GA res. 40/151 H, 16 Dec. 1985. (20)Ibid., p. 24, GA res. 40/152 O, 16 Dec. 1985. (21)A/41/422 & Add.1,2. (22)A/C.1/41/L.1. (23)YUN 1985, p. 85, GA res. 40/94 K, 12 Dec. 1985. (24)A/41/466 & Add.1. (25)YUN 1984, p. 97, GA res. 39/151 E, 17 Dec. 1984. (26)A/41/491. (27)A/C.1/41/L.2. (28)A/CN.10/77 & Add.1,2. (29)YUN 1985, p. 30. (30)A/CN.10/77/Add.3. (31)A/CN.10/82. (32)YUN 1985, p. 29, GA res. 40/94 I, 12 Dec. 1985. (33)A/CN.10/83. (34)YUN 1985, p. 34, GA res. 40/152 D, 16 Dec. 1985. (35)Ibid., p. 34. (36)YUN 1965, p. 62, GA res. 2030(XX), 29 Nov. 1965. (37)A/41/28.

Nuclear disarmament

No major progress was made in nuclear disarmament at the multilateral level in 1986. The General Assembly continued to address a variety of sub-

jects related to nuclear questions, which resulted in a series of resolutions on: nuclear arms limitation and disarmament (resolutions 41/59 F and L, 41/60 E and I, 41/86 A, F and N), prevention of nuclear war (41/60 F, 41/86 B and G), cessation of nuclear-weapon tests (41/46 A and B, 41/47, 41/54, 41/59 N), strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States (41/51, 41/52), nuclear-weapon-free zones (41/45, 41/48, 41/49, 41/55 A and B, 41/93), and international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Among other things, the Assembly again requested the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations on a draft convention on the non-use of nuclear weapons, and urged all States members of the Conference to promote the establishment of an ad hoc committee to carry out multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions.

Outside the United Nations framework, the bilateral negotiations, begun in early 1985, between the USSR and the United States on nuclear and space arms continued, highlighted by a summit conference at Reykjavik, Iceland, in October.

During the year, the Secretary-General received, from States and intergovernmental groups, communications concerning nuclear disarmament (see p. 13).

Prevention of nuclear war

In 1986, the General Assembly, by adopting three resolutions on the prevention of nuclear war, requested the Conference on Disarmament to consider elaborating a legally binding international instrument laying down an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons (41/86 B), to establish in 1987 an ad hoc committee on the prevention of nuclear war (41/86 G), and to commence negotiations on a draft convention on the non-use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances (41/60 F).

Consideration by the Conference on Disarmament. The Conference on Disarmament(1) considered the item on the prevention of nuclear war from 17 to 21 March and from 7 to 11 July 1986. It had before it working papers on the topic submitted by Argentina, Bulgaria and China. As in previous years, no consensus was reached on a mandate proposed by the group of 21 neutral and non-aligned States (see p. 17) for an ad hoc committee that would consider all relevant proposals, including appropriate and practical measures for preventing nuclear war.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, the Assembly adopted by recorded vote **resolution 41/86 B**, as recommended by the First Committee.

Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

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

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

Reaffirming that the nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament and for undertaking measures aimed at preventing the outbreak of nuclear war,

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

Welcoming the joint statement issued by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 21 November 1985 and, in particular, the conviction expressed therein that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

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

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

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

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

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

General Assembly resolution 41/86 B

4 December 1986 Meeting 96 118-17-10 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/842) by recorded vote (93-19-10), 12 November (meeting 41); 4-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.5); agenda item 62 (h).

Sponsors: Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Romania.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 41; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei

Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Israel, Samoa.

* Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote against.

In explanation of vote, Australia stated that a priori and unverifiable declarations could not prevent nuclear war; until nuclear disarmament was achieved, other arrangements, including nuclear deterrence, were required. Sharing that view, Denmark said the draft advocated a biased and simplistic solution. Colombia said the non-first-use proposal simply weakened the United Nations Charter provision on the non-use of force.

New Zealand said it did not support resolutions that lacked balance and were declaratory in nature; the drafts that became resolutions 41/86 B and 41/60 F promoted the non-first-use of nuclear weapons, while ignoring the need for balanced reductions in conventional forces.

Sweden stated that an international instrument should deal solely with the concept of non-first-use of nuclear weapons and exclude extraneous elements; it believed that the establishment of a rough parity in conventional forces on a lower level would facilitate the non-first-use commitments. India said the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons should be forsworn completely pending nuclear disarmament.

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 4 December adopted resolution 41/86 G by recorded vote.

Prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

Recalling the provisions of paragraphs 47 to 50 and 56 to 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Ses-

sion of the General Assembly regarding the procedures designed to secure the avoidance of nuclear war,

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

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

Having considered that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1986 session relating to this question,

Noting with grave concern that the Conference on Disarmament was once again unable to start negotiations on the question during its 1986 session,

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

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

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

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

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

3. Again requests the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures which could be negotiated and adopted individually for the prevention of nuclear war and to establish for that purpose an ad hoc committee on the subject at the beginning of its 1987 session;

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

General Assembly resolution 41/86 G

4 December 1986 Meeting 96 134-3-14 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/842) by recorded vote (113-3-14), 12 November (meeting 41); 22-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L34); agenda item 62 to).

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

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 34, 41; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: France, United Kingdom, United States.

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

In explanation of vote, Australia said the text should have given due recognition to the fact that the issue of nuclear-war prevention could not be dealt with in isolation, but in the context of preventing all wars; it hoped that the Conference would identify possible areas for detailed examination of the issue.

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 3 December, adopted by recorded vote **resolution 41/60 F**, reiterating its request to the Conference on Disarmament to initiate negotiations on a convention prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons. A draft convention, originally submitted in 1982⁽²⁾ and resubmitted annually since that time, was annexed to the resolution as a suggested basis for the negotiations.

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

Further convinced that a prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to

general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

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

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

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1986 session, was not able to undertake negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text annexed to General Assembly resolution 40/151 F of 16 December 1985,

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

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

ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

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

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

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

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

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

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 4

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

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

General Assembly resolution 41/60 F

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 132-174 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/841) by recorded vote (107-17-4), 12 November (meeting 41); 13-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.49); agenda item 61 (f).

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Romania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 41; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

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

Abstaining: Greece, Ireland, Israel, Japan.

China supported the thrust of the draft, even though it felt that certain formulations in the preamble and the main part of the draft convention needed further consideration. Sweden supported the idea of an international legal instrument, but it had reservations about the interpretation of the Charter given in the draft's

sixth preambular paragraph since, if nuclear-weapon use were uncontestedly a violation of the Charter, there would be no need for another international legal instrument.

New Zealand's explanation of vote also applied to the draft that became resolution 41/86 B (see p. 35).

Climatic effects of nuclear war

The financial difficulties of the United Nations in 1986 compelled the Secretary-General to defer until 1987 the meeting of the Group of Consultant Experts to Carry Out a Study on the Climatic and Potential Physical Effects of Nuclear War, including Nuclear Winter, which, according to a 1985 Assembly request,^(c) was to start work on the study for Assembly consideration in 1987.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote **resolution 41/86 H**, as recommended by the First Committee.

Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, after referring specifically to the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons, it declared, in paragraph 18, that removing the threat of a world war—a nuclear war—is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

Noting that the conclusions of some of the studies compiled in the report of the Secretary-General,^(c) in conformity with resolution 39/148 F of 17 December 1984, confirm that nuclear winter and other climatic effects of nuclear war pose an unprecedented peril to all nations, even those far removed from the nuclear explosions, which would add immeasurably to the previously known dangers of nuclear war, without excluding the possibility of all the Earth being transformed into a darkened, frozen planet, where conditions would be conducive to mass extinction,

Recalling that, by its resolution 40/152 G of 16 December 1985, the General Assembly recognized the necessity of systematic research on the subject and requested the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the climatic and potential physical effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, and to transmit the study to the Assembly for consideration at its forty-second session,

1. Reiterates its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the compilation of excerpts of scientific studies on the climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, prepared in accordance with the request made in its resolution 39/148 F;

2. Regrets that, owing to the current financial crisis of the United Nations, the Secretary-General had to defer until 1987 the meeting of the Group of Consultant Experts to Carry Out a Study on the Climatic and Potential Physical Effects of Nuclear War, including Nuclear Winter, requested in its resolution 40/152 G;

3. Once again requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Group of Consultant Experts chosen by him, bearing in mind the advisability of wide geographical representation and of their qualifications in a broad range of scientific fields, to carry out a study on the climatic and potential physical effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, which will examine, inter alia, its socio-economic consequences and would take into account the report of the Secretary-General and the source documents from which the compilation was prepared, together with any other relevant scientific studies;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to transmit the study to the General Assembly in due time for consideration at its forty-third session, in 1988;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter: report of the Secretary-General".

General Assembly resolution 41/86 H

4 December 1986 Meeting 96 140-1-10 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/842) by recorded vote (119-1-10), 12 November (meeting 41); 5-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.36/Rev.D; agenda item 62.

Sponsors: Bangladesh, India, Mexico, Pakistan, Sweden.

Financial implications: ACABQ, A/41/7Add.10; 5th Committee, A/41/916; S-G, A/C.1/41/L.79, A/C.5/41/52.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 37, 41; 5th Committee 36; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: United States.

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

In explanation of vote, the United States said the issue merited a study by qualified investigators in a manner free of political overtones—a task it did not feel the proposed study could accomplish; further, the draft had financial implications. Japan also stressed that such studies should be conducted in a balanced, objective and scientific manner.

Nuclear-arms limitation and disarmament

No major substantive progress was achieved in 1986 within the Disarmament Commission, the Conference on Disarmament and the General Assembly towards nuclear-arms limitation. The October summit conference between the USSR and the United States, at Reykjavik, resulted in

their agreeing in principle on certain aspects but not on the whole package of nuclear and space arms issues before them.

Consideration by the Conference on Disarmament. The Conference on Disarmament⁽¹⁾ considered an item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament" in plenary meetings from 17 to 28 February and from 16 to 27 June 1986, and in nine informal meetings. It was, however, unable to agree on the establishment of an ad hoc committee under the item.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In the First Committee, the German Democratic Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects",⁽⁵⁾ which would have had the Assembly call on the Conference on Disarmament to proceed without delay to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament. The German Democratic Republic subsequently withdrew the draft, stating that important elements had been incorporated into another draft, which it joined in sponsoring (see below).

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 4 December, adopted **resolution 41/86 F** by recorded vote.

Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

Noting further that in the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, it was stated that the idea that world peace could be maintained through nuclear deter-

rence, a doctrine that lay at the root of the continuing escalation in the quantity and quality of nuclear weapons, was the most dangerous myth in existence,

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

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

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

Noting that in the Conference on Disarmament, at its 1986 session, several proposals were presented for the consideration of practical measures,

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

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

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

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

3. Again requests the Conference on Disarmament to establish an ad hoc committee at the beginning of its 1987 session to elaborate on paragraph 50 of the Final Document and to submit recommendations to the Conference as to how it could best initiate multilateral negotiations of agreements, with adequate measures of verification, in appropriate stages for:

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

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

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

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

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

General Assembly resolution 41/86 F

4 December 1986 Meeting 96 130-15-5 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/842) by recorded vote (113-15-5), 11 November (meeting 40); 17-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L33/Rev.D; agenda item 62 (i)).

Sponsors: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 36, 40; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

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

Abstaining: Denmark, Greece, Israel, Japan, Spain.

Explaining its vote, Australia said the text failed to express the kind of relationship which it felt should exist between bilateral and multilateral efforts towards nuclear disarmament, and underestimated the importance of the former. The United Kingdom considered the bilateral negotiations between the two States—possessing some 95 per cent of the world's nuclear weapons—to offer the most realistic hope of halting the nuclear-arms race and initiating a balanced and verifiable nuclear-arms reduction. Greece would have voted in favour but for what it felt was an over-simplified qualification, in the fourth preambular paragraph, of the doctrine of deterrence as the most dangerous myth in existence.

Prohibition of nuclear weapons

On 3 December, the Assembly adopted **resolution 41/59 L** by recorded vote, as recommended by the First Committee, requesting the Conference on Disarmament to pursue consideration of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices.

Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, 35/156 H of 12 December 1980, 36/97 G of 9 December 1981, 37/99 E of 13 December 1982, 38/188 E of 20 December 1983, 39/151 H of 17 December 1984 and 40/94 G of 12 December 1985, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to con-

sider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1986 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for both parts of its session held in 1986 contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament",

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

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

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

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

General Assembly resolution 41/59 L

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 148-1-6 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/840) by recorded vote (128-1-6), 11 November (meeting 40); 20-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L58); agenda item 60 (g).

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

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-33, 40; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: France.

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

In explanation of vote, India said the draft sought to separate the question of the cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes from that of nuclear weapons; in its view, production in both areas should be stopped

simultaneously. Argentina held that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons should not be divorced from the general issue of nuclear disarmament. The USSR voted affirmatively on the understanding that the topic should be examined during a multilateral exchange of views on nuclear disarmament, which it proposed should start immediately, among all nuclear Powers.

USSR-United States nuclear-arms negotiations

In September 1986,⁽⁶⁾ the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly information received from the USSR in response to its 1985 invitation⁽⁷⁾ for information on the progress of the USSR-United States bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations.

The USSR and the United States held a summit meeting in mid-October at Reykjavik, where there was general agreement on the reduction of strategic arms and medium-range missiles, but not on the prohibition of the development and testing of space weapons (see also p. 14).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In December, the Assembly adopted, on the recommendation of the First Committee, three resolutions—41/59 F and 41/86 A and N—on the bilateral negotiations.

The Assembly, on 3 December, adopted **resolution 41/59 F** without vote.

Nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

Also noting that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have held further bilateral negotiations on various issues of disarmament,

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

Bearing in mind that the Governments and peoples of various countries expect that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America will reach agreement on halting the nuclear-arms race and reducing nuclear weapons, so as to start the process of nuclear disarmament,

1. Expresses its deep concern that negotiations on nuclear disarmament should yield concrete results at the earliest possible time;

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

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

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

General Assembly resolution 41/59 F

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/41/840) without vote, 11 November (meeting 40);

draft by China (A/C.1/41/L.28/Rev.D; agenda item 60).

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 40; plenary 94.

On 4 December, the Assembly adopted **resolution 41/86 A** by recorded vote.

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Noting its resolutions 38/183 P of 20 December 1983, 39/148 B of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 B of 16 December 1985,

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

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

Noting that at the further meeting at Reykjavik in October 1986, although no comprehensive agreement was reached, intensive discussion of far-reaching arms-control understandings took place,

Noting also that a large measure of agreement was reached on a number of issues,

Noting further with satisfaction that the two sides remain committed to further progress in their bilateral negotiations, building on what has been achieved so far,

Expressing its appreciation to the two Governments concerned for their readiness to keep other States Members

of the United Nations duly informed of progress in those negotiations, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

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

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

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

1. Calls upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to spare no effort in seeking the attainment of their agreed objectives in the negotiations, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament;

2. Urges the two Governments to make early progress, in particular in areas where there is common ground;

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

General Assembly resolution 41/86 A

4 December 1986 Meeting 96 88-0-56 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/842) by recorded vote 157-0-66, 14 November (meeting 45); 18-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.3), orally revised; agenda item 62.

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

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 45; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger,* Norway, Oman, Panama,* Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire, Zimbabwe.*

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

* Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

In explanation of vote, the USSR said the sponsors disregarded its position and had failed to portray objectively the results of the Reykjavik

meeting and the status of the bilateral negotiations on nuclear and space armaments; it regarded as negative any departure from, or attempts to revise, the understandings reached. Yugoslavia viewed the draft as expressing the position of only one group of countries.

Mexico considered the draft unbalanced, and felt that the first, fifth and seventh preambular paragraphs, as well as paragraph 2, should have been deleted. Venezuela also had difficulties with the seventh preambular paragraph, saying it had not received the type of information on the negotiations as called for. Sharing that view, Uruguay added that a number of paragraphs were the subject of controversy falling outside the Assembly purview. France warned against prejudging the results of the negotiations and suggested that the international community refrain from premature manifestation of satisfaction and insist on the need for a balance of conventional forces at reduced levels.

On the recommendation of the First Committee, **resolution 41/86 N** was also adopted on 4 December by recorded vote.

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/18 of 18 November 1985,

Recalling also the Harare Appeal on Disarmament, adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries on 6 September 1986,

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

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

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

1. Appeals to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to conduct, pursuant to their special obligations and responsibilities as leading nuclear-weapon States, their bilateral negotiations with the greatest resolve with a view to achieving agreements on concrete and effective measures for the halting of the nuclear-arms race, radical reduction of their nuclear arsenals, nuclear disarmament and the prevention of an arms race in outer space;

2. Invites the two negotiating parties to keep the General Assembly duly informed of the progress of their negotiations.

General Assembly resolution 41/86 N

4 December 1986 Meeting 96 140-0-13 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/842) by recorded vote (114-0-15), 14 November (meeting 45); 14-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L52); agenda item 62.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bangladesh, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 38, 45; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None.

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

The United States, recalling that it had put forward a number of proposals aimed at the objectives mentioned in the draft as objectives of the bilateral negotiations, said its preamble contained references to certain documents which it considered unbalanced and formulations that it could not support.

Related resolution: GA 41/60 A.

Cessation of nuclear-weapon tests

In December 1986, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions relating to a nuclear-test ban. The Assembly again requested the Conference on Disarmament to establish in 1987 an ad hoc committee to carry out multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions (41/46 A), and to set up immediately an international seismic monitoring network for verification of compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (41/47). Pending the conclusion of such a treaty, it invited the United States to join the moratorium on nuclear explosions (41/54), and called on the States conducting nuclear explosions to inform the Secretary-General within one week of such action (41/59 N). Further, the Assembly recommended the convening of a conference to consider amendments to the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water⁽⁸⁾—also known as the partial test-ban Treaty—that would convert it into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (41/46 B).

In 1986 communications to the Secretary-General concerning nuclear-weapon tests, the USSR announced four successive extensions of its August 1985 unilateral moratorium: in January the moratorium was extended until 31 March; in March it was extended until the United States carried out a test; in May until 6 August; and in August until the end of the year (see p. 13).

In related developments, the USSR and the United States agreed, in July 1986, to start bilateral talks on the verification issues related to nuclear testing.

Disarmament Commission consideration. The question of a comprehensive ban, which had never appeared as a separate item on the Disarmament Commission's agenda, none the less received heightened attention at the Commission's 1986 session. In the Commission's report,⁽⁹⁾ its recommendations on the cessation of nuclear-weapon tests included seven drafts, all within brackets, indicating that agreement had not been reached on them. The texts referred to negotiation or conclusion of a treaty, examination of specific issues with a view to the negotiation of a treaty, and extension of the partial test-ban Treaty to include underground tests and relevant verification provisions; two alternative texts called for a moratorium on all test explosions pending the conclusion of a treaty.

Consideration by the Conference on Disarmament. The Conference on Disarmament considered the question of a nuclear-test ban from 17 to 28 February and from 16 to 27 June 1986.⁽¹⁾

The Conference again could not agree on the mandate of an ad hoc committee on the nuclear-test-ban issue, with the group of 21 and the socialist States calling for such a body to initiate multilateral negotiations on a nuclear-weapon test-ban treaty, and the Western States asserting that no consensus existed on the mandate.

Working papers submitted to the Conference in 1986 included those by: a group of socialist States, on negotiations on a treaty; Australia, on establishment of a global seismic monitoring network; Norway, on utilization of small-aperture seismic arrays in a global seismological network; Sweden, on verification; and the USSR, on seismic verification. The Conference also had before it statements transmitted by several countries, including a document on verification measures proposed by the leaders of six States in the Mexico Declaration of 7 August (see p. 14) and a statement by a group of socialist States condemning the 10 April nuclear explosion by the United States.⁽¹⁰⁾

The Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events held its twenty-first (10-21 March)⁽¹¹⁾ and twenty-second (21 July-1 August)⁽¹²⁾ sessions at Geneva under the chairmanship of Ola Dahlman (Sweden), submitting progress reports on each session.

In addition, the Group submitted in July 1986, and the Conference subsequently took note of, its fourth main report⁽¹³⁾ and the summary of that report,⁽¹⁴⁾ covering the results of a test—termed the Group of Scientific Experts' Technical Test 1984—which had developed and successfully tested

with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) procedures for the regular transmission of Level I data (basic parameters of detected seismic signals, for routine reporting) from temporary national facilities to experimental international data centres; 75 seismograph stations in 37 countries contributed seismic Level I data to the technical test. The report contained eight chapters (introduction, organization and method of work, overview, participating seismograph stations and temporary national facilities, Level I data extraction experience, WMO/Global Telecommunication System data transmission experience, evaluation of procedures employed at experimental international data centres, conclusions and recommendations) and seven appendices containing detailed, technical material.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted five resolutions on a nuclear-test ban. A number of delegations explained in single statements their votes on two or more texts (see p. 49).

Two of the resolutions were adopted under the title of "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions". **Resolution 41/46 A** was adopted by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, which has been examined for more than thirty years and on which the General Assembly has adopted more than fifty resolutions, is a basic objective of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament, to the attainment of which it has repeatedly assigned the highest priority,

Stressing that on eight different occasions it has condemned such tests in the strongest terms and that, since 1974, it has stated its conviction that the continuance of nuclear-weapon testing will intensify the arms race, thus increasing the danger of nuclear war,

Recalling that the Secretary-General, addressing a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 12 December 1984, after appealing for a renewed effort towards a comprehensive test-ban treaty, emphasized that no single multilateral agreement could have a greater effect on limiting the further refinement of nuclear weapons and that a comprehensive test-ban treaty is the litmus test of the real willingness to pursue nuclear disarmament,

Taking into account that the three nuclear-weapon States which act as depositaries of the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water undertook in article 1 of that Treaty to conclude a treaty resulting in the permanent banning of all nuclear-test explosions, including all those explosions underground, and that such an undertaking was reiterated in 1968 in the preamble to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, article VI of which further embodies their solemn and legally binding commitment to take effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear-arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament,

Bearing in mind that the same three nuclear-weapon States, in the report they submitted on 30 July 1980 to the Committee on Disarmament after four years of trilateral negotiations, stated, *inter alia*, that they were "mindful of the great value for all mankind that the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon test explosions in all environments will have" as well as "conscious of the important responsibility placed upon them to find solutions to the remaining problems", adding furthermore that they were "determined to exert their best efforts and necessary will and persistence to bring the negotiations to an early and successful conclusion",

Noting that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its Final Declaration adopted on 21 September 1985, called on the nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty to resume trilateral negotiations in 1985 and on all the nuclear-weapon States to participate in the urgent negotiation and conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, as a matter of the highest priority, in the Conference on Disarmament,

Recalling that the leaders of the six States associated with the five-continent peace and disarmament initiative affirmed in the Mexico Declaration, adopted on 7 August 1986, that they "remain convinced that no issue is more urgent and crucial today than bringing to an end all nuclear tests", adding that "both the qualitative and the quantitative development of nuclear weapons exacerbate the arms race, and both would be inhibited by the complete abolition of nuclear weapons testing",

Bearing in mind that the multilateral negotiation of such a treaty in the Conference on Disarmament must cover all the various interrelated problems that it will be necessary to solve in order that the Conference may transmit a complete draft treaty to the General Assembly,

1. Reiterates once again its grave concern that nuclear-weapon testing continues unabated, against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;

2. Reaffirms its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time is a matter of the highest priority;

3. Reaffirms also its conviction that such a treaty would constitute a contribution of the utmost importance to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race;

4. Urges once more the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to abide strictly by their undertakings to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to expedite negotiations to this end;

5. Appeals to all States members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular to the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to promote the establishment by the Conference at the beginning of its 1987 session of an *ad hoc* committee with the objective of carrying out the multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions;

6. Recommends to the Conference on Disarmament that such an *ad hoc* committee should comprise two working groups dealing, respectively, with the following in-

terrelated questions: contents and scope of the treaty, and compliance and verification;

7. Calls upon the States depositaries of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, by virtue of their special responsibilities under those two Treaties and as a provisional measure, to bring to a halt without delay all nuclear-test explosions, either through a bilaterally agreed moratorium or through three unilateral moratoria, which should include appropriate means of verification;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions".

General Assembly resolution 41/46 A

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 135-3-14 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/834) by recorded vote (110-3-14), 13 November (meeting 43); 11-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L35); agenda item 47.

Sponsors: Finland, Indonesia, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 36, 43, 44; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: France, United Kingdom, United States.

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

Uruguay expressed the hope that a unilateral moratorium would mark the beginning of a process leading to a multilateral test-ban treaty. New Zealand would have preferred a more comprehensive call for a moratorium. Australia stated that a moratorium would be no substitute for tackling the unresolved issues before a legally binding, verifiable and durable treaty could be achieved.

Speaking similarly, the Netherlands said the language in the draft prejudged procedural decisions to be taken by the Conference on Disarmament; it considered as positive, however, the amended title and the disappearance in the 1986 text of certain formulae in respect of verification. Canada also commended the draft's sponsors for their positive attitude. Denmark felt that the text, despite some elements to which it could not fully subscribe, reflected a movement in the right direction, and expressed hope that an *ad hoc* committee would be established. Similarly, Brazil could not support the linkages and assumptions made

in the text, but considered as positive the recommendation to establish the committee. Norway regretted that the text referred only to the three depositary Powers of the partial test-ban Treaty and omitted mention of the other two nuclear Powers.

India believed that the scope of the envisaged treaty was at variance with that generally accepted for such a treaty; also, it could not accept the linkage suggested between a comprehensive test ban and the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).⁽¹⁵⁾ Burma was unable to associate itself with texts relating to NPT, to which it was not a party.

The Assembly adopted **resolution 41/46 B**, also by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the determination, proclaimed since 1963 in the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end,

Bearing also in mind that in 1968 the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons recalled such determination and included in its article VI an undertaking by each of its parties to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear-arm race at an early date,

Recalling that in its resolution 2828(XX) of 19 November 1965, adopted unanimously, it had stressed that one of the basic principles on which the treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons should be based was that such treaty, which was then to be negotiated, should embody an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and non-nuclear Powers,

Recalling also that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its Final Declaration adopted by consensus on 21 September 1985, expressed its deep regret that a comprehensive multilateral nuclear-test-ban treaty had not been concluded so far and called for the urgent negotiation and conclusion of such a treaty as a matter of the highest priority,

Noting that article II of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water provides a procedure for the consideration and eventual adoption of amendments to the Treaty by a conference of its parties,

1. Recommends that the States parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water undertake practical steps leading to the convening of a conference to consider amendments to the Treaty that would convert it into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

2. Requests that States parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress of their efforts.

General Assembly resolution 41/46 B

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 127-3-21 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/834) by recorded vote (100-3-25), 13 November (meeting 43); 6-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L61); agenda item 47.

Sponsors: Bolivia, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 36, 43, 44; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: France, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Austria and Denmark did not consider amending the partial test-ban Treaty to be the most appropriate way to achieve a comprehensive test ban. Norway agreed, adding that it would be more productive to devote all efforts to advance practical work towards resolving the outstanding issues on a comprehensive test ban. New Zealand also did not think the approach to be realistic and urged the Conference to proceed to practical work. The Netherlands felt the approach advocated would detract from a more realistic one and was tantamount to a denial of 25 years of negotiations on a comprehensive test ban. Australia preferred the approach reflected in resolution 41/47 (see below), as did Argentina, which observed that the five nuclear-weapon States were represented in the Conference on Disarmament. Burma felt that paragraph 1 contained ambiguities; further, it did not want to prejudice the outcome of the practical steps to be taken with regard to the convening of a conference of States parties to the partial test-ban Treaty.

Brazil supported the draft in the hope that it would encourage compliance with commitments undertaken by the nuclear-weapon Powers under the Treaty; it remained committed to the multilateral negotiation of a non-discriminatory universal nuclear-weapon-test ban.

The Assembly adopted resolution 41/47, also by recorded vote.

Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

The General Assembly,

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

Convinced of the consequent urgent need for an end to the nuclear-arms race and the immediate and verifiable reduction and ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

Convinced, therefore, that an end to all nuclear testing by all States in all environments for all time is an essen-

tial step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and further nuclear proliferation and to contribute, along with other concurrent efforts to limit and reduce nuclear arms, to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons.

Noting that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America are engaged in nuclear and space talks and in consultations on the entire scope of issues relating to nuclear testing, and expressing the hope that those talks and consultations will lead to both early and concrete results,

Noting also recent initiatives, including the proposals by the leaders of the six States associated with the five-continent initiative, to promote an end to nuclear testing,

Convinced that the most effective way to achieve the discontinuance of all nuclear tests in all environments for all time is through the conclusion of a verifiable, comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty open to and capable of attracting the adherence of all States,

Reaffirming the responsibilities of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

1. Reaffirms its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time is a matter of fundamental importance;

2. Urges, therefore, that the following actions be taken in order that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty may be concluded at an early date:

(a) The Conference on Disarmament should commence practical work on a nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1987 session;

(b) States members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, and all other States, should co-operate with the Conference on Disarmament in order to facilitate and promote such work;

(c) The nuclear-weapon States, especially those which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, should agree to appropriate verifiable, interim measures with a view to realizing a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(d) Those nuclear-weapon States that have not yet done so should adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water;

3. Also urges the Conference on Disarmament:

(a) To take immediate steps for the establishment, with the widest possible participation, of an international seismic monitoring network with a view to the further development of its potential to monitor and verify compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(b) In this context, to take into account the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including the exchange of wave-form data, and other relevant initiatives by individual States and groups of States;

(c) To initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity;

4. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to report on progress to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

General Assembly resolution 41/47

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 137-1-15 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/835) by recorded vote (117-1-16), 13 November (meeting 43); 26-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L72); agenda item 48.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sweden, Thailand, Vanuatu.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 34, 43, 44; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: France.

Abstaining: Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, China, Cuba, Guatemala, India, Israel, Malawi, Nicaragua, Portugal, Sudan, United Kingdom, United States,

Before acting on the draft as a whole, the First Committee, by separate recorded votes, approved paragraph 2 by 96 to 1 (France), with 35 abstentions, and paragraph 3 by 101 to none, with 30 abstentions.

The United Kingdom, voting in favour of paragraph 2 and abstaining on paragraph 3 and the draft as a whole, felt that all the technical and practical problems involved in establishing an international seismic monitoring network must be resolved before proceeding with the proposal mentioned in paragraph 3 (a). The United States opposed the idea in paragraph 2 that the Conference on Disarmament should begin work on a multilateral treaty; it considered that paragraph 5 perpetuated what it considered the mistaken impression that a test-ban treaty was one of the most urgent arms control items, when reducing nuclear weapons and eliminating the nuclear threat were far more urgent.

A number of other States explained their abstentions on paragraph 2. India stated that it limited the Conference's mandate, which, in its view, should focus on the need to commence negotiations. Indonesia stressed that what was needed was not merely the commencement of practical work but concrete negotiations within the Conference. Similarly, Argentina regretted that the draft did not refer explicitly to the immediate initiation of negotiations in the Conference. Brazil viewed the text as contenting itself with collateral measures and no longer contemplating a negotiating mandate for the Conference. Sri

Lanka had serious reservations on the paragraph because it appeared to dwell too much on interim measures. Cuba added that the proposal for an international seismic monitoring network would only have meaning within the context of a nuclear-test-ban treaty. Burma felt paragraph 2 lacked specificity. Venezuela expressed reservations on paragraphs 2 (a) and 3 (a) and (c), saying that the only activity the Conference should undertake was the immediate commencement of substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty, and that the activities requested in paragraphs 3 (a) and (c) did not appear to be in keeping with the Conference's function as a negotiating body.

Denmark considered the text, compared with others submitted on the topic, to offer the most constructive and realistic approach towards concluding a treaty.

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the Assembly also adopted resolution 41/54 by recorded vote.

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/88 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and the growing threat of nuclear war,

Recalling that over the past three decades the need for cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon testing has been in the focus of attention of the General Assembly,

Reaffirming its conviction that the conclusion of a multilateral treaty on the prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests by all States would constitute an indispensable element for the success of efforts to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race and the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and to prevent the expansion of existing nuclear arsenals and the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries, thus contributing to the achievement of the final goal of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons under appropriate verification,

Stressing once again that the elaboration of such a treaty is the task of the highest priority and should not be made dependent on the attainment of any other measure in the field of disarmament,

Recalling the proposals contained in the Delhi Declaration adopted by the heads of State or Government of six States on 28 January 1985, and their joint message of 28 February 1986 addressed to the leaders of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

Recalling its previous resolutions on this subject, in particular resolution 40/88 of 12 December 1985,

Emphasizing the importance of verification measures, including those proposed by the leaders of six States in the Mexico Declaration which they adopted at Ixtapa on 7 August 1986,

Deeply deploring that the Conference on Disarmament has been unable to carry out negotiations with a view to reaching agreement on such a treaty,

Deeply deploring that appeals to refrain from nuclear testing have remained unheeded,

1. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to proceed promptly to negotiations on all aspects of this matter, including adequate measures of verification, with the aim of preparing without delay a draft treaty that would effectively ban all test explosions of nuclear weapons by all States everywhere and would contain provisions, acceptable to all, preventing the circumvention of this ban by means of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes;

2. Resolutely urges all States, and especially all nuclear-weapon States, to exert maximum efforts and exercise political will for the elaboration and conclusion without delay of such a treaty;

3. Invites the United States of America—pending the conclusion of such a treaty—to join the moratorium on nuclear explosions declared unilaterally and extended several times by one nuclear-weapon State;

4. Expresses its hope that all other nuclear-weapon States will also consider joining in such a moratorium;

5. Invites all interested States to agree without delay to establish an international network for monitoring and verifying compliance with such a moratorium joined by other nuclear-weapon States;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/54 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests".

General Assembly resolution 41/54

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 123-3-26 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/838) by recorded vote (90-3-26), 13 November (meeting 43); 12-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.8); agenda item 55.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 43, 44; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly has follows:

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

Against: France, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey.

Before action was taken on the draft in the First Committee, two proposals for amendments and a sub-amendment were withdrawn by their sponsors. Ireland⁽¹⁶⁾ had proposed replacing the reference to nuclear-weapon tests (third preambular paragraph) and test explosions of nuclear weapons (paragraph 1) by "nuclear-test explosions", and ending paragraph 1 with "everywhere". Cuba orally proposed adding a new preambular paragraph "emphasizing the pressing

need to negotiate and conclude a comprehensive multilateral nuclear-test-ban treaty prohibiting all nuclear-weapon tests by all States in all environments for all time"—to which Ireland proposed an oral sub-amendment deleting "weapon" before "tests".

In explanation of vote, Côte d'Ivoire held that in the current climate of mistrust, unilateral actions were unlikely to contribute substantially to the cessation or prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests. Brazil said previous texts had objectively addressed in a balanced manner, in the appropriate body, a comprehensive test ban, but, as from 1985, the initiative had begun to highlight views to which it could not subscribe. Australia, noting that the text referred throughout to nuclear-weapon tests, said it preferred a treaty that banned all nuclear explosions in all environments for all time, and added that the verification régime should be agreed before or together with the substantive limitations at issue, but not afterwards. Similarly, New Zealand said the text did not take sufficient account of the need to ensure that a test-ban treaty would not be circumvented through resort to peaceful nuclear explosions; it also had reservations about setting up a seismic monitoring network following, not preceding, an agreed moratorium by all nuclear-weapon States. Norway considered it impossible in practice to work out an arrangement for conducting peaceful nuclear explosions that would preclude the acquisition of military benefits; a global seismological network should apply to both a moratorium and a comprehensive test ban. The Netherlands felt that the draft contained provisions that prejudged procedural decisions to be taken by the Conference on Disarmament and its fourth preambular paragraph failed to take into account the approach involving parallel reduction of nuclear tests and arsenals; a moratorium would not lead to a verifiable agreement on eliminating nuclear tests. It considered positive, however, the call made for the establishment of an international seismic network. Austria expressed readiness to join in such a network.

The Assembly adopted **resolution 41/59 N** by recorded vote.

Notification of nuclear tests

The General Assembly,

Noting the repeated calls by the General Assembly for the urgent conclusion of a treaty to ban all nuclear explosions in all environments for all time,

Expressing its conviction that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the States concerned should provide all other States with information on all nuclear explosions conducted by them,

Convinced that the provision of such data by all States conducting nuclear explosions would supplement and contribute to the improvement of independent monitor-

ing capabilities and thereby facilitate the early conclusion of a verifiable comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

1. Calls upon each of the States concerned to provide to the Secretary-General within one week of each nuclear explosion:

- (a) The date and time of the explosion;
- (b) The exact location of the explosion in terms of geographic co-ordinates and depth;
- (c) The geological characteristics, including the basic physical properties of the rock, of the site of the explosion;
- (d) The estimated yield of the explosion;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to make this information immediately available to all States and to submit to the General Assembly annually a register of the information provided on nuclear explosions during the preceding twelve months.

General Assembly resolution 41/59 N

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 130-1-22 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/840) by recorded vote (107-1-23), 13 November (meeting 43); 11-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L67); agenda item 60.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Cameroon, Fiji, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sweden.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 34, 43, 44; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: France.

Abstaining: Angola, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe.

Explaining its vote, India was not convinced that the notification would serve any purpose in seeking nuclear disarmament. Brazil, Bulgaria and Cuba said what was needed was not notification but ending nuclear tests. On the other hand, Sri Lanka observed that although the draft might appear to emphasize procedures to monitor tests rather than efforts to ban them completely, the second preambular paragraph clearly stated that the exercise was to be adopted pending a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, while Burma felt that compliance by all States would facilitate its early conclusion.

The USSR felt that notification must be viewed only as a temporary measure for confidence-building during negotiations on the nuclear-test ban by all nuclear Powers. While not ruling out the possibility of confidence-building through

reciprocal information exchange, the United States could not support a text aimed at facilitating the early conclusion of a comprehensive test ban. The United Kingdom and the United States said they already released information routinely on nuclear-test explosions.

Argentina believed the draft would help provide the United Nations with important information. Belgium considered the provision of data to contribute to transparency, and added that the data provided by States might be furnished to the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts for examination and interpretation; the Group's work would be enhanced if the nuclear Powers demonstrated their interest in the matter. Norway said the Norwegian Seismic Array, one of the world's largest seismological observatories, distributed to similar institutions in more than 30 countries monthly bulletins containing data on detected and located seismic events.

A number of countries gave general explanations of vote pertaining to all five texts. France stated that a ban must not be seen as a precondition or given priority over a substantial reduction in the nuclear arsenals of the two most heavily armed Powers; France was conducting nuclear tests to maintain its deterrent force at the minimum level of credibility indispensable for its security. The Federal Republic of Germany did not support the texts that favoured moratoria; it continued to advocate legally binding, reliably verifiable undertakings of interested parties; a comprehensive test ban should not be regarded as a substitute for substantial reductions in existing nuclear arsenals. Japan stressed the importance of resolving verification questions so as to ensure compliance with treaty obligations; it intended to begin in December 1986 an experimental exchange, with interested countries, of more accurate data on seismic wave-forms. Uruguay held that small countries outside the area of nuclear confrontation were in no position to assess the value that measures adopted by the super-Powers might have in the strategic nuclear field; it hoped the unilateral moratorium would become a bilateral one between the super-Powers and lead on to a multilateral treaty on the prohibition of nuclear tests.

Nuclear-weapon freeze

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted two resolutions (41/60 E and I), calling for a freeze on nuclear armament. A number of States explained in single statements their positions on the texts (see p. 51).

The Assembly adopted **resolution 41/60 E** by recorded vote.

Freeze on nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/100 A of 13 December 1982, 38/73 B of 15 December 1983, 39/63 G of 12 December 1984 and 40/151 E of 16 December 1985 concerning a freeze on nuclear weapons,

Convinced that in this nuclear age lasting world peace can be based only on the attainment of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Further convinced that the highest priority objectives in the field of disarmament have to be nuclear disarmament and the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction,

Recognizing the urgent need to halt the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons,

Recognizing further the urgent need for a negotiated reduction of nuclear-weapon stockpiles leading to their complete elimination,

Noting with deep concern that nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any action in response to the call made in the above-mentioned resolutions,

1. Once again calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to agree to a freeze on nuclear weapons, which would, inter alia, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons".

General Assembly resolution 41/60 E

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 136-12-5 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/841) by recorded vote (115-12-5), 11 November (meeting 40); draft by India (A/C.1/41/L.48); agenda item 61 (e).

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 40; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

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

Abstaining: Australia, China, Iceland, Japan, Spain.

Explaining its vote, New Zealand regretted that the text did not refer to the need for adequate measures of verification and to a comprehensive nuclear-test ban. Similarly, the Netherlands felt the text contained an inadequate, open-ended defini-

tion of the scope and remained silent on the subject of verification.

The Assembly adopted **resolution 41/60 I** also by recorded vote.

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/151 C on a nuclear-arms freeze

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race,

Recalling also that, on those occasions, it pointed out that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons are more than sufficient to destroy all life on Earth and stressed that mankind is therefore confronted with a choice: halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, or face annihilation,

Bearing in mind that in the Delhi Declaration issued on 28 January 1985, the heads of State or Government of six States Members of the United Nations, coming from five different continents, stated: "A halt to the nuclear-arms race is at the present moment imperative. Only thus can it be ensured that nuclear arsenals do not grow while negotiations proceed", that in the Mexico Declaration adopted on 7 August 1986 it was stressed that they "continue to urge that what has so far been a unilateral moratorium by one of the two major nuclear States should soon become at least a bilateral moratorium", and that at the same summit a document was issued on verification measures to facilitate the immediate halting of nuclear tests,

Believing that it is a matter of the utmost urgency to stop any further increase in the awesome arsenals of the two major nuclear-weapon States, which already have ample retaliatory power and a frightening overkill capacity,

Noting that at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, the heads of State or Government called upon the leaders of the two States to pursue without delay and in a spirit of goodwill the objectives they set themselves at Geneva,

Welcoming the unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing declared by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in August 1985 and extended by it on four different occasions, the last time until 1 January 1987,

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute the most effective first step towards preventing the continued increase and qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place, and that at the same time it would provide a favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

Firmly convinced that at present the conditions are most propitious for such a freeze, since the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America are now equivalent in nuclear military power and it

seems evident that there exists between them an overall rough parity,

Conscious that the application of the systems of surveillance, verification and control already agreed upon in some previous cases would be sufficient to provide a reasonable guarantee of faithful compliance with the undertakings derived from the freeze,

Convinced that it would be to the benefit of all other States possessing nuclear weapons to follow the example of the two major nuclear-weapon States,

1. Urges once more the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to proclaim, either through simultaneous unilateral declarations or through a joint declaration, an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would be a first step towards the comprehensive programme of disarmament and whose structure and scope would be the following:

(a) It would embrace:

(i) A comprehensive test ban of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(b) It would be subject to appropriate measures and procedures of verification, such as those that have already been agreed by the parties in the case of the SALT I and SALT II treaties, those agreed upon in principle by them during the preparatory trilateral negotiations on the comprehensive test ban held at Geneva and those contemplated in the document on verification measures issued at the Mexico Summit on 7 August 1986;

(c) It would be of an initial five-year duration, subject to prolongation when other nuclear-weapon States join in such a freeze, as the General Assembly urges them to do;

2. Requests the above-mentioned two major nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report or two separate reports to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-second session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/60 I on a nuclear-arms freeze".

General Assembly resolution 41/60 I

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 139-12-4 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/841) by recorded vote (118-12-4), 11 November (meeting 40); 5-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L64); agenda item 61(d).

Sponsors: Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 37, 40; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: China, Iceland, Netherlands, Spain.

In explanation of vote, Australia saw a freeze as a first step, to be followed by negotiations on reduction and eventual elimination of nuclear weapons; stressed that a freeze should take into account the need for mutuality, balance and verification; and welcomed the absence in the text of critical references to nuclear deterrence, which it regarded as an interim step to the goal of complete nuclear disarmament and the only option currently available to avert nuclear conflict. New Zealand said the preamble contained questionable assertions, that it disagreed with the characterization of the freeze as the most effective first step, and that it was disappointed that the test ban called for in paragraph I(a) was not truly comprehensive. The Netherlands said that stressing a freeze, in the light of recent USSR-United States developments, would give a wrong signal and advocate less than what could be attainable; that a freeze would sanction regional instabilities and affect security interests; and that the text failed to take account of recent bilateral negotiations concerning verification.

Speaking on the two texts, France objected to the freeze concept itself, saying that it would be difficult to verify, would sanction existing imbalances and affect security interests, and reduce the interest of those benefiting from a freeze in negotiating on arms reduction; it asserted that nuclear-arms reduction should begin with the two major nuclear Powers, focusing first on the definition and the establishment of a satisfactory balance. Japan also said a freeze would be difficult to verify and, unless immediately followed by a balanced reduction in nuclear weapons, could lead to the preservation of a real or perceived nuclear superiority by one side or the other. Norway voted in favour of both texts on the understanding that they recognized the need for a freeze to be balanced, mutual and verifiable in order not to upset stability. The United Kingdom considered that bilateral negotiations offered the best hope of halting the arms race.

Strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States

Consideration by the Conference on Disarmament. The Conference on Disarmament(¹) considered, from 7 to 11 April and 28 July to 1 August,

effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons—also known as negative security assurances. Consultations on the topic did not lead to the re-establishment of a subsidiary body, while the views expressed in debate remained largely unchanged as to the scope, substance, form and nature of the envisaged assurances.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In two resolutions adopted in December on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly reaffirmed the urgent need to agree on effective international arrangements on negative security assurances (41/51, 41/52). Some countries explained in single statements their positions on the two texts (see p. 53).

On 3 December, the Assembly adopted **resolution 41/51** by recorded vote.

Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the need to take effective measures for the strengthening of the security of States, and prompted by the desire shared by all nations to eliminate war and prevent nuclear conflagration,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing that effective measures to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of such weapons,

Noting with satisfaction the determination of non-nuclear-weapon States in various parts of the world to prevent nuclear weapons from being introduced into their territories and to ensure the complete absence of such weapons in their respective regions, including through the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, and being anxious to encourage and contribute to the attainment of this objective,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its numerous resolutions on this subject, as well as the relevant part of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Noting that the Conference on Disarmament considered in 1986 the item entitled "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States

against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons", as reflected in its report, and that disappointment was expressed at the lack of progress on that item.

Noting further that this consideration revealed the existence of a general readiness to continue a substantive dialogue on the issue,

Recalling the proposals submitted on this subject to the General Assembly and in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention, and the widespread international support for the conclusion of such a convention,

Welcoming once again the solemn declarations made by some nuclear-weapon States concerning non-first use of nuclear weapons, and convinced that if all nuclear-weapon States were to assume obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, that would be tantamount in practice to banning the use of nuclear weapons against all States, including all non-nuclear-weapon States,

Considering that the non-nuclear-weapon States having no nuclear weapons on their territories have every right to receive reliable international legal guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

1. Reaffirms once again the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and to find a common approach acceptable to all, which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

2. Considers that the Conference on Disarmament should continue to explore ways and means of overcoming the difficulties encountered in carrying out negotiations on this question;

3. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue active consideration on this subject, including through the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons as soon as practicable, at its 1987 session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

General Assembly resolution 41/51

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 106-18-25 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/825) by recorded vote (91-18-19), 11 November (meeting 39); 10-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.15); agenda item 52.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Mongolia, USSR, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 39; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

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

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Burma, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Greece, Grenada, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Malawi, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sudan, Sweden, Uruguay.

In explanation of vote, Japan said it found the draft lacking in balance and objectivity, particularly in some of the preambular paragraphs and references to specific modalities. New Zealand also considered the text unbalanced in its approach to important security questions.

Also on 3 December, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/52** by recorded vote.

Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Deeply concerned at the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Taking into account the principle of the non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned about the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing that effective measures to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolutions 3261 G (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 31/189 C of 21 December 1976,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Recalling its resolutions 33/72 B of 14 December 1978, 34/85 of 11 December 1979, 35/155 of 12 December 1980, 36/95 of 9 December 1981, 37/81 of 9 December 1982, 38/68 of 15 December 1983, 39/58 of 12 December 1984 and 40/86 of 12 December 1985,

Further recalling paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained

in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, *inter alia*, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament* urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its Ad Hoc Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons, with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

Noting the proposals submitted under this item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note of the decision of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez, Morocco, from 6 to 10 January 1986, calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Further noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

1. Reaffirms the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. Notes with satisfaction that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. Appeals to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will necessary to reach agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

4. Recommends that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including in particular those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. Recommends that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Conclusion of ef-

fective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

*The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

General Assembly resolution 41/52

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 149-0-4 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/823) by recorded vote (126-0-5), 11 November (meeting 39); draft by Pakistan (A/C.1/41/L.21); agenda item 53.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 36, 39; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, India, United States.

In explanation of vote, Japan expressed reservations on paragraphs 2, 3 and 5 that referred to specific modalities of negative security assurances, feeling that they might prejudice the work of the Conference.

Abstaining on the two texts, Argentina, Brazil and India questioned the value of negative security assurances, as assurances could be reliable only if progress were made in nuclear disarmament. Argentina stressed the moral and political obligation of nuclear-weapon States to non-nuclear-weapon ones. Brazil said the nuclear-weapon Powers had offered other nations only unilateral declarations of guarantees, which, with one exception, were virtually no guarantees at all. India asserted that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons were the only real and credible security assurances.

Nuclear non-proliferation

Nuclear-weapon-free zones

The international community continued to discuss in 1986 the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia, as well as implementation of a treaty establishing such a zone in Latin America. References were also made to informal proposals

for such zones in the Balkans and northern and Central Europe. In addition, interest was expressed in the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty, prepared by the South Pacific Forum in 1985⁽¹⁷⁾ and which entered into force on 11 December 1986;⁽¹⁸⁾ as at 31 December 1986, the Treaty had eight parties.

In a related 1986 action, the Assembly declared the South Atlantic a zone of peace and co-operation (resolution 41/11).

Communications. Among communications on disarmament addressed to the Secretary-General during the year, support for creating a nuclear-weapon-free zone was expressed by Bulgaria, for the Balkans; the German Democratic Republic, for Central Europe; and the USSR,⁽¹⁹⁾ for Asia and the Pacific. The States parties to the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, in statements transmitted by Bulgaria and by Romania, expressed support for creating nuclear-weapon-free zones in the Balkans and in Central and northern Europe, respectively (see p. 15).

Africa

In 1986, the General Assembly, continuing its annual tradition, had on its agenda the question of implementing the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, adopted by the Organization of African Unity in 1964.⁽²⁰⁾ In addition to a resolution on implementing the Declaration (41/55 A), the Assembly, in 1986 as in previous years, adopted a text on the nuclear capability of South Africa (41/55 B).

Throughout the year, South Africa's military and nuclear relations with other States were kept under consideration by various other United Nations bodies (see p. 132).

Disarmament Commission consideration. As in the past, the Disarmament Commission⁽⁹⁾ established in 1986 Working Group III to consider, in response to a 1985 Assembly request,⁽²¹⁾ South Africa's nuclear capability. Under the temporary chairmanship of Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas), the Group held five meetings as well as informal consultations between 12 and 21 May, using its 1984 working paper⁽²²⁾ as a basis for discussion. Unable to agree on draft conclusions and recommendations on the issue, the Group recommended that the Commission continue consideration of the question in 1987.

Reports by the Secretary-General. In February 1986,⁽²³⁾ the Secretary-General drew the Security Council's attention to the Assembly's 1985 resolution on South Africa's nuclear capability,⁽²¹⁾ in which the Assembly requested the Council to take action aimed at, among other things, prohibiting all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa.

In August,⁽²⁴⁾ the Secretary-General noted that the IAEA Director General had prepared a report, in response to a 1985 request of the IAEA General Conference, containing updated information on South Africa's nuclear resources and activities to the extent known to the Agency. Annexed to the Secretary-General's report was the IAEA report and a 1986 resolution adopted by the General Conference (thirtieth session, 29 September-3 October) on South Africa's nuclear capability.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted two resolutions relating to the denuclearization of Africa—implementation of the 1964 Declaration (41/55 A) and the nuclear capability of South Africa (41/55 B). A number of States explained in single statements their positions on the two texts (see p. 56).

The Assembly adopted **resolution 41/55 A** by recorded vote.

Implementation of the Declaration

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling its resolution 1652(XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as its resolutions 2033(XX) of 3 December 1965, 31/69 of 10 December 1976, 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978, 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, 35/146 B of 12 December 1980, 36/86 B of 9 December 1981, 37/74 A of 9 December 1982, 38/181 A of 20 December 1983, 39/61 A of 12 December 1984 and 40/89 A of 12 December 1985, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Recalling that in its resolution 33/63 it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

Taking note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability",⁽²²⁾ undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, as well as of the report of the Disarmament Commission,

Noting the actions taken recently by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields,

Expressing regret that despite the threat that South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Disarmament Commission has, once again, in 1986, failed to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

1. Strongly renews its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

2. Reaffirms that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

3. Expresses once again its grave alarm at South Africa's possession and continued development of nuclear-weapon capability;

4. Condemns South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear capability and all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime that enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons;

5. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to desist from further collaboration with the racist régime that may enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

6. Demands once again that the racist régime of South Africa refrain from manufacturing, testing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons;

7. Appeals to all States that have the means to do so to monitor South Africa's research on and development and production of nuclear weapons, and to publicize any information in that regard;

8. Demands once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek towards the implementation of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

General Assembly resolution 41/55 A

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 150-0-5 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/826) by recorded vote (126-0-7), 11 November (meeting 39); draft by Benin, for African Group (A/C.1/41/L.25, part A); agenda item 56.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 37, 39; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, Israel, Malawi, United Kingdom, United States.

In explanation of vote, Finland, on behalf of the Nordic countries, expressed reservations on paragraph 7. The USSR asserted that the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa should meet the recognized principles of international law, in particular the principle of free navigation on the high seas.

The Assembly adopted resolution 41/55 B, also by recorded vote.

Nuclear capability of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/76 B of 11 December 1979, 35/146 A of 12 December 1980, 36/86 A of 9 December 1981, 37/74 B of 9 December 1982, 38/181 B of 20 December 1983, 39/61 B of 12 December 1984 and 40/89 B of 12 December 1985,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling that, in paragraph 12 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, it noted that the accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by racist régimes, as well as their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, presented an increasingly dangerous and challenging obstacle to the world community, faced with the urgent need to disarm,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 33/63 of 14 December 1978, it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

Noting with regret the non-implementation by apartheid South Africa of resolution GC(XXIX)/RES/442, adopted on 27 September 1985 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency during its twenty-ninth regular session,

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability",⁽²²⁾ undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity,

Expressing regret that despite the threat that South Africa's nuclear-weapon capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Disarmament Commission has, once again, in 1986, failed to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

Alarmed that South Africa's unsafeguarded nuclear facilities enable it to develop and acquire the capability of producing fissionable material for nuclear weapons,

Gravely concerned that South Africa, in flagrant violation of the principles of international law and the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,

has continued its acts of aggression and subversion against the peoples of the independent States of southern Africa.

Strongly condemning the continued military occupation by South African troops of parts of the territory of Angola in violation of its national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and urging the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan soil,

Expressing its grave disappointment that, despite repeated appeals by the international community, certain Western States and Israel have continued to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and that some of these States have, by a ready recourse to the use of the veto, consistently frustrated every effort in the Security Council to deal decisively with the question of South Africa,

Recalling its decision taken at the tenth special session that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the implementation of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa,

Stressing the need to preserve peace and security in Africa by ensuring that the continent is a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

1. Condemns the massive buildup of South Africa's military machine, in particular its frenzied acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail;

2. Further condemns all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa, in particular the decision by some Member States to grant licences to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment and technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa;

3. Reaffirms that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardizes the security of African States and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

4. Expresses its full support for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability;

5. Commends the actions taken recently by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields;

6. Demands that South Africa and all other foreign interests put an immediate end to the exploration for and exploitation of uranium resources in Namibia;

7. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime;

8. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider as a matter of priority during its session in 1987 South Africa's nuclear capability, taking into account, inter alia, the findings of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on South Africa's nuclear capability;⁽²³⁾

9. Requests the Security Council to conclude expeditiously its consideration of the recommendations of its Committee established by resolution 421(1977) concerning the question of South Africa, with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo so as to render it more effective and prohibiting, in particular, all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

10. Demands once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/55 B

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 139-4-13 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/826) by recorded vote (117-4-12), 11 November (meeting 39); draft by Benin, for African Group (A/C.1/41/L.25, part B); agenda item 56.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 37, 39; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: France, Israel, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal.

In the First Committee, Israel's request—that the reference to it be deleted from the eleventh preambular paragraph because it had no nuclear collaboration with South Africa—was rejected by a recorded vote of 76 to 23, with 26 abstentions. Australia objected to the singling out of States by name and to the seventh preambular paragraph containing what it felt were unsubstantiated assertions about South Africa's nuclear-weapon capability.

Several countries explained, in single statements, their votes on the two texts. France said they failed to distinguish between the peaceful and military uses of nuclear energy, and the expression of views on South Africa's nuclear capability went beyond what it thought to be useful. The United Kingdom, saying it had no nuclear collaboration with South Africa, asserted that all States had an internationally recognized right to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy; further, both texts contained judgements that were insufficiently substantiated or more properly matters for the Security Council.

Finland, on behalf of the Nordic countries, considered that the texts failed to take into account the proper division of competence between the Council and the Assembly, that they inap-

appropriately and selectively named countries, and that the Assembly should call on Governments rather than on private citizens and enterprises for action. Argentina, which supported the complete elimination, particularly geographical non-proliferation, of nuclear weapons, had reservations with regard to IAEA safeguards, and also to NPT. Albania supported both texts, without prejudice to the views it had maintained on the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones.

Speaking on the zone concept in general, Japan felt that the establishment of such a zone should result from the initiatives and consensus of the States in the region and nuclear-weapon States, and should strengthen the peace and security of the region and beyond.

Related resolutions and decision: GA 41/14, 41/35 B, C and H, 41/93; 41/405.

Latin America

Since the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) by five nuclear-weapon States by 1979,⁽²⁵⁾ only one item concerning that Treaty remained on the General Assembly's agenda: the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I, concerning the application of the Treaty to territories in the region for which outside States had *de jure* or *de facto* responsibility, such as the colonial Powers.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the Assembly, on 3 December, adopted **resolution 41/45** by recorded vote.

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/79 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2286(XXII) of 5 December 1967, 3262(XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3473(XXX) of 11 December 1975, 32/76 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/58 of 14 December 1978, 34/71 of 11 December 1979, 35/143 of 12 December 1980, 36/83 of 9 December 1981, 37/71 of 9 December 1982, 38/61 of 15 December 1983, 39/51 of 12 December 1984 and 40/79 of 12 December 1985 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),

Taking into account that within the zone of application of that Treaty, to which twenty-three sovereign States are already parties, there are some territories which, in spite of not being sovereign political entities, are nevertheless in a position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I, to which the four States that *de jure* or *de facto* are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Considering that it would not be fair if the peoples of some of those territories were deprived of such benefits without being given the opportunity to express their opinion in this connection,

Recalling that three of the States to which the Additional Protocol I is open—the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America—became parties to the Protocol in 1969, 1971 and 1981, respectively,

1. Deplores that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which took place on 2 March 1979, has not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations which the General Assembly has addressed to it;

2. Once more urges France not to delay any further such ratification, which has been requested so many times and which appears all the more advisable, since France is the only one of the four States to which the Protocol is open that is not yet party to it;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/45 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

General Assembly resolution 41/45

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 145-0-7 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/816) by recorded vote (126-0-7), 11 November (meeting 39); 18-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L59); agenda item 46.

Sponsors: Bahamas, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 35, 39; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, France, Guyana, Mali.

In explanation of vote, France objected to having its action called into question, when certain countries in the actual zone of application of the Treaty had not signed or ratified it, nor had they applied to themselves the clause that admitted the Treaty's entry into force even before all countries of the region had become parties; France would act in due course in the light of the status of ratification of the Treaty itself. Cuba said it could

not renounce its right to defend itself with appropriate weapons as long as the only nuclear Power in the hemisphere maintained a hostile and aggressive attitude towards it and occupied part of its territory.

Middle East

In response to a 1985 Assembly request,⁽²⁶⁾ the Secretary-General submitted a report in July 1986 with a later addendum,⁽²⁷⁾ containing the views of six States—Botswana, Dominican Republic, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Mexico—on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 3 December, adopted **resolution 41/48** without vote.

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3263(XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474(XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980, 36/87 of 9 December 1981, 37/75 of 9 December 1982, 38/64 of 15 December 1983, 39/54 of 12 December 1984 and 40/82 of 12 December 1985 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, and in particular paragraph 63(d), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing further the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

Desirous to build on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Emphasizing the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Urges all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

2. Calls upon all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. Invites those countries, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with the relevant paragraph of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

4. Further invites those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

5. Invites the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and spirit of the present resolution;

6. Extends its thanks to the Secretary-General for his report containing the views of parties concerned regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;

7. Takes note of the above-mentioned report;

8. Requests those parties that have not yet communicated their views to the Secretary-General to do so;

9. Welcomes any further comments from those parties that have already communicated their views to the Secretary-General;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

General Assembly resolution 41/48

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/41/817) without vote, 11 November (meeting 39); draft by Egypt (A/C.1/41/L.19); agenda item 49.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 35, 39; plenary 94.

Israel reiterated that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East could take place only through direct and free negotiations among the sovereign States of the region, as it believed had been the case in Latin America and

the South Pacific. Oman hoped that all States of the region would view the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in terms of the need for stability and a just peace and for the solution of all the problems in the region. Jordan rejected introducing nuclear weapons into the region.

Brazil said the zone's establishment should not be related to the adherence to NPT, which it considered to be a discriminatory and unbalanced instrument that had allowed the nuclear-weapon States to proliferate such weapons. India had reservations about the inadequacy of partial measures in nuclear disarmament, and about IAEA safeguards and the application of the so-called full-scope safeguards. Argentina likewise reiterated its reservations about NPT and the IAEA safeguards. The United States called for compliance with existing international obligations prohibiting attacks against nuclear facilities.

Israeli nuclear armament

The question of Israeli nuclear armament was included in the agenda of the 1986 General Assembly session at the 10 October request of Oman, on behalf of the Group of Arab States.⁽²⁸⁾ In the explanatory memorandum annexed to the request, Oman referred to a number of sources claiming to have established that Israel had nuclear-weapon capability and possessed between 100 and 200 atomic bombs.

In April,⁽²⁹⁾ the Secretary-General drew the Security Council's attention to a 1985 resolution,⁽³⁰⁾ in which the Assembly requested the Council to ensure that Israel placed all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards and to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other parties in those activities.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the Assembly adopted **resolution 41/93** by recorded vote.

Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is 40/93 of 12 December 1985,

Recalling resolution 40/82 of 12 December 1985, in which, inter alia, it called upon all countries of the region that had not done so, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 487(1981) of 19 June 1981 in which, inter alia, the Council called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Noting with grave concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly,

the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

Aware of the grave consequences that endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel's development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and Israel's collaboration with South Africa to develop nuclear weapons and their delivery systems,

Deeply concerned over the continuing development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel,

1. Reiterates its condemnation of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;

2. Requests once more the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies with Security Council resolution 487(1981) and places all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. Reiterates its request to the Security Council to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other States, parties and institutions in the nuclear field;

4. Reiterates its request to the International Atomic Energy Agency to suspend any scientific co-operation with Israel which could contribute to its nuclear capabilities;

5. Calls upon all States and organizations that have not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field;

6. Reaffirms its condemnation of the continuing nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities in the light of the latest available information, and to update the Study on Israeli Nuclear Armament and submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

General Assembly resolution 41/93

4 December 1986 Meeting 96 95-2-56 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/848) by recorded vote (92-2-42), 11 November (meeting 40); 20-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.23); agenda item 144.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 40; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho,^a Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zaire.

^a Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

The Assembly adopted, by separate recorded votes, paragraphs 3 (90 to 28, with 28 abstentions), 4 (81-37-26), 5 (83-34-27) and 6 (88-22-35). The First Committee had likewise approved those paragraphs: 3 (89-23-19), 4 (79-27-21), 5 (79-27-20) and 6 (81-21-25).

In explanation of vote, Israel, reiterating that it would not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East, stated that it had been singled out from all others which had comparable scientific capability. Listing its objections to specific paragraphs, Israel said: paragraph 3 asked the Council to investigate on the strength of newspaper speculations; paragraph 4 denied it the right of membership in IAEA; paragraph 5 ran counter to United Nations objectives of fostering international co-operation; and paragraph 6 ignored its declarations and alleged that it had nuclear collaboration with South Africa.

Australia, explaining its negative votes on all those paragraphs, said it was outside the Security Council's competence to investigate Israel's nuclear activities or to examine Israel's relationship with IAEA; the requests in paragraphs 4 and 5 could have implications for Israel's rights and privileges as an IAEA member; and the alleged nuclear collaboration with South Africa, or alleged nuclear-weapon capability of Israel, had never been substantiated satisfactorily.

The USSR asserted that Israel should be condemned for its refusal to assume obligations not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, or to place its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards.

Related resolution: GA 41/12.

South Asia

In a 1986 report to the General Assembly,⁽³²⁾ the Secretary-General stated that he had been in contact with the States of South Asia with regard to the Assembly's 1985 request⁽³³⁾ that he assist in promoting a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region, but there had been no request by the States concerned for assistance. In the course of those contacts, the view had been expressed that he should continue to be available for that purpose.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/49** by recorded vote, on a recommendation of the First Committee.

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978, 34/78 of 11 December 1979, 35/148 of 12 December 1980, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982, 38/65 of 15 December 1983,

39/55 of 12 December 1984 and 40/83 of 12 December 1985 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can contribute effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will assist in the strengthening of the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting with appreciation the declarations issued at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States that are developing their peaceful nuclear programmes reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Reaffirms its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. Urges once again the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the mean time, from any action contrary to this objective;

3. Calls upon those nuclear-weapon States that have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and explore the best possibilities to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

General Assembly resolution 41/49

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 107-3-41 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/836) by recorded vote (90-3-37), 17 November (meeting 46); draft by Pakistan (A/C.1/41/L.20), amended, and orally sub-amended, by Maldives (A/C.1/41/L.75); agenda item 50.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 36, 46; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Bhutan, India, Mauritius.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Seychelles, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Before acting on the text as a whole, the First Committee approved, by recorded votes, several amendments proposed and further orally revised by Maldives. By 77 votes to 2, with 44 abstentions, it approved amendments to the preamble, including the addition of qualifications to the South Asian States mentioned in the fourth preambular paragraph, and deletion of two paragraphs in which the preceding resolutions on the topic had been summarized as calling for all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region. By 78 votes to 2, with 44 abstentions, the Committee eliminated "and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as may be interested" from the target of the Assembly's urging (paragraph 2), and requested the Secretary-General, instead of rendering "such assistance as may be required", to communicate with States and explore the best possibilities (paragraph 4).

India said any such zone must be part of a nuclear-disarmament programme, the idea of a zone must emanate voluntarily from all the States of the region, and such a zone must involve a well-defined and distinct geographical and political unit; given the escalation of external nuclear and other arms deployment in South Asia, it would be unrealistic to hope that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone would provide the States of the region with a credible and reliable security guarantee.

Japan held that the establishment of such a zone should be based on the initiative of the countries in the region and agreed to by all concerned. Sri Lanka and the United Kingdom added that the zone concept should take into account the particular characteristics of each region. Brazil, Indonesia and Sweden asserted that no agreement existed among all the States of the region on establishing a zone.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/41/27. (2)YUN 1982, p. 52. (3)YUN 1985, p. 39, GA res. 40/152 G, 16 Dec. 1985. (4)*Ibid.*, p. 39. (5)A/C.1/41/L.6. (6)A/41/599. (7)YUN 1985, p. 45, GA res. 40/18, 18 Nov. 1985. (8)YUN 1963, p. 137. (9)A/41/42. (10)CD/692. (11)CD/682. (12)CD/721. (13)CD/720. (14)CD/681/Rev.1. (15)YUN 1968, p. 17, GA res. 2373(XXII), annex, 12 June 1968. (16)A/C.1/41/L.82. (17)YUN 1985, p. 58. (18)The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 11: 1986, Sales No. E.87.IX.1. (19)A/41/315-E/1986/71. (20)YUN 1964, p. 69. (21)YUN 1985, p. 60, GA res. 40/89 B, 12 Dec. 1985. (22)YUN 1984, p. 39. (23)S/17878. (24)A/41/490. (25)YUN 1979, p. 46. (26)YUN 1985, p. 63, GA res. 40/82, 12 Dec. 1985. (27)A/41/465 & Add.1. (28)A/41/242. (29)S/17879. (30)YUN 1985, p. 65, GA res. 40/93, 12 Dec. 1985. (31)Study on Israeli Nuclear Armament, Sales No. E.82.IX.2. (32)A/41/519. (33)YUN 1985, p. 66, GA res. 40/83, 12 Dec. 1985.

Prohibition or restriction of other weapons

Divergent approaches persisted in 1986 towards an envisaged convention banning chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons, and towards the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new weapons of mass destruction. In addition to conventional disarmament, the international community remained concerned about a possible arms race in outer space.

Chemical and biological weapons

In 1986, as in previous years, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions (41/58 B, C, D), reflecting the persisting differences in approach to an envisaged convention banning chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons, but all urging the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its negotiations on a convention.

In September, the parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction⁽¹⁾ reaffirmed the Convention's validity when they held their Second Review Conference at Geneva. In December, the Assembly urged universal adherence to the Convention (41/58 A).

Consideration by the Conference on Disarmament. The Conference on Disarmament⁽²⁾ continued negotiations on a convention banning chemical and biological weapons from 24 March to 4 April and from 14 to 25 July 1986.

New documents on verification problems were submitted by Australia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, as well as by Finland and Norway, both non-members of the Conference. In addition, Belgium submitted a document on the order of elimination of chemical-weapon stocks, Canada on identification of chemical substances, Japan on some quantitative aspects of a convention, Pakistan on fact-finding under a convention, and the United States on a disposal programme for stockpiles. Canada submitted a handbook for investigating allegations of chemical/biological-weapon use and a compendium of the Conference documentation on chemical weapons during 1983-1985. The United States submitted an amendment to its draft convention, designed to allow for special on-site inspection of private facilities used in providing goods and services to Governments in addition to government-owned facilities. Both the

USSR and the United States transmitted the joint statement issued at their November 1985 summit meeting.

As agreed in 1985,⁽³⁾ the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons resumed negotiations on a convention, from 13 to 31 January 1986.

Re-established by the Conference on 6 February for the 1986 session, the Ad Hoc Committee held 14 meetings between 19 February and 20 August under the chairmanship of Ian Cromartie (United Kingdom), who also held a number of informal consultations. The Committee set up three working groups to consider, respectively, definitions and criteria, and permitted activities; elimination of stocks and production facilities; and national implementation, consultation and fact-finding. The report of the Ad Hoc Committee—later incorporated into that of the Conference⁽²⁾ to the General Assembly—appended a preliminary structure of a convention, indicating the stage reached in the negotiations during the 1986 session.

The Ad Hoc Committee recommended to the Conference on Disarmament that further elaboration of the convention be based on, or take into account, the appendix to the 1986 report of the Ad Hoc Committee, as well as the reports of the working groups and other relevant existing and future documents of the Conference. It also suggested that open-ended consultations be held in November and December 1986; that the Committee resume its work for a session of limited duration in January 1987; that the Chairman hold informal consultations on specific issues in preparation for the resumed session; and that the Committee be re-established with its 1986 mandate at the outset of the Conference's 1987 session.

Communications. In January 1986,⁽⁴⁾ Bulgaria and Romania transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a Declaration-Appeal, signed at Bucharest, Romania, on 22 December 1985, by their leaders, calling for the establishment of a chemical-weapon-free zone in the Balkans. On 30 May,⁽⁵⁾ the USSR denounced what it called NATO's chemical rearmament plans and called for intensified efforts at drafting a multilateral convention on chemical weapons. Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic continued to advocate their 1985 proposal⁽³⁾ for a limited zone free of chemical weapons in Europe.⁽⁶⁾ (See also p. 13.)

During the year, the Secretary-General received a number of Communications on alleged use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, and in the context of the ongoing conflict between Iran and Iraq (see POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS, Chapter VII).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In 1986, five draft resolutions were submitted to the Assembly under the agenda item on chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons. Three, con-

cerned with negotiations on a future convention, were adopted on 3 December as resolutions 41/58 B, C and D; a fourth, dealing with the Second Review Conference of the parties to the Convention on biological weapons, was adopted as resolution 41/58 A; and a fifth—submitted by France,⁽⁷⁾ on co-ordinating national measures designed to monitor the export of chemical substances liable to be used in producing chemical warfare agents—was withdrawn.

The Assembly adopted **resolution 41/58 B** by recorded vote, as recommended by the First Committee.

Prohibition of chemical and bacteriological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 75 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁽⁸⁾ which states that the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction represents one of the most urgent measures of disarmament,

Convinced of the urgency of the earliest conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, which would significantly contribute to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Emphasizing the need for the extension of international co-operation in the field of chemical industries for peaceful purposes,

Bearing in mind that the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction would contribute to the achievement of this goal,

Stressing the continuing importance of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,

Determined, for the sake of all mankind, to exclude completely the possibility of the use of chemical weapons, through the earliest conclusion and implementation of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all types of chemical weapons and on their destruction, thereby complementing the obligations assumed under the Geneva Protocol of 17 June 1925,

Appreciating the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1986 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons and the progress achieved in negotiations,

Deeming it desirable for States to refrain from taking any action that could delay or further complicate negotiations and to display a constructive approach to such negotiations and the political will to reach an early agreement on the chemical weapons convention,

Emphasizing the need to stop a further increase of arsenals of chemical weapons and to refrain from the deployment of such weapons on the territories of other countries, as well as the necessity of withdrawing chemical weapons deployed abroad to within the national boundaries of States to which they belong,

Expressing profound concern at decisions on the production of new types of chemical weapons, as well as at their intended deployment,

Welcoming the agreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America

to accelerate the efforts to conclude an effective and verifiable international convention on the general and complete prohibition of chemical weapons and the destruction of existing stockpiles of such weapons,

Taking note of proposals and initiatives on the creation of chemical-weapon-free zones in various regions aimed at facilitating the complete prohibition of chemical weapons and at contributing to the achievement of stable regional and international security,

Welcoming the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, which stresses the urgency of a chemical weapons ban,

1. Reaffirms the necessity for the speediest elaboration and conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

2. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to intensify the negotiations in order to submit a draft convention on the complete ban on chemical weapons to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. Reaffirms its call to all States to conduct serious negotiations in good faith and to refrain from any action that could impede negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons and specifically from the production of new types of chemical weapons, as well as from deploying chemical weapons on the territory of other States;

4. Appeals to all States to facilitate in every possible way the conclusion of such a convention;

5. Calls upon all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.

General Assembly resolution 41/58 B

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 100-11-43 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/839) by recorded vote (83-12-31), 10 November (meeting 37); 12-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.12); agenda item 59.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 37; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Greece, Grenada, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay.

In explanation of vote, Australia felt the draft was deficient in that it singled out new types of

chemical weapons for non-production and non-deployment, called in paragraph 3 for action that was not verifiable, and did not refer to the prohibition of chemical-weapons use; the text was incompatible with what it felt was the correct description of the scope of the convention contained in the two other texts. Greece, which supported the idea of a chemical-weapon-free zone in the Balkans pending conclusion of a convention, believed that the text would prove counter-productive by constraining the negotiating parties. Brazil felt that favouring measures such as chemical-weapon-free zones and singling out certain types of chemical weapons for restrictions would not facilitate negotiations. New Zealand considered the text unbalanced in its treatment of the two major military alliances.

Referring to the two texts that became resolutions 41/58 B and C, Argentina declared it did not support a discriminatory or partial approach that would create non-proliferation régimes or areas of limitation not covered by a convention.

The Assembly adopted **resolution 41/58 C** by recorded vote, as recommended by the First Committee.

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/92 C of 12 December 1985,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington, on 10 April 1972,

Reiterating its concern over reports that chemical weapons have been used and over indications of their emergence in an increasing number of national arsenals, as well as over the growing risk that they may be used again,

Noting international efforts to strengthen relevant international prohibitions, including efforts to develop appropriate fact-finding mechanisms,

Recalling its resolution 40/94 L of 12 December 1985, in which, inter alia, it pointed out the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament,

Reaffirming its dedication to protecting mankind from chemical and biological warfare,

1. Calls for compliance with existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons, and condemns all actions that contravene those obligations;

2. Strongly endorses the ongoing efforts to ensure the most effective prohibitions possible on chemical and biological weapons;

3. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to pursue vigorously and accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective

prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction;

4. Calls upon all States, pending the elaboration of such a convention, to co-operate in efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons and in efforts to establish facts in cases of reports of such use, and to be guided in their national policies by the need to curb the spread of chemical weapons.

General Assembly resolution 41/58 C

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 137-0-14 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/839) by recorded vote (108-0-18), 10 November (meeting 37); 28-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L55); agenda item 59.

Sponsors: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Ecuador, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Zaire.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 37; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nicaragua, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

¹ Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

In explanation of vote, Viet Nam said paragraph 4 invited the danger of the resolution being misused to slander or to create artificial obstacles to negotiations on eliminating chemical weapons. The USSR felt the text lacked balance. For Cuba, it represented a partial approach to the problem and disregarded the obstacles the production of binary weapons placed in the way of negotiations. Brazil said efforts should concentrate on a comprehensive ban and on the complete elimination of such weapons from existing arsenals, rather than highlight partial measures.

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the Assembly adopted resolution 41/58 D without vote.

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Pro-

ocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972,

Taking note of the Final Document of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, adopted by consensus on 26 September 1986, and in particular of article IX of the Final Declaration of the Conference,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which incorporates, inter alia, the report of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons, and noting that following the precedents set in 1984 and 1985, consultations are continuing during the inter-sessional period, thus increasing the time devoted to negotiations,

Convinced of the necessity that all efforts be exerted for the continuation and successful conclusion of negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

1. Takes note of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1986 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and in particular appreciates the work of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the progress recorded in its report;

2. Expresses again none the less its regret and concern that notwithstanding the progress made in 1986 a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been elaborated;

3. Urges again the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its 1987 session, the negotiations on such a convention and to reinforce further its efforts by, inter alia, increasing the time during the year that it devotes to such negotiations, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons for this purpose with the 1986 mandate;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the results of its negotiations.

General Assembly resolution 41/58 D

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/41/839) without vote, 10 November (meeting 37); 23-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L56); agenda item 59.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 35, 37; plenary 94.

Second Review Conference of the parties to the Convention on biological weapons

The Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of

Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction⁽¹⁾ met at Geneva from 8 to 26 September 1986.

The Convention had been opened for signature on 10 April 1972 and entered into force on 26 March 1975; its first Review Conference had met in 1980.⁽²⁾ Preparations for the Second Review Conference had been made by the Preparatory Committee, which held one session at Geneva from 28 April to 2 May 1986, with the participation of 58 States parties to the Convention.

Of the 102 States parties at the time of the 1986 Review Conference, 63 participated: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire. Four signatories (Egypt, Iraq, Morocco, Sri Lanka) and one observer State (Algeria) attended, as did three non-governmental organizations.

The Conference elected Winfried Lang (Austria) as its President. It established a committee of the whole to review the Convention's articles, preamble and purposes, as well as the question of a future review of the Convention; a drafting committee to prepare the draft final document and declaration; and a credentials committee.

On 26 September, the Conference adopted by consensus a Final Document,⁽³⁾ reaffirming the significance of, and the need to strengthen, the Convention. The Conference also decided to hold in 1987 an ad hoc meeting of scientific and technical experts to finalize the modalities for exchanges of information and data.

By the end of 1986, 107 States had become parties to the Convention.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted **resolution 41/58 A** without vote.

Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2826(XXVI) of 16 December 1971, in which it commended the Convention on the Pro-

hibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention,

Recalling its resolution 39/65 D of 12 December 1984, in which it noted that, at the request of a majority of States parties to the Convention, a second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention would be held in 1986,

Recalling that the States parties to the Convention met at Geneva from 8 to 26 September 1986 to review the operation of the Convention with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Convention, including the provisions concerning negotiations on chemical weapons, were being realized,

Noting with satisfaction that, at the time of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, there were more than a hundred States parties to the Convention, including all the permanent members of the Security Council,

1. Notes with appreciation that on 26 September 1986, the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction adopted by consensus a Final Declaration;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of relevant parts of the Final Declaration;

3. Calls upon all signatory States that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, and also calls upon those States that have not yet signed the Convention to join the States parties thereto at an early date, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to international confidence.

General Assembly resolution 41/58 A

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/41/839) without vote, 11 November (meeting 40); 37-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.9/Rev.D; agenda item 59).

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Financial implications. Secretariat, A/C.1/41/9.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-40; plenary 94.

Venezuela requested that its reservations concerning the text's financial implications be recorded. The United States reiterated its conviction that violations of the Convention had taken place.

New weapons of mass destruction, including radiological weapons

Divergent approaches persisted in 1986 towards the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new weapons of mass destruction. Socialist States and many non-aligned countries continued

to stress that if any new kind of such weapons was invented and deployed, it would be a serious threat to international peace and security. Western States held that there were currently no indications that new types of weapons of mass destruction were imminent; thus there was no need for new action by the Conference on Disarmament.

In December, the General Assembly adopted resolutions aimed at banning new weapons of mass destruction—one on the general subject of new weapons (41/56) and two on radiological weapons (41/59 A and I).

Consideration by the Conference on Disarmament. The Conference on Disarmament⁽²⁾ considered the item "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons" from 14 to 18 April and from 4 to 8 August 1986.

A number of informal consultations were held, but no consensus was reached, on a proposal to convene a group of experts with a view to identifying new types of weapons of mass destruction and making, as necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on the identified types of such weapons. A proposal was put forward to ban the development of non-nuclear weapons based on new physical principles whose destructive capacity was close to that of nuclear arms and other means of mass destruction.

The Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons, re-established by the Conference on 4 March, held 17 meetings between 7 March and 11 August under the chairmanship of Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba), who also held a number of informal consultations. As in the past, the Ad Hoc Committee continued examining questions relating to "traditional" radiological weapons and those relating to prohibiting attacks against nuclear facilities. It set up three contact groups to deal, respectively, with scope and definitions, peaceful uses and cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, and verification and compliance. Working papers were submitted by Argentina (scope of the envisaged radiological weapons convention) and Pakistan (suggestions on the question of attacks on nuclear facilities).

In its report to the Conference, the Ad Hoc Committee concluded that considerable differences of substance and approach continued to exist regarding both issues, and recommended that it be re-established at the beginning of the Conference's 1987 session. On 28 August, the Conference adopted the Ad Hoc Committee's report as part of its own report to the General Assembly.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted three resolutions aimed at banning new weapons of mass destruction.

The Assembly adopted **resolution 41/56** by recorded vote.

Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3479(XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/74 of 10 December 1976, 32/84 A of 12 December 1977, 33/66 B of 14 December 1978, 34/79 of 11 December 1979, 35/149 of 12 December 1980, 36/89 of 9 December 1981, 37/77 A of 9 December 1982, 38/182 of 20 December 1983, 39/62 of 12 December 1984 and 40/90 of 12 December 1985 concerning the prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraph 39 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, according to which both qualitative and quantitative disarmament measures are important for halting the arms race and efforts to that end must include negotiations on the limitation and cessation of the qualitative improvement of armaments, especially weapons of mass destruction, and the development of new means of warfare,

Recalling the decision contained in paragraph 77 of the Final Document to the effect that, in order to help prevent a qualitative arms race and so that scientific and technological achievements might ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes, effective measures should be taken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and achievements and that efforts aimed at the prohibition of such new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction should be appropriately pursued,

Expressing once again its firm belief, in the light of the decisions adopted at the tenth special session, in the importance of concluding an agreement or agreements to prevent the use of scientific and technological progress for the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Noting that in the course of its 1986 session the Conference on Disarmament considered the item entitled "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons",

Convinced that all ways and means should be utilized to prevent the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Determined to prevent the creation, as a result of developments of modern science and technology, of weapons based on new physical principles and having a destructive capacity close to that of nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction,

Taking into consideration the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question,

1. Reaffirms the necessity of prohibiting the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;

2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to keep constantly under review, with the assistance of a periodically convened group of experts, the question of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons with a view to making, when necessary, recommenda-

tions on undertaking specific negotiations on the identified types of such weapons;

3. Calls upon all States, immediately following the identification of any new type of weapon of mass destruction, to commence negotiations on its prohibition with the simultaneous introduction of a moratorium on its practical development;

4. Once again urges all States to refrain from any action that could adversely affect the efforts aimed at preventing the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;

5. Calls again upon all States to undertake efforts to ensure that ultimately scientific and technological achievements may be used solely for peaceful purposes;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

7. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the General Assembly for consideration at its forty-second session;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament".

General Assembly resolution 41/56

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 128-1-25 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/818) by recorded vote (102-1-30), 10 November (meeting 38); 23-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L65); agenda item 57.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 38; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: United States.

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

Explaining the abstention of the 12 EC members, the United Kingdom said that no new types of weapons of mass destruction appeared imminent, and hence there was no need for the Conference on Disarmament to take the elaborate action envisaged; moreover, the text suggested an extension of the definition of new weapons of mass destruction beyond that established by the United

Nations in 1948 and subsequently endorsed in the 1978 Final Document.⁽⁸⁾

The Assembly adopted **resolution 41/59 A** without vote.

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/94 D of 12 December 1985,

1. Takes note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1986 session that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons;

2. Takes note also of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1987 session;

3. Recognizes that the work done by the Ad Hoc Committee in 1986 was useful in terms of the mandate entrusted to it;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue its negotiations on the subject with a view to a prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. Also requests that the Secretary-General transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

General Assembly resolution 41/59 A

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/41/840) without vote, 10 November (meeting 37);

5-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.7); agenda item 60 (d).

Sponsors: Australia, Cuba, Hungary, Japan, Sweden.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-33, 37; plenary 94.

The Assembly adopted resolution 41/59 I by recorded vote.

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/99 C of 13 December 1982, 38/188 D of 20 December 1983, 39/151 J of 17 December 1984 and 40/94 D of 12 December 1985 on, inter alia, the conclusion of an agreement prohibiting military attacks against nuclear facilities,

Gravely concerned that military attacks against nuclear facilities, though carried out with conventional weapons, could be tantamount to the use of radiological weapons,

Recalling also that Additional Protocol I of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 prohibits attacks on nuclear electricity generating stations,

Deeply concerned that the destruction of nuclear installations by conventional weapons causes the release into the environment of huge amounts of dangerous radioactive material, which results in serious radioactive contamination,

Firmly convinced that the Israeli attack against the safeguarded nuclear facilities in Iraq constitutes an unprecedented danger to international peace and security,

Recalling further International Atomic Energy Agency resolution GC(XXVII)/RES/409 of 1983, which urges all member States to support actions in international forums to reach an international agreement that prohibits armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes,

1. Reaffirms that military attacks of any kind against nuclear facilities are tantamount to the use of radiological weapons, due to the dangerous radioactive forces that such attacks cause to be released;

2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to reach, as early as possible, an agreement prohibiting military attacks against nuclear facilities;

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

General Assembly resolution 41/59 I

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 111-3-38 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/840) by recorded vote (90-3-35), 10 November (meeting 38); draft by Iraq (A/C.1/41/L.40/Rev.1); agenda item 60 (d).

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-33, 38; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: France, Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Spain, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Before taking action on the draft as a whole, the First Committee approved paragraph 1 by a recorded vote of 75 to 4, with 44 abstentions. In explanation of vote, France asserted that the question of attacks against nuclear facilities should be dealt with in the framework of humanitarian law, not disarmament; therefore, it could not subscribe to the juxtaposition made in the second preambular paragraph and paragraph 1 between radiological weapons and attacks against nuclear facilities. Australia, which saw the need for an international agreement on the topic, considered paragraph 1 lacking in technical precision and accuracy. Venezuela had reservations regarding the second preambular paragraph and paragraph 1, adding that the assertions contained in the latter could influence the ongoing work in the Conference.

Conventional weapons

Increasing concern was expressed in the General Assembly in 1986 over the fact that, since 1945, more than 150 wars had been fought with conventional weapons, resulting in at least 20 million deaths and immense destruction.

In December, the Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to consider in 1987 the question of conventional disarmament based on the recommendations and conclusions of the 1984 study on the topic⁽¹⁾ (resolution 41/59 C); and urged States to adhere to the Convention on excessively injurious conventional weapons (41/50). The Assembly adopted three other texts, concerning conventional disarmament in general (41/59 G), conventional disarmament on a regional scale (41/59 M) and confidence-building measures and conventional disarmament (41/59 E). Some delegations explained, in single statements, their position on conventional disarmament in general (see p. 70).

Conventional disarmament

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the Assembly adopted **resolution 41/59 G** by recorded vote.

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and particularly its paragraph 81, which provides that together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be resolutely pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, and which stresses that States with the largest military arsenals have a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions,

Also recalling that the same document declares, inter alia, that priorities in disarmament negotiations shall be: nuclear weapons; other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons; conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects; and reduction of armed forces, and that it stresses that nothing should preclude States from conducting negotiations on all priority items concurrently,

Further recalling that the same document states that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority, and that real progress in the field of nuclear disarmament could create an atmosphere conducive to progress in conventional disarmament on a world-wide basis,

Aware of the dangers to world peace and security originating from wars and conflicts fought with conventional weapons, as well as of their possible escalation

into a nuclear war in regions with a high concentration of conventional and nuclear weapons,

Also aware that with the advance in science and technology, conventional weapons tend to become increasingly lethal and destructive,

Believing that resources released through disarmament, including conventional disarmament, can be used for the social and economic development of people of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

Bearing in mind its resolution 36/97 A of 9 December 1981 and the Study on Conventional Disarmament conducted in accordance with that resolution,

Bearing in mind also the efforts made to promote conventional disarmament and the related proposals and suggestions, as well as the initiatives taken by various countries in this regard,

1. Reaffirms the importance of the efforts aimed at resolutely pursuing the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament;

2. Believes that the military forces of all countries should not be used other than for the purpose of self-defence;

3. Urges the countries with the largest military arsenals, which bear a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions, and the member States of the two major military alliances to continue negotiations on conventional disarmament in earnest, with a view to reaching early agreement on the limitation and gradual and balanced reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons under effective international control in their respective regions;

4. Encourages all States, while taking into account the need to protect security and maintain necessary defensive capabilities, to intensify their efforts and take, either on their own or in a regional context, appropriate steps to promote progress in conventional disarmament and enhance peace and security;

5. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider, at its substantive session in 1987, issues related to conventional disarmament;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

General Assembly resolution 41/59 G

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 150-0-2 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/840) by recorded vote (125-0-2), 13 November (meeting 44); draft by China (A/C.1/41/L.29); agenda item 60 (c).

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 44; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone,

Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

In explanation of vote, India said the primary objective of disarmament was to end the nuclear-arms race; disarmament measures must be comprehensive and universal, and a regional disarmament agreement must be based on arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region and take into account the region's characteristics. The Federal Republic of Germany said it was its understanding that both nuclear and conventional disarmament measures must be sought and equally applied.

France felt paragraph 3 would have been more appropriate if it avoided formal mention of the two major military alliances. The United States said the need for reliance on nuclear weapons would be less, were it not for what it saw as the considerable conventional force advantage of the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty member States; it asserted that NATO member States pursued mutual, balanced force-reduction negotiations. The United Kingdom welcomed the attention given to conventional disarmament, and added that the NATO members considered collective security, as provided for in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, as the best means for their defence.

Follow-up on a 1984 study

In an August report, with later addenda,⁽¹²⁾ the Secretary-General transmitted to the Assembly the views of seven States on the 1984 study on conventional disarmament.⁽¹¹⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the Assembly adopted resolution 41/59 C without vote.

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/94 C of 12 December 1985, in which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare a report for the General Assembly at its forty-first session containing further views of Member States received regarding the Study on Conventional Disarmament,

Recalling the many statements made at its fortieth session in which growing concern was expressed by Member States regarding the conventional arms race and in which the importance also of conventional disarmament measures was reiterated,

Recalling also the consideration by the Disarmament Commission at its 1986 session of its agenda item 4 (b) concerning nuclear and conventional disarmament and the wide support expressed by Member States for greater attention to be given to conventional disarmament,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General containing further views received from Member States regarding the Study,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare for the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session in May 1987 a compilation of the views received from Member States regarding the Study on Conventional Disarmament;

2. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider, at its forthcoming session in 1987, the question of conventional disarmament, fully taking into account the recommendations and conclusions contained in the Study, as well as all other relevant present and future proposals, with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the field of conventional arms reductions and disarmament, and to report on its deliberations to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

General Assembly resolution 41/59 C

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/41/840) without vote, 13 November (meeting 44); draft by Denmark (A/C.1/41/L.17/Rev.2); agenda item 60 (c).

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 44; plenary 94.

Three States expressed reservations regarding paragraph 2. Democratic Yemen said it understood the draft did not prejudice the work of the Commission or imply acceptance of all the study's recommendations. Similarly, India and Indonesia supported the text on the understanding that the Commission would accommodate the request without adding the topic as a separate agenda item.

Commenting on all the texts on conventional disarmament, Cuba asserted that the topic could not be considered separately from the priorities of nuclear disarmament and prevention of an arms race in outer space; in its own case, it would step up its defence capabilities as long as the United States remained hostile. India said all five drafts detracted from the accepted priorities of disarmament.

Convention on excessively injurious conventional weapons and its Protocols

In 1986, the number of States parties remained at 25⁽¹³⁾ to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, and its three Protocols dealing with non-detectable fragments; mines, booby traps and other devices; and incendiary weapons.⁽¹⁴⁾ The Convention and Protocols entered into force in December 1983.⁽¹⁵⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted **resolution 41/50** without vote.

Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983, 39/56 of 12 December 1984 and 40/84 of 12 December 1985,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III),

Reaffirming its conviction that general agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of specific conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its fortieth session,

1. Notes with satisfaction that an increasing number of States have either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981;

2. Further notes with satisfaction that, consequent upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto entered into force on 2 December 1983;

3. Urges all States that have not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence;

4. Notes that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols;

5. Requests the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its three annexed Protocols to inform the General Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

General Assembly resolution 41/50

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/41/814) without vote, 10 November (meeting 37); 17-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.57); agenda item 51.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-33, 37; plenary 94.

Regional approach

In September 1986,⁽¹⁶⁾ the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly that no Government had requested him for technical services or assistance regarding measures of conventional disarmament on a regional scale, as provided for under a 1985 Assembly resolution on the topic.⁽¹⁷⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted **resolution 41/59 M** by recorded vote.

Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, by which, inter alia, it urged Governments, where the regional situation so permitted and on the initiative of the States concerned, to consider and adopt appropriate measures at the regional level with a view to strengthening peace and security at a lower level of forces through the limitation and reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons, under strict and effective international control, taking into account the need of States to protect their security, bearing in mind the inherent right of self-defence enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and without prejudice to the principle of equal rights and of the self-determination of peoples, in conformity with the Charter, and taking into account the need to ensure balance in each phase and to avoid impairing the security of any State,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 40/94 A of 12 December 1985 relating to conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

2. Reiterates the primary responsibility of the militarily significant States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, for halting and reversing the arms race, and the priority assigned to nuclear disarmament in the context of the advances towards general and complete disarmament;

3. Expresses its firm support for all regional endeavours, as well as unilateral measures, directed to strengthening a climate of mutual confidence that will make possible regional agreements on arms limitation in the future;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to make available to the interested Governments, upon their request, such technical services and assistance as may be useful in measures of conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale".

General Assembly resolution 41/59 M

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 137-0-7 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/840) by recorded vote (114-0-6), 13 November (meeting 44); 20-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.66/Rev.D; agenda item 60 (b)).

Sponsors: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Jamaica, Liberia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 34, 44; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam.

In explanation of vote, a number of countries, among them France, stressed that the priorities established in the 1978 Final Document⁽¹⁸⁾ should be respected. Brazil and the Federal Republic of Germany stated that concurrent priority should be given to both nuclear and conventional disarmament. Sharing that view, Australia expressed reservations concerning the implicit endorsement given to unilateral disarmament. Belgium supported a regional approach to disarmament, but did not agree with paragraph 2.

The USSR called for a speedy reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Central Europe, with similar reductions in Asia and the Pacific, and for reciprocal withdrawal of all foreign forces to their own territories. Viet Nam said the text did not address the two essential requirements for regional conventional disarmament measures—incorporation of such measures in a political process and removal of outside threat.

Confidence-building measures and conventional disarmament

The representatives of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe—meeting at Stockholm, Sweden, since 17 January 1984—adopted, on 19 September 1986, the Final Document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe (see also p. 23).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Acting on the First Committee's recommendation, the General Assembly, on 3 December, adopted **resolution 41/59 E** by recorded vote.

Confidence-building and security-building measures and conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Recalling the obligation for States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against

the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations, and recalling the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the achievement of increased security and stability in Europe through a balance at lower levels of armed forces and conventional weapons as an objective of great importance,

Reaffirming the importance of continued efforts to build confidence, to lessen military confrontation and to enhance security for all,

Stressing that confidence- and security-building measures designed to reduce the dangers of armed conflict and of misunderstanding or miscalculation of military activities will contribute to these objectives,

Mindful of the positive role that the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe has for consolidating security and co-operation on that continent and in the whole world,

Noting the agreed aim of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe to undertake in stages new effective and concrete actions designed to make progress in strengthening confidence and security and in achieving disarmament,

Convinced that military forces should not exceed levels necessary for all States to protect their security,

Conscious of the need for a broad and comprehensive approach to security, taking into account the specificity of regional environment,

Convinced that efforts aimed at lessening military confrontation and furthering disarmament are in the common interest of all States,

Considering that the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be pursued, aiming, in Europe, at a balance at a lower level of armaments, within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, under strict international control,

Affirming further that agreement on and implementation of confidence-building measures could significantly contribute to promoting openness in the field of military activities, to the creation of a climate of confidence in international relations and to preparing for progress in disarmament,

Bearing in mind the principles of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

1. Believes that there is need for strengthening stability and security at a lower level of forces by the verifiable limitation and reduction of armed forces and of conventional weapons within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament and by an increased openness in this context;

2. Notes that conventional disarmament is part of the wider objective of general and complete disarmament and that measures designed to achieve regional disarmament with the concurrence of all States concerned can play a useful role in reducing tensions and strengthening security;

3. Believes also that increased confidence can improve the basis for effective, adequate and effectively verifiable measures of conventional disarmament aimed at enhancing the security of all States and that the implementation of such disarmament measures can, in turn, result in increased confidence;

4. Welcomes the concrete, militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable measures adopted on 19 September 1986, within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, covering the whole of Europe and designed to reduce the dangers of armed conflict and of misunderstanding or miscalculation of military activities;

5. Considers that, by their scope and their nature as well as by their full implementation, these measures will be an important contribution to the strengthening of confidence and security throughout Europe, thereby promoting international peace and security;

6. Highly appreciates the agreement reached at Stockholm as a valuable example of finding solutions to important problems of a military nature;

7. Expresses the hope that after the adoption of confidence- and security-building measures at Stockholm, steps will be agreed upon in order to make further progress in strengthening confidence and security and in achieving disarmament in Europe;

8. Invites all States, with full account to be taken of specific regional conditions, to consider the achievement of lessening confrontation by confidence- and security-building measures, which contribute to reducing the danger of surprise attacks, diminishing the possibility of misunderstanding or political pressure through the use of military strength and reducing misinterpretations that could worsen crises and eventually lead to conflict.

General Assembly resolution 41/59 E

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 129-0-21 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/840) by recorded vote (98-0-22), 18 November (meeting 48); 3-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L27/Rev.D, orally revised, and orally amended by Peru; agenda item 60.

Sponsors: France, Poland, Sweden.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 48; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Brazil, Cuba, Cyprus,* Democratic Yemen, India, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

* Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

An oral amendment by Peru, accepted by the sponsors, added the last preambular paragraph. The approved text was a revised version of a draft entitled "Confidence-building and conventional disarmament", submitted by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Ger-

many, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom.⁽¹⁸⁾ The revised text also took into account another draft entitled "Confidence-building and conventional disarmament in Europe",⁽¹⁹⁾ put forward by Poland and subsequently withdrawn.

In explanation of vote, a number of countries—among them, China, Democratic Yemen and Viet Nam—observed that measures applicable to Europe might not necessarily work in other regions, where conditions and priorities differed. Algeria felt the initiatives in the European context might prejudice the desired results when applied to a region such as southern Africa. Ethiopia said there was no single global prescription on confidence-building measures, and Japan observed that the situation in the Asian-Pacific region was quite different from that in Europe. Afghanistan added that the text stressed conventional disarmament, while remaining silent on other important issues.

Brazil stated that although the draft contained some positive elements, it implied a dangerous shift of emphasis away not only from disarmament in Europe, but also from nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war. India felt the text had been extrapolated from the Stockholm Conference and the sponsors had introduced elements going beyond what was discussed at the Conference, and it contained language used in the context of military blocs in Europe; further, India feared that increased emphasis on conventional disarmament could deflect attention from the accepted priorities of disarmament. Nigeria, which also considered that the draft contained references extraneous to the Stockholm document, voted in favour on the understanding that the text dealt with conventional weapons and excluded all elements of nuclear weapons. Mongolia said the results of the Stockholm Conference were not limited to two political-military alliances, and the proposed measures could be implemented in all regions of the world.

Peru regretted that the sponsors had deleted a reference to the regional approach to disarmament.

Related resolutions: GA 41/60 C, 41/86 L.

Arms race in outer space

The international community remained concerned in 1986 about preventing an arms race in outer space and ensuring its peaceful use for the benefit of humanity (see also p. 91). The question of outer space was discussed by the USSR and the United States at their summit meeting at Reykjavik in October (see p. 14).

Consideration by the Conference on Disarmament. In 1986, the Conference on Disarma-

ment⁽²⁾ considered the item on prevention of an arms race in outer space from 3 to 14 March and from 30 June to 4 July.

The Ad Hoc Committee, re-established by the Conference on 24 April, held 16 meetings between 25 April and 19 August under the chairmanship of Luvsandorjiin Bayart (Mongolia), with a mandate to continue examining and identifying relevant issues through substantive and general consideration.

New documents submitted under the item included two by Canada—a compendium of working papers and statements, and a working paper on terminology relevant to arms control and outer space; a proposal by Pakistan on an international instrument to supplement the ABM Treaty; and a working paper by Venezuela on a draft definition of space strike weapons.

While in the view of Western States the Ad Hoc Committee continued to do useful work on the elucidation of the existing legal régime concerning outer space, socialist States stressed the increasing urgency of the issue and the need for specific negotiations. Non-aligned and neutral countries reaffirmed their view that outer space was the common heritage of mankind and underscored the necessity of preventing the militarization of space. Since there was general recognition of the importance and urgency of the topic and readiness to contribute to that objective, the Committee recommended that it be re-established by the Conference with an adequate mandate at the beginning of the 1987 session.

On 28 August, the Conference adopted the report of the Ad Hoc Committee as part of its own report to the Assembly.

UNIDIR study. The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR),⁽²⁰⁾ on instruction by the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies acting as its Board of Trustees and guided by a steering group of experts, completed, in August 1986, a draft study dealing with the prospects and consequences of an arms race in outer space and the means for its prevention. A draft of the study was submitted to the Advisory Board in May, and a revised draft in September. The Board, at its September session, discussed both versions and decided that UNIDIR should reconvene, at an early date, the group of experts and the authors of both versions in order to finalize the study.

In addition, UNIDIR published in 1986 a study on military activities in space, in the framework of international law, limiting its use for military purposes and prohibiting the use of force in outer space⁽²¹⁾

Report of the Secretary-General. Pursuant to a 1985 Assembly request,⁽²²⁾ the Secretary-General issued a report in August 1986 with a later

addendum,⁽²³⁾ containing the views submitted by 23 individual Member States and one on behalf of the 12 EC member States on the possibility of enhancing international co-operation in preventing an arms race in, and promoting the peaceful uses of, outer space.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Reflecting the divergent approaches to the topic, four draft resolutions were submitted in the Assembly's First Committee. Three of them—sponsored, respectively, by China, by Western and other States and by Eastern European and other States—were not acted on at the request of the sponsors; a fourth, sponsored by 24 mainly non-aligned States, was approved.

The draft by China⁽²⁴⁾ would have had the Assembly request the Conference on Disarmament to initiate negotiations without delay on an international agreement or agreements on the prohibition and destruction of outer-space weapon systems, and urge the USSR and the United States to negotiate on preventing an arms race in outer space and to keep the Conference informed of progress.

The draft by Belgium, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey and the United Kingdom⁽²⁵⁾ would have had the Assembly request the Conference on Disarmament to intensify substantive work on the topic and call for intensified bilateral negotiations at Geneva on effective and verifiable bilateral agreements on preventing an arms race in outer space, reducing nuclear arms and strengthening international stability.

The draft by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR⁽²⁶⁾ would have had the Assembly request the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question in all its aspects and to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate to negotiate an agreement or agreements.

On 3 December, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the Assembly adopted, by recorded vote, **resolution 41/53**.

Prevention of an arms race in outer space

The General Assembly,

Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

Reaffirming further the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes,

Recalling that the States parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, have undertaken, in article III, to carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding,

Reaffirming, in particular, article IV of the above-mentioned Treaty, which stipulates that States parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner,

Reaffirming also paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it is stated that, in order to prevent an arms race in outer space, further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

Recalling its resolutions 36/97 C and 36/99 of 9 December 1981, as well as resolutions 37/83 of 9 December 1982, 37/99 D of 13 December 1982, 38/70 of 15 December 1983, 39/59 of 12 December 1984 and 40/87 of 12 December 1985 and the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,

Gravely concerned at the danger posed to all mankind by an arms race in outer space and, in particular, by the impending threat of the exacerbation of the current state of insecurity by developments that could further undermine international peace and security and retard the pursuit of general and complete disarmament,

Mindful of the widespread interest expressed by Member States in the course of the negotiations on and following the adoption of the above-mentioned Treaty in ensuring that the exploration and use of outer space should be for peaceful purposes, and taking note of proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session and at its regular sessions and to the Conference on Disarmament,

Noting the grave concern expressed by the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at the extension of an arms race into outer space and the recommendations made to the competent organs of the United Nations, in particular the General Assembly, and also to the Committee on Disarmament,*

Convinced that further measures are needed for the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Recognizing that, in the context of multilateral negotiations for preventing an arms race in outer space, bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America could make a significant contribution to such an objective, in accordance with paragraph 27 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Noting with satisfaction that bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the

United States of America have continued since 1985 on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, and in their relationship, with the declared objective, endorsed in the joint statement of their leaders of 21 November 1985, of working out effective agreements aimed, *inter alia*, at preventing an arms race in outer space,

Anxious that concrete results should emerge from these negotiations as soon as possible,

Taking note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question,

Welcoming the re-establishment of an Ad Hoc Committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space during the 1986 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, to continue to examine and to identify through substantive and general consideration issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

1. Recalls the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their space activities;

2. Reaffirms that general and complete disarmament under effective international control warrants that outer space shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it shall not become an arena for an arms race;

3. Emphasizes that further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community;

4. Calls upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding;

5. Reiterates that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

6. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

7. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, taking into account all relevant proposals including those presented in the Ad Hoc Committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space at the 1986 session of the Conference and at the forty-first session of the General Assembly;

8. Further requests the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1987 session, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

9. Urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit aimed at reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work;

10. Calls upon all States, especially those with major space capabilities, to refrain, in their activities relating to outer space, from actions contrary to the observance of the relevant existing treaties or to the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to convey to the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, in its capacity as the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, the wish of the Member States for the early completion of the Institute's study on disarmament problems relating to outer space and the consequences of extending the arms race into outer space;

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

13. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

*The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

General Assembly resolution 41/53

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 154-0-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/837) by recorded vote (130-0-1), 17 November (meeting 46); 24-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.24/Rev.D; agenda item 54.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 34, 46; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States.

Before acting on the text as a whole, the General Assembly adopted paragraph 8 by a recorded vote of 140 to 1 (United States), with 12 abstentions. The paragraph had been similarly approved in the First Committee by 116 to 1 (United States), with 12 abstentions.

In explanation of vote, the United States said it did not believe that a basis currently existed for multilateral negotiations on outer-space arms con-

trol; it added that the Harare Declaration (see also p. 15) mentioned in the text was one-sided and biased with respect to vital security and disarmament issues. Italy—speaking also on behalf of Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom—said paragraph 8 did not take due account of the substantive discussions in the Conference on Disarmament and the wording tended to prejudice their outcome. Australia believed the text provided a basis for the future work of the Conference.

REFERENCES

- (¹)YUN 1971, p. 19, GA res. 2826(XXVI), annex, 16 Dec. 1971. (²)A/41/27. (³)YUN 1985, p. 71. (⁴)A/41/87. (⁵)A/41/389. (⁶)CD/675. (⁷)A/C.1/41/L.38. (8)YUN 1978, p. 39, GA res. S-10/2, 30 June 1978. (⁹)YUN 1980, p. 70. (¹⁰)BWC/CONF.II/13. (11)YUN 1984, p. 65. (¹²)A/41/501 & Add.1.2. (13)Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1986 (ST/LEG/SER.E/5), Sales No. E.87.V.6. (¹⁴)YUN 1980, p. 76. (¹⁵)YUN 1983, p. 66. (¹⁶)A/41/579. (¹⁷)YUN 1985, p. 76, GA res. 40/94 A, 12 Dec. 1985. (¹⁸)A/C.1/41/L.27. (¹⁹)A/C.1/41/L.44. (²⁰)A/41/676. (21)Prevention of the Arms Race in Outer Space: International Law Aspect, Sales No. G.V.E.86.O.2. (²²)YUN 1985, p. 80, GA res. 40/87, 12 Dec. 1985. (²³)A/41/470 & Add.1. (²⁴)A/C.1/41/L.4. (²⁵)A/C.1/41/L.41. (²⁶)A/C.1/41/L.42.

Other disarmament issues

The international community continued to consider the question of disarmament for the benefit of development, focusing its attention on issues such as the reduction of military budgets, economic and social consequences of the arms race, and military research and development.

The International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development—scheduled for Paris in 1986—was postponed at the host country's request, and the General Assembly decided to convene it in New York in 1987.

In 1986, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to complete preparatory work for the Conference on the Indian Ocean in order to enable its convening no later than 1988.

Reduction of military budgets

After six years of work, the Disarmament Commission reached agreement in 1986 on a set of principles to govern actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets—except for one concerning transparency, information disclosure and comparability. The Assembly requested the Commission to conclude work in 1987 on that last outstanding issue (resolution 41/57).

Disarmament Commission consideration. In May 1986, the Disarmament Commission(1) again

considered two aspects of reducing military budgets: harmonizing views on their gradual, agreed reduction and reallocating resources being used for military purposes to economic and social development; and examining and identifying ways to achieve agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures in a balanced manner.

Working Group I, re-established by the Commission on 6 May to consider the question for the sixth consecutive year, held 10 meetings between 7 and 21 May under the chairmanship of Gheorghe Tinea (Romania). It based its discussion on a 1985 working paper on principles which should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets.(²) After resolving outstanding issues and achieving consensus on all paragraphs except two, the Group decided to merge the two into one; as a result, the Group produced a 15-paragraph text containing one paragraph in brackets (paragraph 7), signifying the absence of agreed formulation for it. Proposals for that paragraph—dealing with transparency, information disclosure and comparability—were submitted by a group of countries (Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, United States) and, individually, by the German Democratic Republic, Pakistan, Sweden and the USSR. The text of the 14 paragraphs, along with the proposed texts for paragraph 7, was included in the Group's report.

On 23 May, the Commission adopted the report of Working Group I as part of its annual report to the General Assembly, thereby transmitting to the Assembly the set of principles and recommending that, unless another solution was achieved, the Commission should continue its discussion in 1987 to arrive at an agreed text of paragraph 7.

Reports of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly in August a report(3) containing the views of Australia, Finland, the Netherlands (on behalf of the EC States members), Norway, the Philippines, Sweden and the United States on the 1985 expert study(4) on the construction of military price indexes and purchasing-power parities for comparison of military expenditures. In addition, he submitted in September, with later addenda, his annual report on military expenditures in standardized form reported by 20 States.(⁵) As in previous years, a majority of the responding States used the standard reporting instrument, consisting of a matrix designed to show how much each force group (such as land, naval and air forces) spent in each resource category (such as personnel, procurement and operations).

(See also p. 13 for other related communications from States.)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, the Assembly adopted without vote **resolution 41/57**, as recommended by the First Committee.

Reduction of military budgets

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the ever-spiralling arms race and growing military expenditures, which constitute a heavy burden for the economies of all nations and have extremely harmful effects on world peace and security,

Reaffirming once again the provisions of paragraph 89 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, according to which the gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis, for example, in absolute figures or in terms of percentage, particularly by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, would contribute to curbing the arms race and would increase the possibilities for the reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries,

Convinced that the freezing and reduction of military budgets would have favourable consequences on the world economic and financial situation and might facilitate efforts made to increase international assistance for the developing countries,

Recalling that at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, all Member States unanimously and categorically reaffirmed the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, as well as their solemn commitment to it,

Recalling also that, in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second United Nations Disarmament Decade, it is provided that during this period renewed efforts should be made to reach agreement on the reduction of military expenditures and the reallocation of resources thus saved to economic and social development, especially for the benefit of developing countries,

Recalling further the provisions of its resolution 34/83 F of 11 December 1979, subsequently affirmed in its resolutions 35/142 A of 12 December 1980, 36/82 A of 9 December 1981, 37/95 A of 13 December 1982, 38/184 A of 20 December 1983, 39/64 A of 12 December 1984 and 40/91 A of 12 December 1985, in which it considered that a new impetus should be given to the endeavours to achieve agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditure, including adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned,

Aware of the various proposals submitted by Member States and of the activities carried out so far within the framework of the United Nations in the field of the reduction of military budgets,

Considering that the identification and elaboration of the principles which should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets and the other current activities within the framework of the United Nations related to the question of the reduction of military budgets should be regarded as having the fundamental objective of reaching international agreements on the reduction of military expenditures,

Noting that the Disarmament Commission, at its substantive session in 1986, agreed upon the above-

mentioned principles except one, on which various alternatives were proposed by Member States,

1. Declares again its conviction that it is possible to achieve international agreements on the reduction of military budgets without prejudice to the right of all States to undiminished security, self-defence and sovereignty;

2. Appeals to all States, in particular to the most heavily armed States, pending the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures with a view to reallocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries;

3. Reaffirms that the human and material resources released through the reduction of military expenditures could be reallocated for economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries;

4. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" and, in this context, to conclude, at its substantive session in 1987, its work on the last outstanding paragraph of the principles which should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military budgets, and to submit its report and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. Draws anew the attention of Member States to the fact that the identification and elaboration of the principles which should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets could contribute to harmonizing the views of States and creating confidence among them conducive to achieving international agreements on the reduction of military budgets;

6. Urges all Member States, in particular the most heavily armed States, to reinforce their readiness to co-operate in a constructive manner with a view to reaching agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

General Assembly resolution 41/57

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/41/827) without vote, 12 November (meeting 41); 10-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.37/Rev.D; agenda item 58).

Sponsors: Austria, Colombia, Finland, Indonesia, Ireland, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Sweden, Uruguay.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 41; plenary 94.

Although joining in the consensus, India did not believe that all Member States were equally responsible for the high level of global expenditure on the arms race.

Related resolution: GA 41/59 B.

Disarmament and development

In June 1986, the General Assembly, acting on the request of France, decided to postpone until 1987 the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development—which had been proposed in 1984⁽⁶⁾ and originally scheduled to meet in Paris from 15 July to

2 August 1986 (decision 40/473). In December, the Assembly decided that the Conference would be convened in New York in August/September 1987, following one more session of the Preparatory Committee earlier that year (decision 41/422).

The Commission on Human Rights, by a resolution of 11 March, underlined the importance of the Conference and affirmed the need to recognize the adverse effects of the arms race on the enjoyment of human rights (see p. 781).

Communications. Several 1986 communications dealt with the reduction of arms expenditures and allocating the resources thus saved for economic and social development. Among them, the President of Brazil⁽⁷⁾ observed in April that a significant portion of humanity survived on little else than the mere hope of keeping on living, while military expenditures were approaching \$1 trillion annually, adding to the dangers which threatened the survival of all. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Bolivia and Peru, in a 3 June joint communiqué signed at La Paz, Bolivia,⁽⁸⁾ called for the conclusion of agreements on limiting arms expenditures so as to free resources needed for development. Romania reported that a referendum of 23 November,⁽⁹⁾ held as suggested by its Council of State, showed absolute support for a 5 percent reduction in the national armaments, armed forces and military expenditures before the end of 1986, and that Romania's President had appealed to the countries in Europe and to Canada and the United States for similar reductions.

Work of the Preparatory Committee. The 54-member Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development held two sessions in New York in 1986 (second session, 1-11 April; third, 2-13 June), focusing on identifying elements that could be included in a draft final document of the Conference.⁽¹⁰⁾

At its April session, the Committee considered the three substantive items on the provisional agenda for the Conference⁽¹¹⁾—review of the relationship between disarmament and development, implications of the level of military expenditures for the world economy and the international economic and social situation, and ways of releasing additional resources for development through disarmament measures.

In June, the Committee—based on the work of an open-ended consultative group which held nine meetings between 4 and 11 June—adopted by consensus, and annexed to its report, the elements that would serve as the basis for elaborating the final document of the Conference. Among documents before the Committee was a joint declaration unanimously adopted by the panel of eminent personalities in the field of disarmament and devel-

opment, which was convened by the Conference Secretary-General in New York from 16 to 18 April.⁽¹²⁾ Expressing the belief that the growing international concern about issues of human survival and well-being transcended national boundaries and ideological barriers, the panel suggested a number of steps towards implementing a mutually reinforcing relationship between disarmament and development.

The Committee also considered in June a request made by France, in a letter of 22 May to the Secretary-General,⁽¹³⁾ that the Conference, which had been scheduled to meet in Paris from 15 July to 2 August 1986,⁽¹⁴⁾ be postponed until 1987; France believed that further efforts were needed to reach consensus and secure the participation of all the major military Powers with a view to making the Conference a success.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION (June)

On the Preparatory Committee's recommendation⁽¹⁰⁾—reiterated by its Chairman in a 13 June letter to the Secretary-General⁽¹⁴⁾—the General Assembly, at its resumed fortieth session on 20 June, decided to postpone the Conference until 1987 (**decision 40/473**).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION (December)

By a letter of 24 October⁽¹⁵⁾ to the First Committee Chairman, the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee transmitted the recommendations made by its officers for the dates and venue of the Conference and the dates of the 1987 session of the Preparatory Committee. Those recommendations were subsequently reflected in a draft decision proposed by the First Committee Chairman (see below).

In December, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted **decision 41/422** without vote.

International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development and in conformity with its decision 40/473 of 20 June 1986, decided:

(a) To hold the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development at United Nations Headquarters from 24 August to 11 September 1987;

(b) To convene the Preparatory Committee for one more session from 21 April to 1 May 1987;

(c) To request the Member States and the Secretary-General of the Conference, based on the information in the report of the Preparatory Committee, concerning the results so far achieved in the substantial and organizational preparation for the Conference, to con-

tinue and intensify their participation in the final stage of the preparatory process, especially in making available their views and proposals on substantive issues, in order to ensure the best possible success of the Conference.

General Assembly decision 41/422

Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/41/844) without vote, 14 November (meeting 45); draft by Chairman (A/C.1/41/L.78); agenda item 65.

Financial implications. ACABQ A/41/7Add.10; 5th Committee, A/41/916; S-G, A/C.1/41/L.80, A/C.5/41/49.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 45; 5th Committee 36; plenary 96.

Among those that explained their position, the United States, which did not participate in the First Committee action on the draft, questioned the procedure used in dealing with the matter and stated that it would not participate in the Conference or in its preparations.

Economic and social consequences of the arms race

In 1985, the General Assembly⁽¹⁶⁾ had requested the Secretary-General to bring up to date, with the assistance of a group of experts and making appropriate use of UNIDIR in a consultative capacity, the 1982 report entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures,⁽¹⁷⁾ which, in turn, had updated a 1977 report on the topic.⁽¹⁸⁾ However, because of the financial difficulties of the United Nations, work on the report was deferred until 1987.

In December 1986, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit the updated report in 1988 (resolution 41/86 I).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, the Assembly adopted by recorded vote **resolution 41/86 I**, as recommended by the First Committee.

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/150 of 16 December 1985, Regretting that, owing to the financial difficulties of the United Nations, the Secretary-General had to defer until 1987 the updating of the report entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures, requested in paragraph 1 of resolution 40/150,

Deeply convinced that, in undertaking further measures that might be required to face the financial difficulties of the Organization, due attention should be given to the pressing need for all Governments and peoples to be informed about the problems created by the arms race and about the need for disarmament, which is of vital interest to all peoples and for which the United Nations has a central role,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to bring up to date the report entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures under the condi-

tions provided in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of its resolution 40/150;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the updated report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session and to inform the Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress achieved in implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/86 I

4 December 1986 Meeting 96 138-1-11 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/842) by recorded vote (119-1-13), 11 November (meeting 40); draft by Romania (A/C.1/41/L.39); agenda item 62 (n).

Financial implications. ACABQ, A/41/7Add.10; 5th Committee, A/41/916; S-G, A/C.1/41/L.76, A/C.5/41/48.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 35, 40; 5th Committee 36; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom.

Explaining its vote, the United States said it remained convinced, as in 1985, that an update of the report was both unnecessary and financially unwarranted.

Australia said it was no simple matter to assess the economic and social consequences of the arms race, when divergent views existed on how the data on the topic should be interpreted; further, it expected that the compilation of up-to-date statistics in preparing for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (see p. 77) would also constitute an updating of the report. In a similar vein, the United Kingdom believed that, to avoid duplication of work and to utilize resources better, the updating of the report should wait until after the Conference. Japan stated that due regard should be paid to the views submitted by States on streamlining and updating the United Nations disarmament studies (see p. 89).

Military research and development

The Group of Governmental Experts on Military Research and Development, having held six sessions since 1983, had reported to the General

Assembly in 1985 that it could not reach consensus on a draft report on the topic due to one outstanding sentence having to do with the provision of official information on military use of research and development.⁽¹⁹⁾

In 1986, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to present the available material with an indication where consensus could not be reached (resolution 41/59 H).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, the Assembly adopted **resolution 41/59 H** by recorded vote, as recommended by the First Committee.

Comprehensive study on the military use of research and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 37/99 J of 13 December 1982, by which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study on the military use of research and development, with a view to preventing a qualitative arms race and to ensuring that scientific and technological achievements might ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes,

Recalling also resolution 39/151 F of 17 December 1984 by which it took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General and requested the Secretary-General to continue the study and to submit the final report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General containing a letter from the Chairman of the Group of Governmental Experts on Military Research and Development informing the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, that the Group had continued the efforts to reach agreement on its draft report but that, although the area of disagreement was narrow, it had not been possible to reach agreement on the draft report as a whole;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to present available material with an indication where consensus could not be reached.

General Assembly resolution 41/59 H

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 137-1-17 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/840) by recorded vote (116-1-17), 10 November (meeting 38); draft by Sweden (A/C.1/41/L.31); agenda item 60.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 38; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, Viet Nam.

Explaining its vote, the United States said the draft ran counter to the principle of consensus among group members that should govern the preparation and adoption of study reports; no parts of a document could be regarded as finally agreed until all of them had been agreed. The USSR said the work on the study could not be completed because agreement could not be reached on matters of fundamental importance; the fact that the area of disagreement was narrow did not give the study any particular status. The United Kingdom said the procedure suggested in the draft was tantamount to allowing a selective application of agreed ground rules; the fact remained that there was no agreed report.

Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

In 1986, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to complete preparatory work for the Conference on the Indian Ocean in order to enable its convening at Colombo, Sri Lanka, no later than 1988 (resolution 41/87).

Activities of the Committee on the Indian Ocean. The Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean held two sessions in 1986 (New York, 24 March-8 April, 14-25 July)⁽²⁰⁾ as it continued to study practical measures for achieving the objectives of the 1971 Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.⁽²¹⁾ While the General Assembly, in 1985,⁽²²⁾ had authorized the Ad Hoc Committee to hold three 2-week sessions in 1986, it merged two of them in accordance with the Assembly's May 1986 decision (40/472 A) on the financial crisis facing the United Nations.

In the course of 13 formal and a number of informal meetings, the Committee discussed the Conference's provisional agenda, rules of procedure, participation, stages, level of representation and draft final document. An open-ended Working Group, established in 1985 and convened for the first time in 1986, held nine meetings and discussed, under the chairmanship of Nihal Rodrigo (Sri Lanka), substantive issues concerning the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.

Two divergent views persisted on the convening of the Conference. Most non-aligned and Eastern European countries—favouring the convening of the Conference at Colombo no later than 1988—stressed that progress had been made in some areas of preparatory work and that progress in other areas depended on the political will of some

members of the Ad Hoc Committee. The Western States continued to insist that an amelioration of the prevailing political and security climate in the Indian Ocean region was essential for the Conference's success and that its mere convening would not automatically create a zone of peace.

On 25 July, the Committee adopted its report, including a draft resolution for consideration by the Assembly. The draft, as approved by the Committee, differed in a number of ways from a text proposed in July by Sri Lanka on behalf of the Committee's non-aligned members.⁽²³⁾ Among other things, the non-aligned text would have had the Assembly emphasize that active participation in the Conference by the Security Council's permanent members and the major maritime users as well as the co-operation of those States with the littoral and hinterland States were essential for the success of the Conference. The text approved by the Committee contained, in paragraph 5, an understanding that was not in the non-aligned draft.

Communications. Non-aligned countries, in three documents transmitted to the Secretary-General in the course of the year—adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of their Co-ordinating Bureau (New Delhi, 16-19 April),⁽²⁴⁾ their Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government (Harare, 1-6 September)⁽²⁵⁾ and their meeting of Foreign Ministers and heads of delegation to the forty-first session of the General Assembly (New York, 2 October)⁽²⁶⁾—reaffirmed their determination to continue efforts at achieving the goals contained in the 1971 Declaration, reiterated their conviction that the presence in the Indian Ocean area of great-Power military presence violated the Declaration, and viewed with alarm and great concern the continuous escalation of such presence in the area.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, the General Assembly adopted without vote **resolution 41/87**, the draft of which had been recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee and approved by the First Committee.

Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832(XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992(XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080(XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3468(XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/88 of 14 December 1976, 32/86 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/68 of 14 December 1978, 34/80 A and B of 11 December 1979, 35/150 of 12 December 1980, 36/90 of 9 December 1981, 37/96 of 13 December 1982, 38/185 of 20 December 1983, 39/149 of 17 December 1984, 40/153 of 16 December 1985 and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling further the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,

Reaffirming its conviction that concrete action for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Recalling its decision, taken at its thirty-fourth session in resolution 34/80 B, to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo during 1981,

Recalling also its decision to make every effort, in consideration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area and progress made in the harmonization of views, to finalize, in accordance with its normal methods of work, all preparations for the Conference, including the dates for its convening,

Recalling further its decision, taken at its fortieth session in resolution 40/153, concerning the convening of the Conference at an early date not later than 1988,

Recalling the exchange of views in the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean in 1986,

Noting the exchange of views on the adverse political and security climate in the region,

Noting further the various documents before the Ad Hoc Committee,

Convinced that the continued military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean area, conceived in the context of their confrontation, gives urgency to the need to take practical steps for the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace,

Considering that any other foreign military presence in the area, whenever it is contrary to the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, gives greater urgency to the need to take practical steps towards the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration,

Considering further that the creation of a zone of peace requires co-operation and agreement among the States of the region to ensure conditions of peace and security within the area, as envisaged in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, and respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the littoral and hinterland States,

Calling for the renewal of genuinely constructive efforts through the exercise of the political will necessary for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace,

Deeply concerned at the danger posed by the grave and ominous developments in the area and the resulting sharp deterioration of peace, security and stability which particularly seriously affect the littoral and hinterland States, as well as international peace and security,

Convinced that the continued deterioration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area is an important consideration bearing on the question of the urgent convening of the Conference and that the easing of tension in the area would enhance the prospect of success being achieved by the Conference,

1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean and exchange of views of the Committee;

2. Takes note of the discussions on substantive matters in the Working Group established in accordance with the Ad Hoc Committee's decision of 11 July 1985;

3. Emphasizes its decision to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace adopted in 1971;

4. Notes that the Ad Hoc Committee has been unable, during its four weeks of work in 1986, to complete preparatory work relating to the convening of the Conference on the Indian Ocean, and urges the Committee to continue its work with vigour and determination;

5. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee, taking into account the political and security climate in the region, to complete preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean during 1987 in order to enable the opening of the Conference at Colombo at an early date soon thereafter, but not later than 1988, to be decided by the Committee in consultation with the host country, with a clear understanding that if preparatory work is not completed in 1987 serious consideration will be given to ways and means of more effectively organizing work in the Ad Hoc Committee to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

6. Emphasizes that the Conference called for in resolution 34/80 B and subsequent resolutions and the establishment and maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace require the full and active participation and co-operation of all the permanent members of the Security Council, the major maritime users and the littoral and hinterland States;

7. Decides that preparatory work would comprise organizational matters and substantive issues, including the provisional agenda for the Conference, rules of procedure, participation, stages of the Conference, level of representation, documentation, consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreements that may ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and the preparation of the draft final document of the Conference;

8. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee at the same time to seek the necessary harmonization of views on remaining relevant issues;

9. Requests the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to consult the Secretary-General at the appropriate time on the establishment of a secretariat for the Conference;

10. Renews the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions, and requests the Committee to intensify its work with regard to the implementation of its mandate;

11. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to hold two preparatory sessions in 1987 each of a duration of two weeks for completion of preparatory work;

12. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the Conference a report on its preparatory work;

13. Requests the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to continue his consultations on the participation in the work of the Committee by States Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving this matter at the earliest possible date;

14. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a full report on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records, in recognition of its preparatory function.

General Assembly resolution 41/87

4 December 1986 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/41/843) without vote, 14 November (meeting 45); draft by Committee on Indian Ocean (A/41/29); agenda item 63.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/41/915; S-G, A/C.1/41/L81, A/C.5/41/50. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 45; 5th Committee 36; plenary 96.

REFERENCES

(1)A/41/42. (2)YUN 1985, p. 83. (3)A/41/482. (4)YUN 1985, p. 84. (5)A/41/622 & Add.1.2. (6)YUN 1984, p. 84, GA res. 39/160, 17 Dec. 1984. (7)A/41/272. (8)A/41/408. (9)A/41/927. (10)A/41/51. (11)YUN 1985, p. 87, GA res. 40/155, 16 Dec. 1985. (12)Disarmament and Development: Declaration by the Panel of Eminent Personalities (A/CONF.130/PC/INF/17 & Corr.1), Sales No. E.86.IX.5. (13)A/CONF.130/PC/3. (14)A/40/1131. (15)A/C.1/41/7. (16)YUN 1985, p. 88, GA res. 40/150, 16 Dec. 1985. (17)Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures, Sales No. E.83.IX.2. (18)YUN 1977, p. 57. (19)YUN 1985, p. 86. (20)A/41/29. (21)YUN 1971, p. 34, GA res. 2832(XXVI), 16 Dec. 1971. (22)YUN 1985, p. 90, GA res. 40/153, 16 Dec. 1985. (23)A/AC.159/L.71. (24)A/41/341-S/18065 & Corr.1. (25)A/41/697-S/18392. (26)A/41/703-S/18395.

Information and studies

Efforts to generate interest in disarmament objectives continued through Disarmament Campaign activities, research and studies. The General Assembly considered that more attention should be paid to the involvement of children and youth in Campaign activities (resolution 41/60 A) and decided to hold in 1987, as in 1986, a pledging conference for the Campaign (41/60 B). The Assembly again stressed the mass media's role in publicizing Disarmament Week (41/86 D).

The Assembly welcomed the establishment in January 1986 in Togo of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (41/60 D) and decided to establish a centre in Latin America in 1987 (41/60 J).

The financial difficulties facing the Organization led to the scaling down of the 1986 United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament (see p. 26), and to the deferring of the work on two studies mandated by the Assembly in 1985—on the climatic and potential physical effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter (see p. 37), and on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures (see p. 79). The study on deterrence was concluded in 1986 and the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to arrange for its publication (41/86 R). The Assembly reaffirmed the value of disarmament studies and the need for a thorough appraisal of the subject (41/86 C).

World Disarmament Campaign

In 1986, the World Disarmament Campaign—launched by the General Assembly in 1982 at the

start of its second special session devoted to disarmament⁽¹⁾—continued to generate public understanding and support for the disarmament objectives of the United Nations.

Report of the Secretary-General. In September 1986,⁽²⁾ the Secretary-General reported on the United Nations activities for the Campaign, including information materials, special events and publicity programmes. The Department for Disarmament Affairs organized a regional conference at Tbilisi, USSR, an expert meeting at Erice, Italy, and a symposium at Florence, Italy. Special meetings and briefings for NGOs included a four-day forum on disarmament and development (New York, April), and a regional conference on global security and the United Nations (Vienna, June). The Department of Public Information continued to inform the public of the United Nations activities in the disarmament field, by disseminating printed/audio-visual materials and organizing events at Headquarters and at information centres throughout the world.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote **resolution 41/60 A**, as recommended by the First Committee.

World Disarmament Campaign: actions and activities

The General Assembly,

Aware of the growing public concern at the dangers of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and its negative social and economic consequences,

Noting with satisfaction the successful implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign and its positive impact on the mobilization on a large scale of world public opinion on behalf of peace and disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions 36/92 J of 9 December 1981, 37/100 H of 13 December 1982, 38/73 F of 15 December 1983, 39/63 A of 12 December 1984 and 40/151 D of 16 December 1985,

Welcoming the voluntary contributions made to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund to carry out the objectives of the Campaign,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on the progress and implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign,

Convinced that the United Nations system, Member States, with respect for their sovereign rights, and other bodies, in particular non-governmental organizations, all have their role to play in achieving the objectives of the Campaign,

Expressing its satisfaction over the great number of various activities carried out within the framework of the Campaign in support of measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament,

1. Reaffirms the usefulness of further carrying out actions and activities that are an important manifestation of the will of world public opinion and contribute effectively to the achievement of the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign and thus to the creation of a favourable climate for making progress in the field of

disarmament with a view to achieving the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

2. Reaffirms also the importance of carrying out the Campaign in accordance with the priorities in the field of disarmament established in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, taking into account that the cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, the adoption of effective measures for nuclear disarmament, the prevention of an arms race in outer space and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority;

3. Calls upon Governments of all States to recognize and respect the mass peace and disarmament movements as an important factor of current world politics contributing to the promotion of a new political approach required by the realities of the nuclear and space age;

4. Urges Governments of all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, in formulating their policies in the field of disarmament, to take into account the main demands of the mass peace and disarmament movements, in particular with regard to the immediate cessation and prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests, with a bilateral moratorium by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on all nuclear explosions being the first step towards this end, and the prevention of an arms race in outer space and its termination on Earth, and invites them to inform the Secretary-General annually of the actions taken to that end;

5. Recommends that, in carrying out the Campaign, due regard should be given to important dates and anniversaries related to international peace and security;

6. Considers it necessary, the future of mankind being at stake, that more attention should be paid to the active involvement of children and youth in Campaign activities;

7. Invites once again Member States to co-operate with the United Nations to ensure a better flow of accurate information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament, as well as actions and activities of the world public in support of peace and disarmament, and to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in implementing the programme of activities of the Campaign, to give wider publicity to the work of the General Assembly in the field of disarmament, paying due attention, in particular, to the proposals of Member States and the action taken thereon;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/60 A

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 114-3-36 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/841) by recorded vote (80-3-35), 11 November (meeting 39); 7-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.16); agenda item 61 (c).

Sponsors: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 39; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt,

El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Portugal, Rwanda, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay.

In explanation of vote, Japan, although appreciating the Campaign's importance, said the draft set out arbitrarily priority issues in disarmament; it found the text's overall tone biased and subjective. Speaking on behalf of the 12 EC member States, the United Kingdom said they considered paragraph 7 to be a blatant call for censorship and suppression of freedom of speech, and viewed with concern the idea of involving children for political purposes, no matter how worth while. Australia, while supporting those aspects bearing directly on the Campaign, thought the draft also contained unnecessary or contentious elements, especially in paragraph 4.

Financing

In his September report,⁽²⁾ the Secretary-General stated that a decline in voluntary contributions pledged to the Trust Fund for the Campaign had necessitated adjustments in the programme of activities for 1986.

The Fourth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign was held in New York on 28 October, with 67 delegations participating.

The pledges made at the Conference or at other times during the year were earmarked as follows: for the Campaign, Australia (\$A 30,000), Austria (\$10,000), Canada (\$Can 25,000), Cuba (\$5,000), Finland (50,000 markkaa, subject to parliamentary approval), Greece (\$10,000), Indonesia (\$5,000), Saudi Arabia (\$10,000), Seychelles (\$300), Sri Lanka (\$5,000), Sweden (100,000 kronor) and Zaire (\$500); for UNIDIR, Australia (\$A 20,000), Canada (\$Can 25,000), the Federal Republic of Germany, (10,000 marks), and the USSR (200,000 roubles); and for the Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, Norway (\$10,000), Senegal (\$1,000) and Togo (7 million CFA francs).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the Assembly, on 3 December, adopted **resolution 41/60 B** by recorded vote.

World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in paragraph 15 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it declared that it was essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers in the present situation and stressed the importance of mobilizing world public opinion on behalf of disarmament,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/152 I of 12 December 1980, 36/92 C of 9 December 1981, 37/100 I of 13 December 1982, 38/73 D of 15 December 1983, 39/63 D of 12 December 1984 and 40/151 B of 16 December 1985, as well as the reports of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1981, 11 June 1982, 3 November 1982, 30 August 1983, 4 October 1985 and 19 September 1986,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign by the United Nations system during 1986 and the activities contemplated for 1987, as well as its main financial aspects,

Having also examined the part of the report of the Secretary-General dealing with the activities of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, as well as the Final Act of the 1986 United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign, held on 28 October 1986,

1. Reiterates its commendation of the manner in which, as described in the above-mentioned reports, the World Disarmament Campaign has been geared by the Secretary-General in order to guarantee "the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war";

2. Recalls that, as was also agreed by consensus in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it is likewise an essential requisite for the universality of the Campaign that it receive the co-operation and participation of all States;

3. Endorses once more the statement made by the Secretary-General on the occasion of the 1984 United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign to the effect that such co-operation implies that adequate funds be made available and that consequently the criterion of universality also applies to pledges, since a campaign without world-wide participation and funding will have difficulty in reflecting this principle in its implementation;

4. Reiterates its regret that most of the States that have the largest military expenditures have not so far made any financial contribution to the Campaign;

5. Decides that at its forty-second session there should be a fifth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States that have not yet announced any voluntary contribution will do so;

6. Reiterates its recommendation that the voluntary contributions made by Member States to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund should not be earmarked for specific activities since it is most

desirable that the Secretary-General enjoy full freedom to take the decisions he deems fit within the framework of the Campaign previously approved by the General Assembly and in exercise of the powers vested in him in connection with the Campaign;

7. Notes with appreciation that the Secretary-General has given permanent character to his instructions to the United Nations information centres and regional commissions to give wide publicity to the Campaign and, whenever necessary, to adapt, as far as possible, United Nations information materials to local languages;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the organizations of the United Nations system during 1987 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1988;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

General Assembly resolution 41/60 B

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 144-0-9 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/841) by recorded vote (114-0-9), 11 November (meeting 39); 11-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.18); agenda item 61 (c).

Sponsors: Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 37, 39; plenary 94.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None.

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

In explanation of vote, France objected to paragraph 4, and asserted that its contribution of \$1.2 million to UNIDIR over the years constituted a very important contribution to the Campaign. The Federal Republic of Germany regretted that the text failed to reflect two principles on which the Campaign rested—voluntary participation and universality. The Netherlands felt that the Campaign activities tended to lead one-sidedly to the mobilization of public opinion in a certain direction, when emphasis should be placed on the accessibility of United Nations material on disarmament, for which no additional funds or voluntary contributions seemed necessary; having doubts about the effectiveness of the Campaign, it would not make financial contributions.

Regional centres for peace and disarmament

In December, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions on regional centres for peace and disarmament—one welcoming the opening of a centre in Africa (41/60 D) and the other establishing one in Latin America (41/60 J). Some delegations explained, in a single statement, their positions on both texts (see p. 86).

Africa

As agreed by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽³⁾ the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa was established on 1 January 1986, at Lomé, Togo.

The Secretary-General reported to the Assembly in October⁽⁴⁾ that the financial crisis of the United Nations had made it impossible to realize any savings from the regular budget for financing the Centre; an exceptional one-time allocation of \$140,000 had been made from extrabudgetary resources to enable the Centre to commence its operations. Further, the Secretary-General established a trust fund within the Secretariat, to which three Member States (Cameroon, Senegal, Togo) and one NGO had pledged voluntary contributions.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly, on 3 December, adopted **resolution 41/60 D** without vote.

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/151 G of 16 December 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986, in which the ministers reaffirmed the need to strengthen the role of regional bodies in mobilizing support for the World Disarmament Campaign and the realization of its objectives and, in that context, welcomed the establishment at Lomé of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa,

Taking into consideration the report of the Secretary-General on the Regional Centre,

1. Welcomes the establishment on 1 January 1986 of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;

2. Also welcomes the promptness with which the Secretary-General has taken the necessary administrative steps to ensure the functioning of the Centre, and requests him to continue to give the Centre all necessary support;

3. Thanks Member States and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations that have already made contributions towards the functioning of the Centre;

4. Again appeals to Member States and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Centre;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/60 D

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/41/841) without vote, 11 November (meeting 39); draft by Benin, for African Group (A/C.1/41/L.32); agenda item 61 (g). Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 37, 39; plenary 94.

Japan said it had joined in the consensus on the understanding that such centres would be financed by existing resources and voluntary contributions and, therefore, would not place an extra burden on the United Nations budget.

Latin America

The ministerial-level participants at the twelfth regular meeting of the Latin American Council of the Latin American Economic System (Lima, Peru, 16 and 17 October 1986)^(c) requested the Secretary-General to establish, at Lima, a United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/60 J** on 3 December, without vote.

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/63 J of 12 December 1984, in which it requested the Secretary-General to provide assistance to such Member States in the regions concerned as might request it with a view to establishing regional and institutional arrangements for the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States might make to that end,

Mindful of the Lima Communiqué adopted by the Latin American Council of the Latin American Economic System at its twelfth regular meeting, held at Lima on 16 and 17 October 1986, in which the foreign ministers, ministers and heads of delegation of the Latin American and Caribbean countries reaffirmed their support for the establishment at Lima of a United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take the necessary steps,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983 and 39/63 F of 12 December 1984 on regional disarmament,

Bearing in mind resolution 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, which established the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa,

1. Decides to establish, as at 1 January 1987, in accordance with resolution 39/63 J on the World Disarmament Campaign, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America, with headquarters at Lima, on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that

Member States and interested organizations may make to that end;

2. Decides also that the Centre shall provide, on request, substantive support for the initiatives and other activities of the Member States of the Latin American region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament, and for the promotion of economic and social development through appropriate reutilization of available resources, and shall co-ordinate the implementation of regional activities in Latin America under the World Disarmament Campaign;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to ensure the establishment and functioning of the Centre, including, to that end, the possible utilization of the existing United Nations infrastructure at Lima with a view to the full employment of available resources;

4. Invites Member States and interested organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Centre;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/60 J

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/41/841) without vote, 13 November (meeting 44); 20-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.68/Rev.D; agenda item 61).

Sponsors: Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Financial implications. Secretariat, A/C.1/41/L.77.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 34, 44; plenary 94.

Peru, which introduced the draft on behalf of its sponsors, expected the Centre to be financed by voluntary contributions, while taking full advantage also of the currently available resources, including the existing infrastructure at Lima.

Speaking on the two texts on regional centres, Australia felt that the centres' functions, particularly dissemination of World Disarmament Campaign materials, duplicated the current Secretariat activities; it expressed concern that the maintenance of the centres might claim a significant proportion of the Campaign funds, which it preferred to see allocated to where they were most needed and effective. The United States supported regional approaches to arms limitation but had serious concerns about establishing new United Nations institutions away from Headquarters; it noted the commitment made in the texts that both centres would be supported solely by voluntary contributions from Member States and on the basis of existing resources; it also expected the two centres to be supported equally.

Disarmament Week

Annual observance of Disarmament Week—spanning a week starting on United Nations Day, 24 October—was marked at Headquarters on 29 October 1986 at a special meeting of the General Assembly's First Committee, where statements

were made by the Assembly President, the Secretary-General and representatives of the five regional groups.

In his annual report on the Week,⁽⁶⁾ the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly in August the replies received from 11 Member States, as well as from the United Nations system and international NGOs, on their activities to promote the Week's objectives.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the Assembly, on 4 December, adopted by recorded vote resolution 41/86 D.

Disarmament Week

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned about the escalating arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, which represents a serious threat to the very existence of mankind,

Stressing the vital importance of eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, ending the nuclear-arms race, bringing about disarmament for the maintenance of world peace and creating a comprehensive system of international peace and security,

Emphasizing anew the urgent need for and the importance of wide and continued mobilization of world public opinion in support of halting and reversing the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, in all its aspects,

Taking into account the aspirations of the world public for halting the arms race on Earth and preventing it in outer space and for eliminating nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction, as well as the new initiatives to this end,

Mindful of the world-wide mass anti-war and anti-nuclear movement,

Recognizing the important role of the mass media in mobilizing world public opinion in support of disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction the broad and active support by Governments and international and national organizations of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the proclamation of the week starting 24 October, the day of the foundation of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament,

Recalling the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign contained in annex V to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, in particular the recommendation that Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed,

Recalling also its resolutions 33/71 D of 14 December 1978, 34/83 I of 11 December 1979, 37/78 D of 9 December 1982, 38/183 L of 20 December 1983, 39/148 J of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 E of 16 December 1985,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up measures undertaken by governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week;

2. Expresses its appreciation to all States and international and national governmental and non-governmental

organizations for their energetic support of and active participation in Disarmament Week, in particular in holding the 1986 Disarmament Week in close connection with the celebration of the International Year of Peace;

3. Expresses serious concern over the continued escalation of the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and the imminent danger of its extension into outer space, which gravely jeopardizes international peace and security and increases the danger of outbreak of a nuclear war;

4. Stresses the important role of the mass media in acquainting the world public with the aims of Disarmament Week and measures undertaken within its framework;

5. Invites all States, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week, prepared by the Secretary-General;

6. Invites the relevant specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to intensify activities, within their areas of competence, to disseminate information on the consequences of the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and requests them to inform the Secretary-General accordingly;

7. Also invites international non-governmental organizations to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken;

8. Further invites the Secretary-General to use the United Nations mass media as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week;

9. Requests Governments to continue, in accordance with resolution 33/71 D, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week;

10. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/86 D

4 December 1986 Meeting 96 123-1-23 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/842) by recorded vote (89-1-22), 11 November (meeting 39); 12-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.14): agenda item 62 (j).

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 39; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: United States

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

Explaining their votes, France and the Federal Republic of Germany said they considered it inadvisable and inappropriate for the United Nations to invite the specialized agencies or IAEA to disseminate information on matters outside their spheres of competence. Japan found the draft to have deviated further from previous consensus language, and considered the new language in the second and fourth preambular paragraphs to be misleading.

Related resolution: GA 41/59 D.

Disarmament studies and research

Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies

The 24 -member Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies held two sessions in New York in 1986 (fourteenth, 5-9 May; fifteenth, 22-26 September),(7) and discussed the United Nations studies on disarmament, implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign and the current disarmament situation. It also continued to act as the Board of Trustees of UNIDIR.

In view of the financial situation of the United Nations, the Board adjusted the Institute's 1987 draft programme of work and reduced the proposed budget. In so doing, the Board recommended a subvention of \$98,500 from the United Nations regular budget, as the absolute minimum of support needed by the Institute. The recommendation was transmitted to the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee by the Secretary-General;(8) it was also considered by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.(9)

UN Institute for Disarmament Research

In October 1986, the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the report of UNIDIR for the period from September 1985 to September 1986.(10) Ongoing activities included studies on disarmament and outer space (see p. 73), disarmament and development, arms-transfer dependence, verification, nuclear commerce, confidence-building measures in Africa and military balance in Europe.

In his report on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies as the Board of Trustees of UNIDIR,(7) the Secretary-General discussed the difficulties facing the Institute-staffed by a Director, a Deputy Director and two General Service personnel-due to the absence of its Director, Liviu Bota, who did not return to his duties at Geneva following his visit, in late December 1985,

to Bucharest, Romania, for consultations. Efforts to obtain his return had been unsuccessful. In March 1986, a letter of resignation signed by Mr. Bota was received at United Nations Headquarters, but the Secretary-General decided that, as set out in the Staff Rules, the resignation should be submitted in person in order to be acceptable; he subsequently informed the Board of his intention to take up the matter personally with the Foreign Minister of Romania at the end of September. The Board agreed to support the Secretary-General in seeking a solution satisfactory to all concerned.

On 31 December 1986, Mr. Bota's contract as Director of UNIDIR expired.

General Assembly consideration. At the Assembly's forty-first session, a draft resolution entitled "Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research" was submitted by Australia, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Samoa, Sweden and the United Kingdom.(11) The draft, as orally revised, would have had the Assembly regret the inability of UNIDIR to fulfil its functions in the absence of its Director, support the efforts of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Board to rectify the situation, call on the Government concerned to co-operate in the efforts and request the Secretary-General to report in 1987 on actions taken.

On 17 November, the First Committee(12) rejected-by a recorded vote of 42 to 38, with 22 abstentions-a proposal by Romania that no decision be taken on the matter.

The Committee then adopted a series of amendments proposed by Romania(13) to the 9-nation draft. By a recorded vote of 36 to 31, with 36 abstentions, the Committee agreed to insert a new preambular paragraph referring to a provision of the United Nations Staff Regulations prohibiting international civil servants from engaging in activities incompatible with the proper discharge of their duties with the Organization; replace the call to the Government concerned with calls to all concerned to find a satisfactory solution, "taking into account the rights and interests of all parties" and through a proper application of the Staff Regulations and other international legal instruments; and dispense with the Secretary-General's report. By a recorded vote of 41 to 28, with 33 abstentions, the Committee agreed to replace the paragraph regretting the Institute's inability to fulfil its functions due to the Director's absence with one expressing concern about his absence.

Australia, on behalf of the sponsors, said the amendments had changed, fundamentally and unacceptably, the thrust and purpose of the original draft; the draft having been amended, they were no longer sponsors. The First Commit-

tee then rejected-by a recorded vote of none in favour to 34 against, with 54 abstentions-the draft as revised and amended.

Related resolution: GA 41/86 C.

UN disarmament studies programme

In 1986, only the study on deterrence was concluded, while two other studies which the Assembly had asked the Secretary-General in 1985 to carry out-on the climatic and potential physical effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter (see p. 37), and on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures (see p. 79) - were deferred because of the United Nations financial difficulties. (See also ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS, Chapter I.) No new studies were initiated in 1986.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General in 1986 to present available material, indicating where consensus had failed, from the report on the military use of research and development, which a group of experts had drafted but failed to agree on in 1985 (see p. 79).

Reports of the Secretary-General. In February 1986, (14) the Secretary-General drew the Security Council's attention to the Assembly's 1985 call for the Council to initiate due procedures, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, for halting the arms race.(15)

In June, the Secretary-General submitted a report, with later addenda,(16) containing the views and proposals submitted by 19 Member States individually and by one on behalf of the 12 EC member States on how United Nations work regarding disarmament studies could be further improved.

In an August report, with a later addendum,(17) the Secretary-General transmitted the views of 12 Member States on the 1985 study on concepts of security.(18)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the Assembly, on 4 December, adopted without vote resolution 41/86 C.

United Nations disarmament studies

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/152 K, adopted by consensus on 16 December 1985.

Noting the related discussions that have taken place in the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies during 1986,

1. Reaffirms the value of United Nations disarmament studies and the need for a thorough appraisal of the subject;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the views of Member States contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

3. Invites those Member States that have not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General, by 1 April

1987, their views and proposals on how the work of the United Nations in the field of disarmament studies can be further improved;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the replies received in 1987 to the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "United Nations disarmament studies".

General Assembly resolution 41/66 C

4 December 1966 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/41/842) without vote, 10 November (meeting 37); 7- nation draft (A/C1/41/L.11/Rev.1); agenda item 62 (I).

Sponsors: Cameroon, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 37; plenary 96.

Study on deterrence

In 1986, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly a report prepared by the Group of Governmental Experts to Carry Out a Study on Deterrence.(19) The Group-experts appointed in pursuance of a 1984 Assembly request,(20) from Argentina, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Sweden, the USSR and the United States-held two sessions in 1985 and one in 1986 (10-21 March), under the chairmanship of K. Subrahmanyam (India).

As recommended by the Advisory Board and endorsed by the Assembly in 1984, the study covered differing views and their supporting arguments, without attempting to arrive at joint conclusions and recommendations. Entitled "Deterrence: its implications for disarmament and the arms race, negotiated arms reductions and international security and other related matters", the study comprised three parts-individual contributions by the experts, a summary of arguments and counter-arguments on the individual papers (by the experts from the non-aligned, socialist and NATO countries, respectively), and a compilation of the respective points of view of the experts.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 41/86 R, as recommended by the First Committee.

Study on deterrence

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 39/423 of 17 December 1984, by which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study under the title "Deterrence: its implications for disarmament and the arms race, negotiated arms reductions and international security and other related matters",

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General containing the study,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and the Group of Governmental Experts to Carry Out

a Study on Deterrence which assisted him in the preparation of the study;

2. Commends the study to the attention of all Member States;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution.

General Assembly resolution 41/66 R

4 December 1966 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/41/842) without vote, 10 November (meeting 37); draft by India (A/C.1/41/L.74); agenda item 62 (g).

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 3-32, 34, 37; plenary 96.

Parties and signatories to disarmament agreements

In September 1986, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly his annual report on the status of multilateral disarmament agreements, ⁽²¹⁾ based on information received from the States depositories of those instruments. Listing the parties to and signatories of agreements as at 31 July 1986, the report also contained similar information on the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, and the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (see p. 70), of which the Secretary-General was the depository.

As at 31 December 1986, the following numbers of States had become parties to the multilateral agreements covered in the Secretary-General's report (listed in chronological order, with the years in which the were initially signed or opened for signature).⁽²²⁾

(Geneva) Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (1925): 110 parties

The Antarctic Treaty (1959): 33 parties

Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (1963): 115 parties

Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (1967):(23) 87 parties

Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (1967): 31 parties

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1968): (24) 136 parties

Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof (1971):(25) 77 parties

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (1972):(26) 107 parties (see also p. 64)

Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (1977):(27) 51 parties

Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (1979):(28) 7 parties

Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (1981): 25 parties

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1982, p. 31. (2)A/41/554. (3)YUN 1985, p. 95, GA res. 40/151 G, 16 Dec. 1985. (4)A/41/660. (5)A/41/772. (6)A/41/492 & Corr.1. (7)A/41/666. (8)A/C.5/41/10. (9)A/41/7/Add.3. (10)A/41/676. (11)A/C.1/41/L.71/Rev.1. (12)A/41/842. (13)A/C.1/41/L.84. (14)W17882. (15)YUN 1985. 27 GA res. 40/151 A 16 Dec. 1985. (16)A/41/421 & Add.1.Z. (17)A/41/471 & Add.1. (18)YUN 1985, p. 28. (19)A/41/432 & Corr.1. (20)YUN 1984, p. 92, GA dec. 39/423, 17 Dec. 1984. (21)A/41/644. (22)The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook. vol. 11: 1986, Sales No. E.87.IX.1. (23)YUN 1966, p. 41. GA res. 222(XXI), annex 19 Dec. 1966. ⁽²⁴⁾YUN 1968, i. 17, GA res. 2373(XXII), annex, 12 June 1968. ⁽²⁵⁾YUN 1970, p. 18, GA res. 2660(XXV), annex, 7 Dec. 1970. (26)YUN 1971, p. 19, GA res. 2826(XXVI), annex, 16 Dec. 1971. (27)YUN 1976, p. 45, GA res. 31/72, annex, 10 Dec. 1976. (28)YUN 1979, p. 111, GA res. 34/68, annex, 5 Dec. 1979.

Chapter II

Peaceful uses of outer space

In 1986, the General Assembly adopted principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from space—a set of 15 legal principles governing remote sensing activities for the benefit of all countries in improving natural resources management, land use and environmental protection (resolution 41/65).

The Assembly urged, in resolution 41/64, that all countries have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space, that an international space information service be established, and that the United Nations support the creation of regional training centres linked to institutions implementing space programmes and organize a fellowship programme for developing countries.

By resolution 41/66, the Assembly called on States to consider ratifying or acceding to the 1974 Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space.

International co-operation in outer space continued to be considered by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (Committee on outer space), which held its twenty-ninth session (New York, 2-13 June), and by its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and Legal Sub-Committee.

Science, technology and law

Space science and technology

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on outer space held its twenty-third session in New York from 10 to 21 February 1986.⁽¹⁾ It continued to consider remote sensing of the Earth by satellites and enhancing the safety margin of space objects with nuclear power sources on board, reviewed the progress made in the development of space transportation systems, and examined technical questions related to the geostationary orbit (see below). The Sub-Committee recommended the establishment of a working group of the whole so that, beginning with its 1987 session, it could evaluate the implementation of the recommendations relating to international co-operation of the Second (1982) United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses

of Outer Space (UNISPACE-82).⁽²⁾ It noted, in that connection, that the developing countries had expressed disappointment at the lack of financial resources to implement UNISPACE-82 recommendations.

The Committee on outer space, at its June session,⁽³⁾ took note of the Sub-Committee's report.

UN Programme on Space Applications

In 1986, the United Nations Programme on Space Applications continued to provide fellowships and technical advisory services, organize training courses and meetings of technical experts, promote co-operation between developed and developing countries, and process space-related information.⁽⁴⁾

Two one-year (1986/87) fellowships in microwave technology were offered by Austria at the Technical University of Graz; three one-year fellowships were offered by the European Space Agency (ESA) at the European Space Research and Technology Centre (Noordwijk, Netherlands), the European Space Research Institute (Frascati, Italy), and the European Space Operations Centre (Darmstadt, Federal Republic of Germany) in communications engineering, remote sensing and meteorology, respectively; and five long-range fellowships were offered by the German Democratic Republic for training in space science and technology.⁽⁵⁾

Under technical advisory services, an expert in remote sensing education was recommended to Mosul University in Iraq, which had decided to establish a programme on the topic. A mission was undertaken to Accra, Ghana, for consultations with the Association of African Universities on the development of indigenous capability in remote sensing technology. A mission to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, pursued consultations on a remote sensing information programme for Africa, with the Pan-African Documentation and Information Service and the Cartography and Remote Sensing Unit of the Economic Commission for Africa. Those consultations, as well as communications established with the Fishery Committee for the Eastern and Central Atlantic on the combined use of satellite meteorological data and remote sensing techniques, aimed at developing human resources in the field of remote sensing technology for food production and resources management in Africa.

A consultation was held with the State Science and Technology Commission of China, on developing a satellite television training programme for teachers, farmers, technicians, health personnel and administrators.

A specialist in remote sensing was made available to a meeting of experts from 13 Arab countries (Tunis, Tunisia, 18-25 November), organized by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The participants agreed to co-operate regionally in the use of remote sensing technology for natural resources development.

Three training courses and three expert meetings were conducted. The eleventh training course on remote sensing applications in agricultural statistics-developed jointly by the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), France and Italy-was held (Montpellier, France, and Rome, Italy, 5-30 May), with 22 participants from 22 countries. A United Nations/ESA training course on drought assessment and vegetation monitoring using meteorological satellite and other space-related data (Maspalomas, Canary Islands, Spain, 22 September-3 October) was given, in co-operation with FAO, France and Spain, with 17 participants from 15 countries attending. The third training course on remote sensing applications to operational agrometeorology and hydrology, sponsored by the United Nations, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), FAO and ESA (Quito, Ecuador, 21 October-7 November), was attended by 24 participants from 14 countries.

The United Nations/ECLAC meeting of experts on regional co-operation in space science and technology and its applications (Cartagena, Colombia, 16-20 June), attended by 35 experts from 13 Latin American and Caribbean countries and 10 organizations, recommended that Member States of the ECLAC region develop bilateral/multilateral programmes including joint scientific experiments, establishment of advanced space-related university studies, support for the Asociación de Empresas de Telecomunicaciones del Pacto Andino, exchange of research findings, data and information, and support for non-governmental and professional associations. A meeting of experts on space technology applications in the Indian Ocean region (Colombo, Sri Lanka, 15-19 September), attended by 57 participants from 20 countries and 12 organizations, recommended the establishment of a regional co-operation programme on remote sensing and the improvement of maritime communications. A meeting on the applications of space science and technology within the framework of educational systems (Mexico City, 13-17 October) was attended by 46 educators and experts from 15 countries and 12 organizations.

The United Nations collaborated with the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) of the International Council of Scientific Unions and other international organizations in co-sponsoring a workshop on remote sensing of interest to developing countries (Toulouse, France, 7-9 July). The workshop brought together scientists from developed and developing countries to exchange ideas and experiences in remote sensing technology, including infrastructure requirements. In addition, the United Nations co-operated with COSPAR in publishing, in 1986, the proceedings of a 1984 workshop (Graz, Austria) on promoting space research in developing countries.

Voluntary contributions to the United Nations Programme on Space Applications were received in 1986 from Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the USSR and the United States.

The Expert on Space Applications, in June, urged Member States to give strong support to the Programme, especially because funds allocated under the regular United Nations budget had been severely cut. Under that budget, \$216,600 was approved for the Programme's 1986-1987 activities, but the 1986 allotment of \$106,400 had been reduced to \$49,100 as a result of the Organization's financial crisis. Although \$110,200 had been approved for 1987, no information on the exact allocation for that year was available.

The Committee on outer space⁽³⁾ noted the progress made in implementing the Programme and expressed its appreciation to the Expert for his effective implementation of the Programme within the limited funds available. In resolution 41/64, the General Assembly endorsed the 1987 Programme, as proposed to the Committee by the Expert.

Co-ordination in the UN system

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee continued to stress the necessity of ensuring effective co-ordination of outer space activities within the United Nations system,⁽¹⁾ and the Committee on outer space⁽³⁾ endorsed the Sub-Committee's view that the support of UNDP and other international funding institutions should be sought in implementing UNISPACE-82 recommendations.

Convened by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the eighth Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities (Vienna, 1-3 October)⁽⁵⁾ felt that the co-ordinating machinery had worked satisfactorily and that there were no major questions to be addressed. It examined the draft of a report of the Secretary-General⁽⁶⁾ on co-ordination of outer space activities for 1987 on-

ward, in areas such as remote sensing, communications, meteorology and air navigation.

Implementation of the recommendations of the 1982 Conference on outer space

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, in 1986, reiterated its concern about the gap between the resources needed and those available for the activities recommended by UNISPACE-82.⁽²⁾ It recalled that, in accordance with UNISPACE-82 recommendations and a 1982 General Assembly resolution,⁽⁷⁾ new and expanded activities were to be funded mainly by voluntary contributions of States in money or in kind as well as through the rearrangement of priorities within the United Nations regular budget.

In a September 1986 report⁽⁸⁾ on implementation of the UNISPACE-82 recommendations, the Secretary-General provided information on the progress made in such areas as inter-agency and regional co-operation, studies, the Programme on Space Applications, information, strengthening the Outer Space Affairs Division of the Secretariat, and voluntary contributions.

Remote sensing of the Earth by satellites

The importance of the timely availability of remote sensing data and analysed data at reasonable cost was emphasized by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee.⁽¹⁾ The continuing remote sensing programmes of the USSR and the United States and the remote sensing satellite systems planned by Brazil, Canada, France, India, Japan and ESA were noted. Some planned satellites would provide new capabilities, including higher resolution images and radar systems capable of gathering data under all weather conditions. The satellite-operating and a number of other countries were operating or developing ground stations for direct data reception. Almost 100 countries had used satellite remote sensing data for applications in agriculture, forestry, geology, hydrology, oceanography, fisheries, environmental monitoring, mapping and land-use planning.

The Committee on outer space⁽³⁾ agreed that the Sub-Committee should continue to consider the item on a priority basis in 1987.

Nuclear power sources and safety in spacecraft

The use of nuclear devices as sources of power for spacecraft was given further consideration by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, (1) which agreed that attention should be given in developing and implementing new space systems to enhancing the safety margin of space objects with such devices on board. The Sub-Committee discussed the topic without re-establishing a working group as in previous years. Some delegations

felt the working papers considered by the 1985 Working Group on Nuclear Power Sources⁽⁹⁾ deserved further evaluation, adding that the Sub-Committee should focus on questions such as notification of unplanned re-entry, emergency procedures and assistance to States. Differing views were expressed on the need for definitions and terminology associated with nuclear power sources in outer space-the subject of a 1986 working paper submitted by Canada.⁽¹⁰⁾

The Committee on outer space⁽³⁾ endorsed the agreement reached in the Sub-Committee that attention should be given to enhancing the safety margin of space objects with nuclear power sources on board, that information should be provided promptly on malfunctioning objects with a risk of re-entry of radioactive materials to the Earth's atmosphere, and that States should receive guidance on preplanning of area monitoring and countermeasures in case of radioactive contamination of their territory by such objects. There was a divergence of views on whether a working group should be reconvened, or whether the Sub-Committee itself should proceed, to carry out the remaining work.

Space transportation

Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space were considered by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee,⁽¹⁾ which particularly noted developments in related programmes in China, India, Japan, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and ESA.

The Committee on outer space⁽³⁾ endorsed a Sub-Committee decision to continue considering those systems in 1987.

Technical aspects of the geostationary orbit

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee⁽¹⁾ continued to study the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit, in which satellites for communications and other purposes maintained a position some 36,000 kilometres above the Equator. Some delegations reiterated the need for legal regulations to ensure equitable access to such orbit, while others were opposed to the adoption of a priori plans for its use. The Committee on outer space⁽³⁾ agreed that the Sub-Committee should continue consideration of the topic in 1987.

Other questions

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee⁽¹⁾ continued its consideration of the life sciences, including space medicine, and heard presentations in 1986 by the USSR and the United States on

developments in space biomedical research. Their studies dealt with, among other things, cardiovascular function under various conditions, as well as the development of programmable pacemakers and new medical instruments. A special presentation and reports were also made by COSPAR and the International Astronautical Federation (IAF) on progress made in the geosphere-biosphere programme, which studied long-term climatic and other environmental changes. The Sub-Committee also noted the work of WMO on its tropical cyclone programme and asked to be kept informed of the programme's development.

Of reports submitted to the Sub-Committee in 1986, a report by COSPAR(11) discussed progress in space research, including studies of the Earth's surface, meteorology and climate; studies of the Earth-Moon system, planets and small bodies of the solar system; studies of the Earth and planets, including reference atmospheres; and space plasmas in the solar system. IAF studied space technology and applications(12) relating, among other things, to space transportation, communications, Earth observations, materials processing and space law.

A progress report on telecommunication and the peaceful uses of outer space was submitted to the Committee on outer space by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).(13) In accordance with a 1966 General Assembly resolution,(14) information was also provided to the Committee by several States on their national and international space activities in 1985(15) and 1986.(16) Among the States were Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Pakistan, Sweden, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and the United States.

A working paper on ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes(17) was submitted to the Committee by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the USSR, which called for banning weapons from outer space, promoting wide-ranging international co-operation in the peaceful exploration of space, and strengthening the international legal and institutional basis for its exploration.

In a working paper on the Committee's future work,(18) Australia, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States proposed that, in view of the financial crisis confronting the United Nations, the Committee recommend reducing the length of future sessions of its Legal Sub-Committee (see below) to correspond more to those of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and the Committee itself.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

For General Assembly action regarding space science and technology, see resolution 41/64 on p. 98.

Space law

The Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on outer space held its twenty-fifth session at Geneva from 24 March to 11 April 1986.(19) It continued to consider the following: legal implications of remote sensing of the Earth from space, with the aim of agreeing on a set of principles; the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space; and matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit.

Legal aspects of remote sensing from satellites

In 1986, a Working Group, re-established by the Legal Sub-Committee(19) to consider the legal implications of remote sensing of the Earth from outer space, held 5 meetings and a number of informal consultations between 24 March and 1 April, and completed formulation, by consensus, of a draft set of 15 principles on the topic.

The principles concerned definition of terms (I), objectives of remote sensing (II), international law (III), respect for sovereignty and rights of sensed States (IV), international co-operation (V), regional agreements (VI), technical assistance (VII), the United Nations role (VIII), notification to the Secretary-General (IX), protection of the environment (X), information on natural disasters (XI), access to data by sensed States (XII), right of consultation (XIII), State responsibility (XIV) and resolving disputes (XV). The number of principles had been reduced to 15 from the original 17, with the consolidation of former draft principles VII and XIII on notification to the United Nations of planned sensing activities into principle IX, and the elimination of former draft principle XV on the need for prior approval by a sensed State before data on its natural resources could be disseminated by a sensing State.

On 11 April, the Sub-Committee noted the completion of the work, first recommended by the General Assembly in 1974;(20) some delegations made statements, interpreting the contents of the principles or reserving the right to express their views later (see below). In June, the Committee on outer space(3) endorsed the draft principles and recommended their adoption by the Assembly

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/65 without vote.

Principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3234(XXIX) of 12 November 1974, in which it requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Legal Sub-Committee to consider the question of the legal implications of remote sensing of the Earth from space, as well as its resolutions 3388(XXX) of 18 November 1975, 31/8 of 8 November 1976, 32/196 A of 20 December 1977, 33/16 of 10 November 1978, 34/66 of 5 December 1979, 35/14 of 3 November 1980, 36/35 of 18 November 1981, 37/89 of 10 December 1982, 38/80 of 15 December 1983, 39/96 of 14 December 1984 and 40/162 of 16 December 1985, in which it called for a detailed consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the Earth from space, with the aim of formulating draft principles relating to remote sensing,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its twenty-ninth session and the text of the draft principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from space, annexed thereto,

Noting with satisfaction that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, on the basis of the deliberations of its Legal Sub-Committee, has endorsed the text of the draft principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from space,

Believing that the adoption of the principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from space will contribute to the strengthening of international co-operation in this field,

Adopts the principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from space set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

ANNEX

Principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from space

Principle I

For the purposes of these principles with respect to remote sensing activities:

(a) The term "remote sensing" means the sensing of the Earth's surface from space by making use of the properties of electromagnetic waves emitted, reflected or diffracted by the sensed objects, for the purpose of improving natural resources management, land use and the protection of the environment;

(b) The term "primary data" means the raw data that are acquired by remote sensors borne by a space object and that are transmitted or delivered to the ground from space by telemetry in the form of electromagnetic signals, by photographic film, magnetic tape or any other means;

(c) The term "processed data" means the products resulting from the processing of the primary data, needed in order to make such data usable;

(d) The term "analysed information" means the information resulting from the interpretation of processed data, inputs of data and knowledge from other sources;

(e) The term "remote sensing activities" means the operation of remote sensing space systems, primary data collection and storage stations, and activities in processing, interpreting and disseminating the processed data.

Principle II

Remote sensing activities shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective

of their degree of economic, social or scientific and technological development, and taking into particular consideration the needs of the developing countries.

Principle III

Remote sensing activities shall be conducted in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, and the relevant instruments of the International Telecommunication Union.

Principle IV

Remote sensing activities shall be conducted in accordance with the principles contained in article I of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, which in particular provides that the exploration and use of outer space shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and stipulates the principle of freedom of exploration and use of outer space on the basis of equality. These activities shall be conducted on the basis of respect for the principle of full and permanent sovereignty of all States and peoples over their own wealth and natural resources, with due regard to the rights and interests, in accordance with international law, of other States and entities under their jurisdiction. Such activities shall not be conducted in a manner detrimental to the legitimate rights and interests of the sensed State.

Principle V

States carrying out remote sensing activities shall promote international co-operation in these activities. To this end, they shall make available to other States opportunities for participation therein. Such participation shall be based in each case on equitable and mutually acceptable terms.

Principle VI

In order to maximize the availability of benefits from remote sensing activities, States are encouraged through agreements or other arrangements to provide for the establishment and operation of data collecting and storage stations and processing and interpretation facilities, in particular within the framework of regional agreements or arrangements wherever feasible.

Principle VII

States participating in remote sensing activities shall make available technical assistance to other interested States on mutually agreed terms.

Principle VIII

The United Nations and the relevant agencies within the United Nations system shall promote international co-operation, including technical assistance and co-ordination in the area of remote sensing.

Principle IX

In accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space and article XI of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, a State carrying out a programme of remote sensing

shall inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It shall, moreover, make available any other relevant information to the greatest extent feasible and practicable to any other State, particularly any developing country that is affected by the programme, at its request.

Principle X

Remote sensing shall promote the protection of the Earth's natural environment.

To this end, States participating in remote sensing activities that have identified information in their possession that is capable of averting any phenomenon harmful to the Earth's natural environment shall disclose such information to States concerned.

Principle XI

Remote sensing shall promote the protection of mankind from natural disasters.

To this end, States participating in remote sensing activities that have identified processed data and analysed information in their possession that may be useful to States affected by natural disasters, or likely to be affected by impending natural disasters, shall transmit such data and information to States concerned as promptly as possible.

Principle XII

As soon as the primary data and the processed data concerning the territory under its jurisdiction are produced, the sensed State shall have access to them on a non-discriminatory basis and on reasonable cost terms. The sensed State shall also have access to the available analysed information concerning the territory under its jurisdiction in the possession of any State participating in remote sensing activities on the same basis and terms, taking particularly into account the needs and interests of the developing countries.

Principle XIII

To promote and intensify international co-operation, especially with regard to the needs of developing countries, a State carrying out remote sensing of the Earth from outer space shall, upon request, enter into consultations with a State whose territory is sensed in order to make available opportunities for participation and enhance the mutual benefits to be derived therefrom.

Principle XIV

In compliance with article VI of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, States operating remote sensing satellites shall bear international responsibility for their activities and assure that such activities are conducted in accordance with these principles and the norms of international law, irrespective of whether such activities are carried out by governmental or non-governmental entities or through international organizations to which such States are parties. This principle is without prejudice to the applicability of the norms of international law on State responsibility for remote sensing activities.

Principle XV

Any dispute resulting from the application of these principles shall be resolved through the established procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

General Assembly resolution 41/65

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 Adopted without vote

Approved by SPC (A/41/751) without vote, 28 November (meeting 39): draft by Austria, for SPC working group (A/SPC/41/L.29 & Corr.1): agenda item 72. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 33-38; plenary 95.

A number of countries presented their interpretation of the principles as they spoke in explanation of their position on the text.

Colombia would have preferred the draft to be more explicit in regard to access by sensed States to the benefits accruing from remote sensing; it hoped the vast technological gap between the developed and developing countries would not be widened further, placing the sensing States in a new category of privilege. Yugoslavia felt that some of the principles adopted did not satisfy the interests of the developing countries, and expressed the hope that remote sensing would be performed in the interests of all, as stipulated in principle II. Algeria believed the text should have been more detailed as regards the rights of the sensed State, the requirement of prior consultation and access to data. Viet Nam declared that several principles needed further clarification, especially those regarding the rights of the developing countries over their respective territories and natural resources, the benefits from remote sensing activities and the international responsibility of the sensing State for damage caused by such activities. Zaire noted a degree of dichotomy in the text, between the concept of freedom to exploit and that of State sovereignty; it had reservations on principles I and IV.

Turkey said the principles would serve as a useful basis for co-operation in remote sensing, although principles IV, IX and XII could have been improved. Sweden felt that the principles laid a firm basis for the development of remote sensing activities and the use of operational remote sensing satellites.

Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and the United States emphasized with regard to principle XIV that the international responsibility of States engaged in remote sensing activities did not go beyond the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,⁽²¹⁾ or of international law in general. Canada declared its understanding that the principle would not extend State responsibility to the distribution of processed data.

The USSR said the resolution, and principles IV and XIV in particular, should be interpreted as meaning that the sensing State would guarantee that its remote sensing activities over other territories—whether pursued by the Government or by non-governmental agencies under its jurisdiction—would be carried out in conformity with the agreed principles. The USSR considered

the adoption of the principles as a first stage, to be followed by efforts to formulate an international agreement.

The Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the United States considered the principles to be recommendatory in nature and not legally binding; further, the latter two added that the embodiment of the principles in a new legal instrument such as a treaty was neither necessary nor desirable.

Legal aspects of nuclear power sources in spacecraft

On 24 March 1986,(19) the Legal Sub-Committee re-established a Working Group, which, in response to a 1985 General Assembly request,(22) undertook the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space. The Working Group had before it a 1986 working paper submitted by Canada,(23) proposing a set of draft principles on safety assessments and notification, guidelines and criteria for safe use, notification of re-entry, assistance to States, and responsibility and liability of States.

Following discussions and informal consultations, the Group, on 3 and 4 April, agreed on the texts of two draft principles, relating to notification of re-entry of a space object with a nuclear power source on board, and to assistance to States.

The Committee on outer space(3) endorsed the texts of the two draft principles. There was lack of unanimity in the Committee on whether the Legal Sub-Committee should give priority to the elaboration of further principles. Some suggested that efforts be made to define safety criteria to prevent accidents, or norms for international liability for direct, indirect and delayed damage. The Committee recommended that the Sub-Committee should continue consideration of the item in 1987 with the aim of reaching consensus on other principles.

Legal aspects of the geostationary orbit and definition of outer space

The Legal Sub-Committee re-established a Working Group on 24 March(19) to continue consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of ITU. The Working Group noted that the World Administrative Radio Conference, in 1985,(24) had declared itself not competent to deal with specific principles concerning the equatorial countries' claim of sovereignty/jurisdiction over the corresponding segments of the geostationary orbit superjacent to their territories, as well as the

preservation of such segments for the utilization of the orbit by all States, particularly the developing countries.

The Group had before it working papers submitted in 1986 by the German Democratic Republic,(25) on principles governing the activities of States in the utilization of the geostationary orbit, and by Kenya,(26) on draft basic provisions on the delimitation and definition of outer space and the legal status of the geostationary orbit.

Differing views were expressed on the need or urgency for the definition and delimitation of outer space. Some delegations stated that such definition was necessary because the legal regimes applicable to airspace and outer space were fundamentally different. Some believed that delimitation of outer space should be the object of a legally binding international instrument: some felt that a 1983 USSR working paper,(27) proposing a definition and delimitation of outer space through a multilateral agreement establishing the upper limit of airspace, provided a good basis for further work. Others saw no current need for definition and delimitation, saying that such efforts would not help to secure the sovereignty, security or integrity of States and that no practical reason for them had as yet been demonstrated.

On the geostationary orbit, some delegations felt it was a limited natural resource, as recognized by UNISPACE-82 and the 1982 ITU Convention(28) Some delegations stated that the Legal Sub-Committee could develop the international legal framework for the rational and equitable utilization of the geostationary orbit. Some principles mentioned in that regard declared that the geostationary orbit was an integral part of outer space, subject to relevant provisions of the outer space Treaty,(21) and not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty; that States should have an equal right to utilize the orbit; and that the placing of space objects in the orbit should create no right of ownership or any preferential right over the respective orbital positions of those objects.

Other delegations held that there was a need to establish a sui generis legal régime for the geostationary orbit, taking into account the interests of developing countries and the special rights of the equatorial countries so as to ensure equitable access, the preservation of that limited resource and the reduction of existing technical and scientific inequalities. Some others asserted that current ITU arrangements-of first come, first served-with respect to orbital positions and related frequencies benefited the technologically advanced countries, and that it was therefore necessary to promote equitable use of the geostationary orbit by all countries.

The Committee on outer space ⁽³⁾ recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee continue to consider the item in 1987.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 41/64.

International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/162 of 16 December 1985,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of mankind in promoting the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and of the importance of international co-operation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in developing the rule of law, including the relevant norms of space law, for the advancement and preservation of the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space,

Gravely concerned at the extension of an arms race into outer space,

Recognizing that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Aware of the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to the socio-economic advancement of mankind, in particular the peoples of developing countries,

Taking note of the progress achieved in the further development of peaceful space exploration and application as well as in various national and co-operative space projects, which contribute to international co-operation in this field,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its twenty-ninth session,

1. Endorses the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. Invites States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space* to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;

3. Notes that the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-fifth session, in its working groups, continued:

(a) Its detailed consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the Earth from space, with the aim of finalizing the draft set of principles relating to remote sensing;

(b) Its elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space;

(c) Its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit, without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union and taking into account the letter dated 16 October 1985 from the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

4. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Legal Sub-Committee at its twenty-sixth session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries:

(a) Continue the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space through its working group;

(b) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit, without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union;

(c) Consider the choice of a new item for the agenda of the Legal Sub-Committee, including the proposals made by the Group of 77 and others, with a view to making a recommendation to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in order to reach consensus during its thirtieth session;

5. Notes that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-third session continued:

Its consideration of the following items on a priority basis:

(i) United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system;

(ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; In this context, it was noted that it was particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations:

a. All countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space;

b. Data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of co-ordination;

c. The United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions;

d. The United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or post-graduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications; it is also desirable to encourage the availability

- of opportunities for such exposures on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system;
- (iii) Questions relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites;
- (iv) Use of nuclear power sources in outer space;
- (b) Its consideration of the following items:
 - (i) Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;
 - (ii) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit;
- 6. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its twenty-fourth session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:
 - (a) Consider the following items on a priority basis:
 - (i) United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system;
 - (ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;
 - (iii) Questions relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites;
 - (iv) Use of nuclear power sources in outer space;
 - (b) Consider the following items:
 - (i) Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;
 - (ii) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit;
 - (iii) Matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine;
 - (iv) Progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme; in this regard the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to submit reports and arrange a special presentation;
 - (v) Matters relating to planetary exploration;
 - (vi) Matters relating to astronomy;
 - (vii) The theme fixed for the special attention of the 1987 session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee: "Space communications for development"; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, on the theme "Space communications for development", to be held during the first week of the Sub-Committee's session, after the adjournment of its meeting, to complement discussions within the Sub-Committee;
- 7. Considers, in the context of paragraph 6 (a) (ii) above, that it is particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations:
 - (a) All countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space;
 - (b) Data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of co-ordination;
 - (c) The United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked,

whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions;

(d) The United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or post-graduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications; it is also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposures on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system;

8. Endorses further the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, beginning with its twenty-fourth session, should establish a Working Group of the Whole to evaluate the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, with a view to improving the execution of activities relating to international co-operation, particularly those included in the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, and to propose concrete steps to increase such co-operation as well as to make it more efficient;

9. Endorses the recommendation of and the agreements reached in the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, endorsed also by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, with respect to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space, as contained in paragraphs 45 to 47 of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its twenty-ninth session;

10. Endorses the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1987, as proposed to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space by the Expert on Space Applications;

11. Emphasizes the urgency and importance of implementing fully the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as early as possible;

12. Reaffirms its approval of the recommendation of the Conference regarding the establishment and strengthening of regional mechanisms of co-operation and their promotion and creation through the United Nations system;

13. Expresses its appreciation to all Governments that made or expressed their intention to make contributions towards carrying out the recommendations of the Conference;

14. Invites all Governments to take effective action for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

15. Urges all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes;

16. Takes note of the views expressed and documents circulated during the twenty-ninth session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and during the forty-first session of the General-Assembly concerning ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes;

17. Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue to consider, as a matter of

priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

18. Notes that the Secretariat, as requested by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, has sought the views of Member States on how far the five studies, mentioned in paragraph 34 of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its twenty-ninth session, that have already been carried out have benefited them in putting into practice the findings of these studies, bearing in mind that such information could enable the Committee to evaluate further the usefulness and desirability of conducting further studies;

19. Endorses the decision of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to grant, at its request, permanent observer status to the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT);

20. Affirms that the interference that satellite systems to be newly established may cause to systems already registered with the International Telecommunication Union shall not exceed the limits specified in the relevant provision of the International Telecommunication Union Radio Regulations applicable to space services;

21. Requests all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations working in the field of outer space or on space-related matters to co-operate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

22. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

23. Requests the specialized agencies and other international organizations to continue and, where appropriate, enhance their co-operation with the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and to provide it with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

24. Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work, in accordance with the present resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

*Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222(XXI), annex); Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345(XXII), annex); Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777(XXVI), annex); Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235(XXIX), annex); Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68, annex).

General Assembly resolution 41/164

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 Adopted without vote

Approved by SPC (A/41/751) without vote, 28 November (meeting 38); draft by Austria, for SPC working group (A/SPC/41/L.28): agenda item 72. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 33-38; plenary 35.

Canada said its support of the text was based on the understanding that the endorsement of the

Committee's report, in paragraph 1, covered all recommendations, whether or not they were listed in the resolution.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/AC.105/369 & Corr.1. (2)YUN 1982, p. 162. (3)A/41/20 & Corr.1. (4)A/AC.105/380. (5)ACC/1986/PG/14. (6)A/AC.105/373. (7)YUN 1982, p. 163, GA res. 37/90, 10 Dec. 1982. (8)A/41/560 & Corr.1. (9)YUN 1985, p. 103. (10)A/AC.105/C.1/1986/WP.3. (11)A/AC.105/C.1/L.149. (12)A/AC.105/C.1/L.150. (13)A/AC.105/371. (14)YUN 1966, p. 48, GA res. 2223(XXI), 19 Dec. 1966. (15)A/AC.105/368 & Add.1-3. (16)A/AC.105/384 & Add.1-4. (17)A/AC.105/L.161. (18)A/AC.105/L.163. (19)A/AC.105/370 & Corr.1. (20)YUN 1974, p. 69, GA res. 3234(XXIX), 12 Nov. 1974. (21)YUN 1966, p. 41, GA res. 2222(XXI), annex, 19 Dec. 1966. (22)YUN 1985, p. 106, GA res. 40/162, 16 Dec. 1985. (23)A/AC.105/C.2/L.154. (24)YUN 1985, p. 1345. (25)A/AC.105/C.2/L.153. (26)A/AC.105/C.2/L.155. (27)YUN 1983, p. 100. (28)YUN 1982, p. 1575.

Spacecraft launchings

In 1986, six countries (Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden, USSR, United States) provided information to the United Nations on the launching of objects into orbit or beyond, in accordance with a 1961 General Assembly resolution⁽¹⁾ and the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,⁽²⁾ which had entered into force on 15 September 1976.

Convention on registration of launchings

As at 31 December 1986, there were 35 States parties to the Convention on Registration, including Pakistan which ratified it on 27 February and Australia which acceded to it on 11 March.⁽³⁾

The question of the review of the Convention was included in the agenda of the 1986 Assembly session on the Secretary-General's proposal,⁽⁴⁾ who acted in accordance with a provision of the Convention that called for such a review 10 years after the instrument's entry into force.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 41/66.

Question of the review of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in the field of the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, and of promoting the law in this field of human endeavour,

Taking note with appreciation of the work accomplished by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in particular that of its Legal Sub-Committee,

Believing that a mandatory system of registering objects launched into outer space, in particular, assists in their identification and contributes to the application and development of international law governing the exploration and use of outer space,

Recalling that the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies affirms that States parties to that Treaty shall bear international responsibility for their national activities in outer space and refers to the State on whose registry an object launched into outer space is carried,

Recalling further that the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects establishes international rules and procedures concerning the liability of launching States for damage caused by their space objects,

Note that to date thirty-five States have ratified or acceded to, and five more States have signed, the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space, which was opened for signature on 14 January 1975 and which entered into force on 15 September 1976,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of the review of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space", as called for in article X of the Convention,

1. Recognizes that, in view of the considerable increase of activities in outer space, effective international rules and procedures concerning the registration of objects launched into outer space continue to be of great importance;

2. Reaffirm, in this respect, the importance of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space and the registration, pursuant to the Convention, of all objects launched into outer space;

3. Urges all States that have not yet done so, particularly those conducting space activities, to give urgent consideration to ratifying or acceding to the Convention in order to assure its broad application;

4. Also urges international intergovernmental organizations that conduct space activities to declare, if they have not yet done so, their acceptance of the rights and obligations provided for in the Convention, pursuant to article VII;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a report on the past application of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space and to submit it to the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-sixth session, for the information of the Member States.

General Assembly resolution 41/66

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 Adopted without vote

Approved by SPC (A/41/751) without vote, 28 November (meeting 38); draft by

Austria, for SPC working group (A/SPC/41/L.30); agenda item 137.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 33-38; plenary 95.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1961, p. 35, GA res. 1721 B (XVI), 20 Dec. 1961.
 (2)YUN 1974, p. 63, GA res. 3235(XXIX), annex, 12 Nov. 1974. (3)Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1986 (ST/LEG/SER.E/5), Sales No. E.87.V.6. (4)A/41/141.

Chapter III

Law of the sea

The considerable influence of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea was already apparent in all aspects of the law of the sea, even though the instrument had not come into force, the Secretary-General stated in 1986. Ratifications of the Convention increased from 25 to 32 during the year.

An understanding, which provided a basis for resolving the overlapping claims by States to mining sites in the deep sea-bed "Area" (the sea-bed beyond national jurisdiction), was adopted in September by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

The Commission also adopted a declaration, stating its rejection of any action which was incompatible with the Convention, deploring the fact that the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom had issued licences for the exploration of parts of the international sea-bed Area, and asserting that such actions were illegal.

By resolution 41/34, the General Assembly noted the progress made by the Preparatory Commission in its work and called on States to desist from actions that undermined or defeated the purpose of the Convention.

UN Convention on the Law of the Sea

Signatures and ratifications

During 1986, the number of ratifications of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea increased to 32,⁽¹⁾ with the addition of Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Kuwait, Nigeria, Paraguay, Trinidad and Tobago, and Yugoslavia. The Convention was to enter into force 12 months after receipt of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession.

Adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in April 1982⁽²⁾ the Convention had closed for signature on 9 December 1984, having received a total of 159 signatures.⁽³⁾

By a 30 September letter to the Secretary-General,⁽⁴⁾ Zimbabwe transmitted the final documents adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, Zimbabwe, 1-6 September), in which the participants expressed concern at the actions of some developed countries and declared

that any unilateral action by a State or group of States through a parallel regime inconsistent with the Convention would have no validity. In that regard, they condemned the 1984 agreement on seabed matters,⁽⁵⁾ signed by Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, as usurping the common heritage of mankind.

Developments relating to the Convention

The Secretary-General, in response to a 1985 General Assembly resolution,⁽⁶⁾ reported in October 1986⁽⁷⁾ on developments relating to the Convention and the implementation of that resolution. The report was divided into two parts: part one contained an overview of the Convention's impact on State practice and on the mandates and activities of international organizations concerned with marine affairs, decisions of the International Court of Justice and other tribunals, and information on other developments relating to the law of the sea; part two outlined the activities of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea (see p. 105).

Noting the wide support received, as well as influence exerted, by the Convention, the Secretary-General noted that States had enacted national legislation and concluded agreements, particularly with respect to maritime zones falling under their jurisdiction—the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf—and the delimitation of maritime boundaries between States with opposite or adjacent coasts. The Convention's provisions entitling coastal States to extend their territorial seas up to 12 nautical miles had become part of the general practice of some 100 States; some States with claims that had exceeded that limit had modified their legislation to conform to the Convention. Further, the Convention had settled a long-standing controversy about the breadth of the territorial sea, claims for which varied from 3 to 200 miles.

The number of States that had promulgated laws and decrees establishing exclusive economic zones and exclusive fishery zones of up to 200 nautical miles had increased from 79 in 1985 to 86 in 1986. International law as reflected in the Convention and the practice of States had sanc-

tioned a new international rule to the effect that a coastal State had sovereign rights to explore, exploit, conserve and manage the natural resources found in the exclusive economic zone.

The Convention provided that the continental shelf comprised the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas extending beyond the limit of the territorial seas throughout the natural prolongation of its land territory or to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of territorial sea was measured. Eighteen States—an increase of two over 1985—had adopted that formula in their legislation on the continental shelf.

As States continued to implement the new law of the sea—including the concept of the exclusive economic zone—as embodied in the Convention, conflicts arose. Among recent cases submitted to third-party procedure for settlement were the dispute between Canada and France over filleting within the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, the delimitation of the maritime frontier between Guinea-Bissau and Senegal, and the land and maritime frontier between Honduras and El Salvador.

Other developments relating to the law of the sea reviewed in the Secretary-General's report were: peaceful uses; maritime law; environmental law; marine science, technology and ocean services; fisheries management and development; hydrography and charting; and land-locked States.

On 7 February 1986, after 10 years of negotiations, the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships adopted a convention defining the genuine link that should exist between a ship and the State whose flag it flew—a concept embodied in the Convention on the Law of the Sea, but never before expressly defined in any international instrument. The new convention provided for participation by nationals of the flag State in the ownership, manning and management of ships on its register, thus establishing some key economic criteria that gave meaning to the concept (see ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS, Chapter V).

The Convention on the Law of the Sea had had significant effects on the work of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the principal international body for maritime safety and navigation and prevention of marine pollution from ships. The rate of acceptance of IMO conventions had increased, as had its membership (see PART TWO, Chapter XIV). In co-operation with the Office of the Special Representative, IMO was studying the relationships between its conventions and the Convention on the Law of the Sea. Currently, 21 out of 28 IMO conventions and protocols were in force; on 1 July 1986, the 1983 amendments to the 1974 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea entered into force. Work continued on preparing further amendments to that

Convention and to the 1966 International Convention on Load Lines which would be considered at a diplomatic conference in 1988. A number of amendments to the 1972 International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea and the International Code of Signals would be submitted to the 1987 IMO Assembly.

A universal search and rescue plan, supported by a new global maritime distress and safety system, was being prepared by IMO, in co-operation with the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organization, the International Hydrographic Organization and the International Maritime Satellite Organization. Following the IMO Assembly's adoption in 1985 of a resolution on measures to prevent violence at sea, threatening ship and passenger safety,⁽⁸⁾ the IMO Maritime Safety Committee prepared security guidelines which focused on controlling access to vessels whether at sea or in port. The Committee was also considering questions of infringement of navigational safety zones around offshore structures and the removal of abandoned or disused offshore platforms.

A review of progress under the 1982 Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control, signed by 14 European States, found that the established target had been reached as regards inspection of vessels in port on safety matters, particularly vessels carrying pollutants and hazardous and noxious cargoes.

The Tenth Consultative Meeting of Contracting Parties to the 1972 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (London, October 1986) made recommendations on the dumping of radioactive wastes at sea, incineration of wastes at sea and dumping of dredged material, import/export of wastes for disposal at sea, and implications of the Convention on the Law of the Sea for the London Dumping Convention.

The Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific against Pollution from Land-Based Sources entered into force on 23 September 1986.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

For General Assembly action with regard to the Convention, see resolution 41/34 on p. 106.

Preparatory Commission

In 1986, the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea held its fourth session at Kingston, Jamaica, from 17 March to 11 April, and a meeting in New York from 11 August to 5 September.⁽⁷⁾

The major issue before the Commission was the implementation of resolution II(9)—adopted in

1982 by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea on the registration of pioneer investors in deep sea-bed mining. Resolution II provided that each applicant would submit to the Authority two mine sites of equal commercial value, one of which would be selected by the Authority as a reserved site to be mined by the Enterprise (the operational arm of the Authority) or a developing country in association with the Authority. The Commission had pending applications from France, India, Japan and the USSR. During the period preceding the Commission's fourth session, the applicants held consultations at Geneva, Tokyo and, in February 1986, at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, where they reached an Understanding which provided a mechanism for resolving conflicting claims by France, Japan and the USSR to mine sites in the north-east Pacific—an area running east/west from Baja California to Hawaii and north/south between the Clarion and Clipperton fracture zones (India, whose application area was in the Indian Ocean, had no overlaps). The Understanding also dealt with the designation of mine areas for the Authority.

The consultations continued at Kingston and in New York, and involved regional and interest groups and both signatories and non-signatories with the indirect participation of United States-based consortia (through Belgium, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom). The consultations proved to be difficult since the rules relating to confidentiality of the data submitted by each applicant prevented delegations access to details necessary in understanding the complexities of the problems that had arisen.

On 5 September, the Preparatory Commission adopted unanimously a more comprehensive understanding, which provided the following: a basis for resolving the overlapping claims by the three applicants; a guarantee of a mine site of equal commercial value for the Authority in the central area in the north-east Pacific adjacent to the claims; an undertaking by the four applicants to assist the Commission and the Authority in exploring a mine site for the first Enterprise operation; an extension of the time-limit, from January 1985 as specified in resolution II to the date of entry into force of the Convention, for qualifying investments to be made in deep sea-bed mining by developing countries wishing to apply as pioneer investors; entitling potential applicants to treatment similar to that given to the first group of applicants, if the former assumed similar obligations and submitted their applications before the Convention entered into force; and providing the socialist States of Eastern Europe with the right to apply as pioneer investors for one additional

pioneer area, until the Convention entered into force. The understanding set out the procedures and time-frame for registration, starting from the submission to the Secretary-General by March 1987, by each of the first four applicants, of their respective applications, revised on the basis of the understanding.

In addition, the Commission completed a reading of the draft rules of procedure for the Council of the Authority and the Legal and Technical Commission. In New York, it began consideration of the draft rules of procedure of the Economic Planning Commission and adopted a number of rules provisionally. However, rules concerning the status of observers, decision-making, financial and budgetary matters and confidentiality of information relating to mine sites were left pending. The financial and budgetary matters were to be taken up as a whole at a later stage.

No further applications for registration as pioneer investors were submitted in 1986.

Declaration. In 1985, the Commission had adopted without vote a declaration⁽¹⁰⁾ asserting that the Convention and related resolutions adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea established the only regime for exploring and exploiting the international seabed Area and that any claim, agreement or action regarding the Area which was incompatible with them was illegal and should not be recognized.

In a letter of 27 March 1986⁽¹¹⁾ to the Commission Chairman, the USSR noted that the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom had issued licences for the exploration of the resources of the international Area of the sea-bed, and declared such action arbitrary and illegal and another reminder of the need for the Commission to proceed with the registration of the first group of applicants.

The Group of 77 developing countries submitted a draft declaration to the Commission, deploring the issuance of licences by the two countries for the exploration of the Area, reaffirming the Commission's 1985 declaration, and rejecting again any claim, agreement or action which was incompatible with the Convention and its related resolutions, asserting that such actions were illegal and devoid of any basis for creating legal rights.

The Commission adopted the declaration on 11 April⁽¹²⁾ by 59 votes to 7, with 10 abstentions.

Special commissions

The Preparatory Commission's four Special Commissions continued work in accordance with their respective mandates. Special Commission 1 considered remedial measures for developing land-based producer States whose economies might be affected by sea-bed mining. Special Commission 2, preparing for establishment of the Enterprise,

examined the question of manpower requirements and training. Special Commission 3, which was preparing the rules, regulations and procedures for exploration and exploitation of the deep sea-bed, considered a Secretariat paper on those questions. Special Commission 4, on the establishment of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, concluded its first reading of the rules of procedure for submission of cases before the Tribunal.

Developing land-based producer States

Special Commission 1 concentrated on the problems that might be encountered by developing land-based producer States as a result of future sea-bed mineral production. The Chairman of Special Commission 1 told the plenary Commission at Kingston that programmes or activities being implemented or developed ranged from scientific research oriented to mineral development to commercial mineral project development, from economic assistance to sustain the development process of developing countries to providing compensation for export shortfalls, from short-term cures to those aimed at promoting a well-balanced, diversified economy capable of withstanding external shocks.(13)

The Enterprise

The Chairman of Special Commission 2 on manpower requirements and training for the future Enterprise told the Preparatory Commission that, in order to formulate the basic guidelines for implementation of a training programme, it was essential that the role of the training obligation of the pioneer investors under resolution II be given practical definition, which could be done fully only upon registration.(14) Special Commission 2 also considered a study prepared by Australia on the economic viability of deep sea-bed mining of polymetallic nodules.(15)

Sea-bed mining code

Special Commission 3 continued consideration of the draft regulations on prospecting, exploration and exploitation of polymetallic nodules in the Area. Its Chairman informed the Preparatory Commission that rules relating to plans of work, fees, custody and confidentiality of data, processing of applications and the conclusion of contracts had been discussed.(16)

International Tribunal

Special Commission 4 completed its article-by-article examination of the draft rules of procedure of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. Its Chairman reported to the Preparatory Commission that it had discussed provisions covering cases where parties to a dispute were interna-

tional organizations, consortia or other entities, whose components, be they other consortia or natural or juridical persons, were of more than one nationality.(17) He indicated that the exchange of views had been useful and would continue.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

For General Assembly action concerning the work of the Preparatory Commission, see resolution 41/34 on the next page.

Functions of the Secretary-General

Office of the Special Representative

The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the United Nations core office for the law of the sea, continued to execute the central programme on law of the sea affairs, as well as service the Preparatory Commission (see above).(7)

During 1986, a number of States commenced or concluded their national process for ratification of the Convention, while there was also a trend towards implementing the provisions through national legislation. The Office responded to an increasing number of requests for specialized information, advice and assistance to facilitate ratification, clarify the implications of specific provisions, particularly regarding the rights and duties of States, assist States in the process of translating the provisions of the Convention into national policy, legislation and administrative regulations, and promote the uniform and consistent application of the Convention.

The Convention had stimulated States in developing the marine sectors of their economies as well as marine-related activities at the global and regional levels. There had been several requests for studies and for representation of the Office at the meetings of intergovernmental bodies, including the South Pacific Forum's management course for government officials, the sessions of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Off-shore Areas, and the United Nations Regional Meeting of Experts on Space Technology Applications in the Indian Ocean Region.

The Office continued to assist and co-operate with United Nations agencies and bodies, Secretariat units and the regional commissions in ocean-related matters.

It continued to develop its computerized Law of the Sea Information System, which was composed of a group of data bases. One of them, the country marine profile data base, contained 98 categories of information for each of more than 160 countries, including economic or demographic

(gross national product, population, shipping tonnage, fishery export/import), geographic (land area, length of coastline, area of the exclusive economic zone), membership in regional or interest groups, limits of national jurisdiction (breadth of the territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone, fishery zone and the continental shelf), and membership in specialized agencies with ocean-related activities and United Nations regional commissions.

Information had been entered for a second data base, on national marine legislation data; currently, 1,060 individual national laws and regulations had been entered by title and country. A third data base was being developed on information from the documents of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction, a General Assembly body dissolved in 1973.⁽¹⁸⁾

Two issues of the Law of the Sea Bulletin (Nos. 7 and 8) were published in 1986, and several analytical studies tracing the legislative history of provisions of the Convention had been prepared.

The Law of the Sea Reference Library Collection provided reference services to delegations and permanent missions, academic institutions, individual scholars, other libraries and United Nations staff.

The first Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Fellowship on the Law of the Sea—established by the General Assembly in 1981⁽¹⁹⁾ in honour of the first President of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, who died in 1980, and financed by voluntary contributions—was awarded to Bala Bahadur Kunwar, a lawyer in international law and jurisprudence attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nepal. The fellowship, approximately \$18,000 in value, provided six months of postgraduate university study or research and a three-month internship with the Office of the Special Representative.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 November, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote **resolution 41/34**.

Law of the sea

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/66 of 3 December 1982, 38/59 A of 14 December 1983, 39/73 of 13 December 1984 and 40/63 of 10 December 1985, regarding the law of the sea,

Recognizing that, as stated in the third preambular paragraph of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole,

Convinced that it is important to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to refrain from any action to apply their provisions selectively, in a manner inconsistent with their object and purpose,

Emphasizing the need for States to ensure consistent application of the Convention, as well as the need for harmonization of national legislation with the provisions of the Convention,

Considering that, in its resolution 2749(XXV) of 17 December 1970, it proclaimed that the sea-bed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, as well as the resources of the area, are the common heritage of mankind,

Recalling that the Convention provides the regime to be applied to the Area and its resources,

Seriously concerned at any attempt to undermine the Convention and related resolutions of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,

Recognizing also the need for co-operation in the early and effective implementation by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,

Noting the developments within the Preparatory Commission in 1985 and in 1986 and the significant progress made by the Preparatory Commission through its unanimous decision of 5 September 1986 to facilitate the registration of applicants as pioneer investors for deep sea-bed mining,

Noting also that the Preparatory Commission has decided to hold its fifth regular session at Kingston from 30 March to 24 April 1987 and its summer meeting in 1987 at Geneva, Kingston or New York,*

Noting the increasing needs of countries, especially developing countries, for information, advice and assistance in the implementation of the Convention and in their developmental process for the full realization of the benefits of the comprehensive legal regime established by the Convention,

Recognizing that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea encompasses all uses and resources of the sea and that all related activities within the United Nations system need to be implemented in a manner consistent with it,

Taking note of activities carried out in 1986 under the major programme on marine affairs, set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General as approved in General Assembly resolution 38/59 A,

Recalling its approval of the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking special note of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 40/63,

1. Recalls the historic significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, justice and progress for all peoples of the world;

2. Expresses its satisfaction at the increasing and overwhelming support for the Convention, as evidenced, inter alia, by the one hundred and fifty-nine signatures and thirty-two of the sixty ratifications or accessions required for entry into force of the Convention;

3. Calls upon all States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention at the earliest possible date to allow the effective entry into force of the new legal regime for the uses of the sea and its resources;

4. Calls upon all States to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith;

5. Also calls upon States to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation;

6. Further calls upon States to desist from taking actions which undermine the Convention or defeat its object and purpose;

7. Notes the progress being made by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in all areas of its work;

8. Expresses its satisfaction at the important decision of the Preparatory Commission on 5 September 1986 that has created conditions for the early implementation of the régime for pioneer investors, contained in resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, thus facilitating the process of registration of applicants for pioneer investor status at the next session of the Preparatory Commission;

9. Expresses its appreciation for the effective execution by the Secretary-General of the central programme in law of the sea affairs under chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989;

10. Further expresses its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/63 and requests him to continue to carry out the activities outlined therein, as well as those aimed at the strengthening of the new legal régime of the sea, special emphasis being placed on the work of the Preparatory Commission, including the implementation of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

11. Culls upon the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach to the new legal régime thereunder, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts towards the full realization of the benefits therefrom and invites the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate and lend assistance in these endeavours;

12. Approves the programme of meetings of the Preparatory Commission for 1987*;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on developments relating to the Convention and on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Law of the sea".

*In the light of General Assembly decision 41/466 of 11 December 1986, concerning the current financial crisis of the United Nations, the schedule of meetings for the fifth regular (1)Multilateral session of the Preparatory Commission was modified; it was to meet at Kingston from 30 March to 16 April 1987.

General Assembly resolution 41/34

5 November 1966 Meeting 58 145-2-5 (recorded vote)

65-nation draft (A/41/L.20 & Add.1): agenda item 32.

Sponsors: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ire-

land, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philip pines, Portugal, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Turkey, United States

Abstaining: Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Peru, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

Turkey recalled that it had voted against the Convention on the Law of the Sea because some of its provisions did not meet its interests; subsequently, it had voted against draft resolutions submitted on the item and would do so in connection with the current resolution. The United States explained its opposition to the text by saying that the Convention's Part XI, on exploitation of sea-bed resources, ran counter to its policy.

Peru stated that, although it had abstained, it recognized the historic value of the Convention and was continuing to analyse its accession, while Ecuador, which claimed sovereignty over a 200-mile territorial sea, declared it would not participate in the vote.

France welcomed the adoption by consensus of the decision of the Preparatory Commission on 5 September as an important step towards registration of the first four pioneer investors, and said it would vote for the draft resolution in the same spirit.

Related resolutions: GA 41/11, 41/39 A.

REFERENCES

- (1)Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary General: Status as at 31 December 1986 (ST/LEG/SER.E/S), Sales No. E.87.V.6.
- (2)YUN 1982, p. 178. (3)YUN 1984, p. 108. (4)A/41/697-S/18392. (5)YUN 1984, p. 110. (6)YUN 1985, p. 113, GA res. 40/63, 10 Dec. 1985. (7)A/41/742. (8)YUN 1985, p. 1356. (9)YUN 1982, p. 216. (10)YUN 1985, p. 110. (11)LOS/PCN/76. (12)LOS/PCN/78. (13)LOS/PCN/L.31. (14)LOS/PCN/L.30. (15)LOS/PCN/SCN/2/WP.10 & Add.I. (16)LOS/PCN/L.32. (17)LOS/PCN/L.33. (18)YUN 1973, p. 43, GA res. 3067(XXVIII), 16 Nov. 1973. (19)YUN 1981, p. 1268, GA res. 36/108, 10 Dec. 1981.

Chapter IV

International peace and security

In 1986, the United Nations observed the International Year of Peace (IYP), focusing on its role in promoting peace and on issues of international security and conflict resolution. The Secretary-General, in his annual report on the work of the Organization (see p. 3), declared that there could be no substitute for an effective multilateral system in maintaining international peace and security.

By resolution 41/9, the Assembly recognized the objectives of IYP as a valuable source for future dialogue and action to achieve peace. The President of the Security Council issued a statement on the Year and the Council's role in maintaining international peace and security. The Economic and Social Council considered that the efforts to achieve the IYP objectives would contribute to international peace (resolution 1986/15) and reaffirmed its commitment to promoting peace during the Year and beyond (decision 1986/115).

In other action, the Assembly urged for a peaceful settlement of disputes through more effective use of the United Nations Charter and reaffirmed the validity of the 1970 Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (41/90); it appealed for enhancing the United Nations role as a forum for political dialogue and negotiations (41/91) and called on States to help ensure security on an equal basis for all States and in all spheres of international relations (41/92).

The Assembly also called on States and international organizations to contribute to the implementation of the right of peoples to peace, proclaimed in a 1984 Declaration (41/10), and renewed the mandate of its Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (41/67).

All aspects of the maintenance of international peace and security were also discussed by the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (see LEGAL QUESTIONS, Chapter IV).

Strengthening of international security

Implementation of the 1970 Declaration

In December 1986, following its annual review of the implementation of the 1970 Declaration on

the Strengthening of International Security,(1) the General Assembly urged all States to seek to eliminate points of crisis and tension which threatened international peace and security.

The Secretary-General transmitted in a July 1986 report and later addendum(2) replies from Member States to a 1985 Assembly invitation(3) to submit their views on implementing the Declaration; as at 10 November 1986, six States had sent substantive replies.

Communications. In connection with the review of the Declaration's implementation, letters were received from Member States throughout the year.

On 2 April,(4) Poland forwarded a communique of the Meeting of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States parties to the 1955 Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance (Warsaw, 19 and 20 March), noting that the international situation remained strained and dangerous, expressing concern over the escalation of the arms race, and reaffirming proposals on disarmament and the consolidation of peace and international security. Romania, on 23 October,(5) conveyed the communique of a subsequent meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers (Bucharest, 14 and 15 October) in which they expressed their countries' determination to continue the dialogue necessary for the creation of an adequate system of international security and peace.

Poland, on 15 July,(6) transmitted a Declaration on Security and Co-operation in Europe adopted by the Tenth Congress of the Polish United Workers Party (Warsaw, 29 June-3 July), calling for the establishment of an effective system of collective security and for a Europe-wide mechanism for preventing and easing tensions.

The USSR on 3 March(7) forwarded a statement on the basic aims of its foreign policy and outlining the principles for an all-embracing system of international security, presented on 25 February by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR, to the Party's twenty-seventh Congress. Support for a comprehensive international security system as proposed by the USSR was expressed by the Chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria at an International Meeting of Agrarian and Other Democratic Parties and Organizations

(Sofia, 22 May); he also called for peaceful co-existence between States with different social systems. The speech was annexed to a 23 June letter from Bulgaria.(8) Enclosed in a 25 September letter from the USSR(9) was a statement by Mr. Gorbachev assessing the results of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe (17 January 1984-19 September 1986) as a major step towards the easing of tension and the improvement of the international political climate.

Following a visit by the USSR Foreign Minister to Mongolia from 23 to 25 January, the USSR and Mongolia transmitted on 30 January(10) a joint statement advocating the strengthening of the United Nations as an instrument for the maintenance of universal peace and security. On 15 October,(11) Mongolia conveyed its views on the implementation of the Declaration, describing it as the basis of the struggle for peace and international security and calling for an international security system that would take into account the political, economic, military and humanitarian aspects of the question.

Further communications on the implementation of the Declaration were submitted by Mongolia(12) and the USSR(13) on 4 and 5 August, respectively, with reference to aspects of Asian and Pacific foreign policy in a speech by Mr. Gorbachev on 28 July at Vladivostok (see Chapter VII of this section).

Other 1986 letters received on the subject dealt with disarmament, international economic co-operation, a nuclear test-ban treaty, nuclear-weapon tests, reduction of military budgets, or specific situations, such as Africa Liberation Day, Angola-southern Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Kampuchea-Thailand and Mozambique (see SUBJECT INDEX).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 41/90.

Review of the Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security",

Noting with concern that the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security have not been fully implemented,

Recalling the duty of States not to intervene in the internal or external affairs of any State, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Inadmissibility

of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States and the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes,

Profoundly disturbed by the escalation to new levels of the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons, and the danger of its extension into outer space, by the policy of competition for spheres of influence, domination and exploitation, by the increasing recourse to the use or threat of use of force, military intervention and interference, aggression and foreign occupation, by the intensification and expansion of the scope and frequency of manoeuvres and other military activities, by the aggravation of existing crises in the world, by the continued infringement of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries, by the denial of the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial and foreign occupation and by attempts to characterize erroneously the struggles of peoples for independence and human dignity as falling within the context of East-West confrontation: thus denying them the right to self-determination, to decide their own destiny and realize their legitimate aspirations, by the persistence of colonialism, racism and apartheid supported by the growing use of military force, and by the lack of solutions to the world economic crisis in which the deeper underlying problems of a structural nature have been compounded by cyclical factors and which has further aggravated the inequalities and injustices in international economic relations, all of which pose a grave threat to global peace and security,

Aware of the increasing interdependence among nations and of the fact that in the present-day world there is no alternative to a policy of peaceful coexistence, detente and co-operation among States on the basis of equality, irrespective of their economic or military power, political and social systems or size and geographic location,

Convinced that a comprehensive and just solution to pressing international problems, such as achieving peace and security, disarmament and development, can be assured only through negotiations, based on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in which all countries participate on an equal footing,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations as an indispensable forum for negotiations and reaching agreements on measures to promote and strengthen international peace and security,

Stressing the need for the main organs of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of peace and security, particularly the Security Council, to contribute more effectively to the promotion of international peace and security by seeking solutions to unresolved problems and crises in the world,

1. Reaffirms the validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and calls upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation;

2. Urges once again all States to abide strictly, in their international relations, by their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations and, to this end:

(a) To refrain from the use or threat of use of force, intervention, interference, aggression, foreign occupation and colonial domination or measures of political and economic coercion which violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States, as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources;

(b) To refrain from supporting or encouraging any such act for any reason whatsoever and to reject and refuse recognition of situations brought about by any such act;

3. Calls upon all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take immediate steps aimed at:

(a) Promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter;

(b) Halting effectively the arms race and achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control and, to this end, to start serious, meaningful and effective negotiations with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to fulfilling the priority tasks listed in the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document;

4. Invites all States, in particular the major military Powers and States members of military alliances, to refrain, especially in critical situations and in crisis areas, from actions, including military activities and manoeuvres, conceived within the context of East-West confrontation and used as a means of pressure on, threat to and destabilization of other States and regions;

5. Expresses its conviction that the gradual military disengagement of the great Powers and their military alliances from various parts of the world should be promoted;

6. Urges all States, in particular the permanent members of the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to prevent the further deterioration of the international situation and, to this end:

(a) To seek, through more effective utilization of the means provided for in the Charter, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the elimination of the focal points of crisis and tension which constitute a threat to international peace and security;

(b) To proceed without delay to a global consideration of ways and means for bringing about a revival of the world economy and for the restructuring of international economic relations within the framework of the global negotiations with a view to establishing the new international economic order;

(c) To promote acceleration of the economic development of developing countries, particularly the least developed ones;

(d) To implement urgently measures agreed upon to ameliorate the critical economic situation in Africa, which is the result, inter alia, of persistent inclement climatic factors;

7. Emphasizes the role that the United Nations has in the maintenance of peace and security and in economic and social development and progress for the benefit of all mankind;

8. Stresses that there is an urgent need to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council in discharging its principal role of maintaining international peace and security and to enhance the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council in accordance with the Charter;

9. Emphasizes that the Security Council should consider holding periodic meetings in specific cases to consider and review outstanding problems and crises, thus enabling the Council to play a more active role in preventing conflicts;

10. Reiterates the need for the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, to ensure the effective

implementation of its decisions in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Charter;

11. Considers that respect for and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in their civil, political, economic, social and cultural aspects, on the one hand, and the strengthening of international peace and security, on the other, mutually reinforce each other;

12. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist regimes and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and urges Member States to increase their support for and solidarity with them and their national liberation movements and to take urgent and effective measures for the speedy completion of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and for the final elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid,

13. Calls upon all States, particularly the members of the Security Council, to take appropriate and effective measures to promote the fulfilment of the objective of the denuclearization of Africa in order to avert the serious danger which the nuclear capability of South Africa constitutes to the African States, in particular the front-line States, as well as to international peace and security;

14. Welcomes the continuation of the process within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe;

15. Reaffirms that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity enabling, under the conditions of interdependence, the full development and independence of all States, as well as the attainment of genuine security, peace and co-operation in the world, and stresses its firm belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of these goals;

16. Invites Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the basis of the replies received;

17. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

General Assembly resolution 41/90

4 December 1966 Meeting 96 126-1-24 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/904) by recorded vote (96-1-23), 26 November (meeting 591; 17-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.91); agenda item 68.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bahamas, Congo, Egypt, India, Indonesia. Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka. Sudan. Tunisia. Uganda. Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 52-59; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab

Jamahiriya. Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique. Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States

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

Although having originally supported the Declaration, the United States explained that it opposed the assertions in the resolution that the super-Powers were primarily responsible for a deteriorating international security climate, that the nuclear-arms race had been extended into outer space and that the United Nations, a deliberative body, was a forum for bilateral negotiations. Moreover, it found unacceptable the linking of disarmament and development, the call for support to national liberation movements, the suggestion that the Security Council hold periodic meetings to review areas of tension, the reference to the need to establish a new international economic order and the notion that international relations needed to be democratized.

Introducing the text on behalf of the sponsors, Yugoslavia said the international political and economic situation showed no signs of improvement. There had been no let-up in confrontation in the bid to attain supremacy and spread one's own influence in the world; independence and secure development of many countries-non-aligned ones in particular-were in jeopardy, and bloc policies, pressure, aggression and intervention continued. Peace, security and disarmament concerned the destiny of the world and could hardly be the monopoly of the big Powers.

Implementation of the security provisions of the UN Charter

In response to a 1985 General Assembly resolution,(14) the President of the Assembly consulted the chairmen of the regional groups on the membership of an Ad Hoc Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, to be set up under a 1983 Assembly resolution. (15) However, the Secretary-General reported in June 1986(16) that owing to differing opinions as to the allocation of seats, the Committee had not been constituted.

On 4 December, the Assembly, by decision 41/423, took note of a report of the First Committee.(17) The report listed communications submitted under the agenda item-most of which pertained to the Afghanistan situation (see

p. 212)-and stated that no proposal was submitted.

Dialogue to improve the international situation

Communications. The talks between Mikhail S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR, and Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, at Reykjavik, Iceland, in October 1986 were the subject of three statements by Mr. Gorbachev on television and at a press conference, in which he discussed the maintenance of peace, ending the arms race and nuclear disarmament, and setting up a comprehensive system of international security; they were transmitted by the USSR on 14,(18) 15(19) and 23(20) October.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 41/91.

Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation

The General Assembly,

Recalling the unanimous commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to the solution of international problems through dialogue, negotiation and co-operation, reaffirmed by the Member States on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, in particular during the Security Council's special meeting on 26 September 1985,

Noting with satisfaction the resumed dialogue between the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, and hoping that every effort will be undertaken by both States with a view to achieving agreements on the halting of the nuclear-arms race, on a radical reduction of their nuclear arsenals, on nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Deeply concerned by the escalation of the arms race, particularly in the field of nuclear weapons, and the risk of its extension into outer space, as well as by the increasing recourse to the threat or use of force in international affairs, by military intervention and aggression, and by the prevalence of tensions and conflicts, the denial of the peoples' right to self-determination and the continued existence of colonialism, racism and apartheid,

Also concerned about the lack of progress in solving global problems such as the development of equitable international economic relations, environmental protection and the elimination of hunger, poverty and exploitation,

Considering that, in the nuclear and space age, peace and security cannot be brought about through confrontation, but only through collective political efforts and at the lowest possible level of armament,

Welcoming the growing awareness that dialogue and negotiations are imperative in order to improve international relations, generate a climate of trust and resolve global issues facing humanity,

1. Culls upon States to make a consistent effort to observe fully the provisions set forth in the Charter of the United Nations in order to strengthen international peace and security;

2. Calls for the continuation, to that end, of the political dialogue and negotiations in good faith, taking into account the legitimate interests of all States, in accordance with the relevant principles of the Charter and being guided by a sincere desire for results;

3. Appeals to all Member States to enhance the role of the United Nations as a forum for political dialogue and negotiations in order to preserve peace, strengthen international security, promote arms limitation and disarmament under effective verification, develop equitable international economic relations, implement the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial rule, eradicate racism and apartheid and settle other urgent international issues;

4. Stresses the necessity for the members of the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, to take appropriate and effective measures in carrying out their primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter;

5. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, in accordance with the Charter, to facilitate dialogue and co-operation as a means to help reduce tensions, settle international conflicts peacefully and improve the international climate;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled "Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation".

General Assembly resolution 41/91

4 December 1986 Meeting 96 117-1-33 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/904) by recorded vote (91-1-28). 26 November (meeting 59); draft by German Democratic Republic (A/C.1/41/L.92/Rev.II: agenda item 68.

Meeting numbers GA 41st session: 1st Committee 52-59; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: United States

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

China explained that it voted in favour of the text because it was better to have dialogue and negotiation than to engage in confrontation, particularly in East-West relations. It had reservations, however, with regard to paragraph 2, which, it felt,

spoke in a general way about taking into account the interests of all States and which might be used to distort the rights and wrongs of principles; dialogue and negotiation must be based on the principle of safeguarding States' independence and sovereignty against external aggression and interference.

Introducing the text, the German Democratic Republic said it believed its initiative corresponded to the purpose to which practically all States felt committed and started from the growing awareness and recognition that dialogue and negotiations were indispensable for improving international relations, creating a climate of trust and solving the global issues facing mankind; that was embodied in the first and sixth preambular paragraphs. The text was a result of consultations with numerous States of various regional groups.

The German Democratic Republic was firmly convinced that political dialogue and negotiations, if conducted with a sense of responsibility in a constructive atmosphere and on a basis of equality, would contribute to improving the international situation and solving fundamental political issues. The text reflected a general assessment of the international situation and expressed the expectation that the resumed dialogue between the USSR and the United States would continue. The appeal to Member States to enhance the role of the United Nations as a forum for political dialogue and negotiations was imperative, particularly in view of the continuously tense international situation and the difficult problems facing the Organization.

Establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security

On 5 August 1986, (21) Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR proposed inclusion in the General Assembly's agenda of an item on the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security, covering not only the military and political but also the economic and humanitarian issues. A draft which became the basis for a resolution adopted by the Assembly was annexed to the request.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 41/92.

Establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the tense and dangerous situation in the world and the danger of continuing down the path

of confrontation and the arms race towards the abyss of the nuclear self-destruction of mankind,

Deeply concerned at the numerous threats to international peace and security resulting from the persistent violations of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

ALSO concerned at the continuous escalation in the global arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and the consequent threat posed to the security of all States,

Conscious of the urgent need to strengthen the foundation of universal security, on the basis of the Charter and in compliance with the generally recognized norms and principles of international law,

Conscious of the growing interdependence of countries and the fact that the contemporary world has no reasonable alternative to the policy of co-operation and interaction among States pursued on the basis of equality with unconditional respect for the right of each people to make its sovereign choice of the ways and forms of its development,

Reaffirming the important role of the United Nations as an indispensable forum for conducting negotiations and achieving agreements on measures to strengthen international peace, security and co-operation and to democratize international relations,

Having in mind the necessity of strengthening international co-operation on the basis of existing consensus with a view to promoting the well-being and economic development of all countries, in particular developing countries,

Having discussed the question of a comprehensive system of international peace and security,

1. Solemnly reaffirms that the collective security system embodied in the Charter of the United Nations continues to be a fundamental and irreplaceable instrument for the preservation of international peace and security;

2. Also reaffirms the need to adhere strictly to the fundamental principles of the Charter, especially respect for the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs, non-use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes and the right of all peoples to self-determination;

3. Recognizes the invaluable role of the United Nations in the preservation of international peace and security and the harmonization of the policies of the Member States and the imperative need to strengthen and reinforce the United Nations;

4. Calls upon States to focus their efforts on ensuring security on an equal basis for all States and in all spheres of international relations;

5. Culls upon Member States to make their contribution to practical measures to ensure compliance with and implementation of the provisions of the Charter with particular regard to the crucial and interrelated areas of disarmament, crisis and conflict settlement, economic development and co-operation and the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

6. Further calls for the implementation of resolutions of the United Nations;

7. Decides to continue consideration of this question at its forty-second session under an item entitled "Comprehensive system of international peace and security".

General Assembly resolution 41/92

4 December 1986 Meeting 96 102-2-46 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/906) by recorded vote (82-2-35). 26 November (meeting 59); 11-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.89/Rev.1); agenda item 141.

Sponsors: Bulgaria. Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Mongolia. Poland. Romania. Ukrainian SSR, USSR. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 52-59; plenary 96.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy/Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom.

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

The United States objected to the text, saying the Charter remained the best basis for maintaining international peace and security; a new system was not necessary and would undermine the Charter principles. The United States could not accept paragraphs 5 and 7 in particular and did not agree with the provisions of all the resolutions cited in paragraph 6. It was unable to accept much of the language in the first three preambular paragraphs and did not agree with the assertion in the sixth that the United Nations was an indispensable forum for bilateral negotiations.

France also saw the Charter as an irreplaceable framework for the conduct of States in international security matters and opposed the establishment of a new international peace and security system; in its view, paragraph 7 and the preambular paragraphs of the text contained dangerous implications and were vague and ambiguous.

Several countries which abstained—Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom—emphasized that the Charter should remain the basis for strengthening international security and that the best way to improve the international situation was to respect and comply with the Charter principles.

In the opinion of the Netherlands, compliance with the Charter would obviate the need for discussing the establishment of a new system, a fundamental consideration that was insufficiently reflected in the text. The Netherlands had particular reservations with regard to paragraphs 1 and 7 and the last preambular paragraph; it also could not subscribe to paragraph 6 in view of its vagueness and had reservations about some other preambular paragraphs because of their alarmist language.

It was not clear from the text, the United Kingdom remarked, whether a new system was thought necessary

or not, and some preambular paragraphs contained unbalanced language; the United Kingdom also did not support all the resolutions referred to in paragraph 6.

Reservations about the language in some preambular paragraphs were also voiced by Australia, which felt that the concept of a comprehensive international peace and security system could leave the door open to the notion that it could be developed separately from the collective security provisions of the Charter.

Sweden had reservations with regard to certain elements, saying it was not certain what democratization of international relations meant, and did not share the view that non-interference was a generally recognized principle; it also was not certain of the implications of paragraph 4 and considered paragraph 5 too weak when it came to describing States' obligations to comply with the Charter.

Uruguay saw in the text a joint proposal to give new impetus to international security within the Charter framework and through active participation by all members of the international community; it pointed out, however, that the initiative must not lead to an alternative institutional structure distinct from the system established by the Charter.

China felt that the specific contents of a comprehensive peace and security system and its relation to the Charter were still unclear.

Although it interpreted the text's design as strengthening international peace and security through fully utilizing the collective security system provided for in the Charter, Pakistan had doubts about the language and concepts particularly of paragraph 7 and some preambular paragraphs.

Finland saw the text as supportive of strengthening international peace and security through the United Nations; it felt, however, that the sixth preambular paragraph defined the role of the Organization rather narrowly and had reservations in general about some of the text's concepts and formulations.

Peru regretted that the text contained no specific mention of the Final Document adopted by the Assembly at its tenth special session in 1978, devoted to disarmament,²² which had expressly established a link between international security and disarmament. With regard to paragraph 7, Peru agreed that consideration of the question should continue at the 1987 Assembly session, but pointed out that the word "creation" with regard to an international peace and security system should not be used in the Spanish text and resolution title.

Mexico suggested establishing an ad hoc body to deal with the matter and to try to draw up a

comprehensive system based mainly on Charter principles and using all the basic instruments adopted since 1945.

Thailand stressed that the United Nations, as the sole universal mechanism dedicated to the maintenance of international peace and security, should be strengthened to enable it to play a more effective role in accordance with Charter principles; it welcomed the sponsors' initiative as a constructive endeavour which might contribute to fulfilling those principles.

In Cuba's interpretation, paragraph 4, when calling on States to focus their efforts on ensuring security on an equal basis for all States and in all spheres of international relations, was asking to focus efforts on economic security as well.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1970, p. 105, GA res. 2734(XXV), 16 Dec. 1970. (2)A/41/468 & Add.1. (3)YUN 1985, 117, GA res. 40/158, 16 Dec. 1985. (4)A/41/280-S/17987.. (5)A/41/744. (6)A/41/467. (7)A/41/185. (8)A/41/425. (9)A/C.1/41/2. (10)A/41/128. (11)A/C.1/41/5. (12)A/41/502. (13)A/41/505. (14)YUN 1985, D. 120. GA res. 40/159. 16 Dec. 1985. (15)YUN 1983. p. 113. GA res. 38/191, 20 Dec. 1983. (16)A/41/431. (17)A/41/905. (18)A/41/709-S/18401. (19)A/41/714-S/18403. (20)A/41/759-S/18422. (21)A/41/191. (22)YUN 1978 39, GA res. S-10/2, 30 June 1978.

Review of peace-keeping operations

The Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, established by the General Assembly in 1965,(1) did not meet in 1986. United Nations peace-keeping forces continued to operate in Cyprus (see p. 237) in Lebanon (see p. 291) and in the Golan Heights between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic (see p. 313).

Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania, on 30 January,(2) transmitted the "Delhi Statement" adopted on 19 January by the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues, whose membership comprised the Federal Republic of Germany, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United Republic of Tanzania. The Commission proposed that the following measures be considered to enhance the peace-keeping role of the United Nations: a more comprehensive procedure in the Security Council for monitoring the international security situation; consistent political support of United Nations peace-keeping operations by the Council; earlier treatment of disputes and potential conflicts; better integration of regional organizations in the international peace and security system; stronger practical support, including financing, for peace-keeping arrangements; complementary strengthening of con-

flict control (peace-keeping) and negotiation of disputes (peace-making); and the progressive development of peace-keeping techniques.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 41/67.

Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2006(XIX) of 18 February 1965, 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2249(S-V) of 23 May 1967, 2308(XXII) of 13 December 1967, 2451(XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2670(XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2835(XXVI) of 17 December 1971, 2965(XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3091(XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3239(XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3457(XXX) of 10 December 1975, 31/105 of 15 December 1976, 32/106 of 15 December 1977, 33/114 of 18 December 1978, 34/53 of 23 November 1979, 35/121 of 11 December 1980, 36/37 of 18 November 1981, 37/93 of 10 December 1982, 38/81 of 15 December 1983, 39/97 of 14 December 1984 and 40/163 of 16 December 1985,

Noting that the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations has not been able to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session

1. Reaffirms and renews the mandate given to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

General Assembly resolution 41/67

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 Adopted without vote

Approved by Special political Committee (A/41/752) without vote, 17 October (meeting 10); draft by Chairman (A/ISPC/41/L.6), following informal consultations: agenda item 73.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 8-10; plenary 95.

REFERENCES

(1)YUN 1964, p. 59, GA res. 2006(XIX), 18 Feb. 1965.

(2)A/41/124-S/17777.

International Year of Peace

During 1986, the United Nations observed the International Year of Peace, which had been proclaimed by the General Assembly in 1985.(1) The Year was inaugurated on 1 January 1986 with a special message by the Secretary-General.

The objectives of the Year were to stimulate action to promote peace, international security and co-operation and the resolution of conflict by peaceful means; to strengthen the United Nations as an instrument for peace; and to focus attention on the basic requirements of peace, in particular problems of development, disarmament, human rights, human needs and preparation for life in

peace. The programme for the Year was designed primarily to foster action at the national and grass-roots levels.

On 17 January, the President of the Security Council made a statement on behalf of the Council members.(2)

"On the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the first meeting of the Security Council and the inauguration on 1 January 1986 of the International Year of Peace, the members of the Security Council wish to reaffirm their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations which conferred on the Council the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. At the first meeting of the Council in London 40 years ago, its members assumed this special responsibility in the conviction that it would prove a new beginning of the continuing quest for lasting peace and security.

"Although peace has been preserved on a global basis for 40 years, conflicts and tensions persist. Over the course of the 2600 meetings, the Security Council has debated the most pressing issues of peace and security. The inauguration of the International Year of Peace provides an added impetus for the members of the Council to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council in discharging its principal role of maintaining international peace and security. They call again upon the entire membership of the United Nations to abide by their obligations under the Charter to accept and carry out decisions of the Security Council. Let us hope that 1986 and the years to come will bring the progress which is so urgently needed for the safeguarding of peace for future generations."

Communications. Letters and notes verbales in regard to IYP were received throughout 1986.

Bangladesh, on 3 January,(13) conveyed a 1 January message on the commencement of IYP.

On 23 January,(4) the USSR transmitted a statement issued on 20 January by the Commissions on Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, expressing the hope that the Year would open for mankind the way to a peaceful future, and on 27 March,(5) a message from Mr. Gorbachev, declaring that peoples must ensure that IYP marked the founding of an all-embracing system of international security.

On 5 February(6) and 28 August,(7) the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Bangladesh, respectively, informed the Secretary-General that national committees had been formed to draw up programmes for observance of the Year. Declarations in support of IYP adopted by the national assemblies of Bulgaria, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Romania were forwarded, respectively, on 31 March,(8) 8 April(9) and 10 April.(10)

National programmes of activities and events for the Year were conveyed by: Romania, on 25 March;(11) Bulgaria(12) and Czechoslovakia,(13) 10 April; Poland, 18 April;(14) Canada, 23 June;(15) India, 31 July;(16) Venezuela, 18 August;(17)

Australia, 4 September;(18) the German Democratic Republic(19) and Suriname,(20) 11 September; Indonesia, 29 September;(21) Ireland, 1 October;(22) Hungary, 14 October.(23) Viet Nam 20 October;(24) Cyprus, 20 November;(25) Argentina, 28 November(26) and the Byelorussian SSR, 5 December.(27)

On 7 July,(28) Poland transmitted a joint statement from Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, stressing the importance of the contribution of the United Nations bodies dealing with economic and social matters to IYP through improving international economic relations.

Numerous messages in support of the Year were received, including a declaration by the Sixth World Meeting of Writers (Sofia, 28-30 October);(29) an executive decree issued by Costa Rica concerning the declaration of 1 December every year to be "Army Abolition Day";(30) a letter from the Committee of the International Music Festival "Prague Spring" in Czechoslovakia;(31) messages from assemblies at Charles University and the Czech University of Technology, Prague;(32) a peace resolution adopted by the Thirteenth International Comeniological Colloquy (Uhersky Brod, Czechoslovakia, 16-18 September);(33) and an address by the Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia to the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations and a proclamation adopted by the Society.(34)

Also transmitted were messages from the President of the Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic (Berlin, 30 January)(35) and from the Congress of Intellectuals for a Peaceful Future of the World (Warsaw, 16-19 January);(36) declarations of the Seventh General Conference of Asian Buddhists, issued on 14 February at Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic,(37) and of a mass meeting held by 2,000 civil servants, managers, workers, soldiers and inhabitants on 5 May in Pursat province, Democratic Kampuchea;(38) a letter from the Mayor of Warsaw and a declaration adopted by the National Council of the City of Warsaw;(39) an appeal for peace by a plenary meeting of the National Council for Science and Education (Bucharest, 30 October);(40) and a proposal, transmitted by Sri Lanka on 28 May, from the Naropa Institute of Boulder, Colorado, United States, for a conference on strategies for peace-making.(41)

IYP activities. In implementing the programme of the Year, action was taken at the local, national and international levels. The IYP secretariat co-ordinated implementation of the programme, maintaining liaison with organizations of the United Nations system, non-

governmental organizations (NGOs), academic institutions and individuals. More than 300 representatives of NGOs, representing a variety of philosophical, political and religious backgrounds, inaugurated IYP at a conference called "Together for peace" (Geneva, 20-24 January).

Of major impact in implementing the programme were the efforts of the 67 national co-ordinating mechanisms established for the Year's observance; those commissions, composed of representatives of government departments and various NGOs, were instrumental in encouraging the support and participation of people of every age and every level of society. Among the events sponsored by national commissions were rallies, public meetings, art exhibits, fairs, festivals, concerts and conferences. The experiences of the national commissions also provided valuable input to United Nations efforts to co-ordinate IYP activities. Of particular importance was the consultative meeting organized by the Secretary-General (Rome, Italy, 4 and 5 July), where representatives of 44 national commissions exchanged experiences and ideas concerning implementation of the IYP programme.(42)

Among the more important international meetings and conferences that took place in the context of IYP were the Congress of Intellectuals for a Peaceful Future of the World (Warsaw, January); a seminar, "Dialogue: the universal foundation of peace" (Rome, July); a regional conference on peace and development (Brazzaville, Congo, September); the World Congress for IYP (Copenhagen, Denmark, October); and the Second World Meeting of War Veterans (Vienna, December). Two IYP-related conferences were organized under United Nations auspices: a regional conference for the World Disarmament Campaign (Tbilisi, USSR, May) and a regional conference for NGOs (Vienna, June). A graduate study programme at the United Nations Office at Geneva was devoted to the Year, and several international organizations devoted their meetings and conventions to it.

A variety of international events also took place, which allowed broad participation by people around the world, such as the First Earth Run and the Million Minutes of Peace campaign, which were organized with UNICEF on an international basis and carried out in countries around the world with the assistance of local organizing committees. Many international NGOs initiated projects for IYP either at their headquarters or through various local chapters, and in several countries NGOs played a key role in co-ordinating action at both the national and local levels. In the course of the Year, many organizations submitted statements and appeals to the United Nations and the Secretary-General sent or delivered 77 messages

and statements. Several national parliaments adopted declarations supporting IYP.

Cities played an important role in encouraging local action for peace, linking communities around the world with the general programme set out for the Year. A number of religious observances were oriented towards bringing representatives from various faiths together on the basis of a common commitment to peace. Academic and fine arts projects provided a basis for co-operation and interaction. Sports groups focused on the value of peaceful competition in bringing about greater international understanding. Peace education was recognized as a particularly important dimension in the promotion of peace by NGOs, cities and schools.

Several United Nations organizations and agencies, including UNESCO, UNEP, WIPO, UNICEF, IMO, FAO, UNCHS and UPU, undertook special activities for IYP, ranging from the issuing of special publications, articles, bulletins, leaflets, IYP posters and medals, the organizing of essay, drawing or painting competitions for young people, to the holding of seminars, meetings and conferences. In a joint statement, the heads of all organizations emphasized the joint responsibility of the entire United Nations system for promoting peace.⁽⁴³⁾

Emphasizing the important role of information and communication in international co-operation, the Committee on Information at its June/July 1986 session (see Chapter X of this section) expressed its intention to contribute to the Year and to promoting peace.⁽⁴⁴⁾

Events commemorating the Year took place at United Nations Headquarters in New York and United Nations offices at Geneva and Vienna. Concerts, exhibits and meetings of NGOs were organized. An official poster, a brochure entitled International Year of Peace-Xi Safeguard Peace and the Future of Humanity, a student leaflet, a series of six postage stamps and a commemorative silver medal were issued.

On 16 September, the International Day of Peace was observed, with the Secretary-General inviting Member States to join in the traditional Peace Bell ceremony at United Nations Headquarters.

To plan future work, the Secretary-General established a Panel of Experts on Preparation for Life in Peace and requested a group of staff members from various Secretariat units to identify activities for the promotion of peace.

Events and projects for the Year were financed largely from local and national funds. Some Governments designated special funds for national IYP projects, and many projects were financed by NGOs. Owing to the limited resources available, many projects were undertaken on a voluntary basis and emphasis was placed on restraint in spending. The resources available in the Trust

Fund for IYP were used for grants, information programmes, expert meetings and participation of United Nations representatives in major IYP events.

As had been decided by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽⁴⁵⁾ a second pledging conference for IYP was held in New York on 14 February 1986;⁽⁴⁶⁾ of the 55 Member States participating, 13 pledged contributions totalling \$65,800.

By the end of the Year, \$231,670 had been spent; the balance of \$234,965 was transferred to the Trust Fund for the Promotion of Peace.

Information on IYP-related activities was provided by the Secretary-General in two reports.⁽⁴⁷⁾

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

By decision 1986/115 of 7 February 1986, the Economic and Social Council declared its support for the proclamation of IYP, reaffirmed its commitment to collaborate in promoting peace during the Year and beyond, and decided to give IYP consideration throughout 1986. The decision was proposed orally by the Council President on the basis of informal consultations.

On 22 May, the Council adopted without vote resolution 1986/15.

International Year of Peace

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 40/3 of 24 October 1985, solemnly proclaimed 1986 to be the International Year of Peace as a timely impetus for initiating renewed thought and action for the promotion of peace, and an opportunity for Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and others to express in practical terms the common aspiration of all peoples for peace,

Noting the call of the General Assembly for all peoples to join with the United Nations in resolute efforts to safeguard peace and the future of humanity,

Recalling the provisions of the Proclamation of the International Year of Peace approved by the General Assembly,

Recalling Council decision 1986/115 of 7 February 1986, in which the Council reaffirmed its commitment to collaborate, within the areas of its competence, to achieve positive results in international co-operation for the promotion of peace during the International Year of Peace and beyond,

Noting resolutions and decisions on the International Year of Peace adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

1. Supports the proclamation by the General Assembly of 1986 as the International Year of Peace;

2. Welcomes the efforts of Governments to achieve the objectives of the International Year of Peace;

3. Considers that those efforts, as well as the universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, will contribute to international peace and co-operation;

4. Welcomes the activities carried out by the Secretary-General to encourage the efforts of Governments in this field;

5. Calls upon Member States, as well as organs and subsidiary bodies of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, educational, scientific, cultural and research institutions and their communication media to commemorate the International Year of Peace in the most appropriate manner, highlighting, *inter alia*, the role of the United Nations in the promotion and maintenance of international peace and security.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/15

22 May 1986 Meeting 18 Adopted without vote

9-nation draft (E/1986/L.23/Rev.1), orally revised; agenda item 1.

Sponsors: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Meeting numbers ESC 15, 16, 16.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 24 October, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 41/9.

International Year of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/16 of 16 November 1982, 38/56 of 7 December 1983, 39/10 of 8 November 1984, 40/3 of 24 October 1985 and 40/10 of 11 November 1985 on the International Year of Peace,

Recalling further that, by its resolution 40/3, the General Assembly solemnly proclaimed the year 1986 the International Year of Peace, which constituted a meaningful event in the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations,

Appreciating that the promotion of peace is the basic objective of the United Nations, and that its attainment is the common ideal of all the peoples of the world,

Appreciating also that the Proclamation of the International Year of Peace has generated an enthusiastic response on the part of the international community and provides an important impetus for increased international co-operation towards the attainment of peace,

Welcoming the governmental and non-governmental action taken for the implementation of the programme of the International Year of Peace,

Welcoming further the action taken by the Secretary-General, as well as the co-operation extended by the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council and the participation of subsidiary bodies and organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the programme of the Year, pursuant to its resolution 40/10,

Considering that the Proclamation and the programme of the International Year of Peace, as well as the numerous efforts and activities which have been stimulated within the United Nations system and in the international community as a whole, have made a concrete and substantive contribution towards understanding and dialogue between nations and peoples, and to the efforts required in 1986 and beyond to achieve the goal of genuine peace,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme of the International Year of Peace,

1. Conveys its thanks to the Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and to the international community for their efforts in the promotion of peace, and invites them to persevere in those efforts, inspired by the purposes and principles of the

Charter of the United Nations, as well as the objectives and the spirit of the International Year of Peace, and to join the United Nations in its noble purpose of ensuring that humanity reaches the threshold of the twenty-first century in the full enjoyment of a stable and lasting peace;

2. Also expresses its gratitude to the Secretary-General and the secretariat of the International Year of Peace for their valuable efforts in promoting and fulfilling the request of the General Assembly contained in resolution 40/10 by maintaining links with national co-ordinating committees, educational institutions, the mass media and others in the activities carried out during the Year;

3. Recognizes that the ideals and objectives contained in the Proclamation of the International Year of Peace will remain a valuable source for future dialogue and action to promote and achieve peace;

4. Underscores the contribution made to the programme of the International Year of Peace and to the activities carried out during the Year by non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, the mass media and others and the importance of their future co-operation with the United Nations and the United Nations system in promoting lasting peace among peoples;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to use the Trust Fund for the International Year of Peace for the promotion of peace, and to report thereon to the General Assembly;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a final report on the results of the International Year of Peace;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "International Year of Peace".

General Assembly resolution 41/9

24 October 1986 Meeting 49 Adopted without vote

46-nation draft (41/L.9/Rev.1 & Add.1); agenda item 21.

Sponsors: Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Malta, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: plenary 48, 49.

The revised text took into account amendments submitted by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Poland, the USSR and Viet Nam.⁽⁴⁸⁾

Right of peoples to peace

General Assembly request, (49) submitted a report⁽⁵⁰⁾ giving the replies of eight Member States and six specialized agencies on measures taken to implement the 1984 Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace.⁽⁵¹⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 24 October 1986, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 41/10.

Right of peoples to peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/3 of 24 October 1985 and 40/11 of 11 November 1985,

Reaffirming the strong resolve of peoples to maintain and strengthen international peace and security,

Recalling its Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace, approved on 12 November 1984,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Calls upon all States and international organizations to do their utmost to contribute to the implementation of the right of peoples to peace through the adoption of appropriate measures at both the national and international levels;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to invite States and international organizations to inform him of the measures taken or being taken for the implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace with a view to securing this right;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session an item entitled "Right of peoples to peace".

General Assembly resolution 41/10

24 October 1986 Meeting 49 104-0-33 (recorded vote)

12-nation draft (A/41/L.10 & Add.11); agenda item 21.

Sponsors: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: plenary 48, 49.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe,

Against: None,

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Zaïre.

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

The United Kingdom, speaking on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community, explained that their abstentions were based on doubts about the compatibility of the 1984 Declaration with the Charter and the value of such declaratory measures to the cause of peace. The United States said that it shared those views. Australia, also indicating its misgivings about the Declaration, asserted that it saw no need for paragraphs 4 and 5 of the resolution, particularly in view of their budgetary implications. Senegal wanted it clearly understood that, in its view, the right of peoples to peace should not take precedence over human rights.

Introducing the text on behalf of the sponsors, Mongolia noted that the Declaration continued to receive growing support from the world community; its implementation by all States would help strengthen international peace and security and help eliminate the threat of nuclear war. The Assembly should continue to consider its implementation every year or every two years.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1985, p. 123, GA res. 40/3, annex, 24 Oct. 1985.
 (2)S/17745. (3)A/41/77. (4)A/41/110. (5)A/41/238. (6)A/41/151.
 (7)A/41/570. (8)A/41/260. (9)A/41/270. (10)A/41/276. (11)A/41/232.
 (12)A/41/275. (13)A/41/283. (14)A/41/305. (15)A/41/447.
 (16)A/41/584. (17)A/41/583. (18)A/41/580. (19)A/41/601.
 (20)A/41/606. (21)A/41/661. (22)A/41/685. (23)A/41/775.
 (24)A/41/733. (25)A/41/928. (26)A/41/934. (27)A/41/956.
 (28)A/41/474 (E/1986/118). (29)A/41/846. (30)A/41/963. (31)A/41/351.
 (32)A/41/791. (33)A/41/917. (34)A/42/63. (35)A/41/129. (36)A/41/163.
 (37)A/41/266. (38)A/41/393. (39)A/41/971. (40)A/41/866.
 (41)A/41/379. (42)A/41/504 & Corr.1. (43)A/41/334. (44)A/41/21.
 (45)YUN 1985, p. 124, GA res. 40/10, 11 Nov. 1985.
 (46)A/CONF.134/SR.1. (47)A/41/586 & Add.1, A/42/487 & Corr.2
 & Add.1. (48)A/41/L.13. (49)YUN 1985, p. 125, GA res. 40/11,
 11 Nov. 1985. (50)A/41/628 & Corr.1 & Add.1 & Add.1/Corr.1
 & Add.2. (51)YUN 1984, p. 119, GA res. 39/11, annex, 12
 Nov 1984.

Chapter V

Africa

In 1986, the United Nations continued to consider a number of political issues concerning Africa, particularly the apartheid system in South Africa, possible ways to abolish it and South Africa's aggression against neighbouring States.

The question of apartheid was discussed by the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Committee on colonial countries), the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Transnational Corporations.

Eight resolutions on various aspects of the apartheid policies of South Africa were adopted by the General Assembly, while the Security Council adopted two resolutions, one by which it condemned South African attacks on States in southern Africa and the other in which the Council strengthened its arms embargo against South Africa. The Council, in a statement issued on the tenth anniversary of the killings of African people at Soweto, near Johannesburg, condemned the repressive measures which perpetuated the apartheid system and the recent imposition by South Africa of a nation-wide state of emergency.

Complaints of South African aggression against Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe and a border dispute between Lesotho and South Africa were considered by the Council. In May, due to the negative vote of a permanent member, the Council did not adopt a draft resolution by which it would have imposed selective economic and other sanctions on South Africa.

A dispute between Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya remained before the Council; the Organization of African Unity (OAU) continued its efforts to settle a conflict among diverse forces and achieve national reconciliation in Chad.

The sovereignty of the Comoros over the Indian Ocean island of Mayotte was reaffirmed by the Assembly. In addition, it called on Member States to intensify their support of the recommendations of the Second (1984) International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa and appealed for contributions to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

At a special session on the critical economic situation in Africa (New York, 27 May-1 June),

the Assembly adopted a Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (see ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS, Chapter III).

In addition, activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia continued to be surveyed by the Economic and Social Council.

South Africa and apartheid

Only the total elimination of apartheid would restore peace to South Africa and to southern Africa as a whole, the Secretary-General said (see p. 9). The General Assembly and the Security Council had on many occasions advocated practical measures to speed up the dismantling of apartheid, but progress had been much too slow and restricted. The United Nations and its Member States needed to intensify the pressure for peaceful change and to exert every possible influence to persuade South Africa that time was running out for a negotiated settlement.

In November, the Assembly, as it had for many years, adopted a series of resolutions in 1986 on the apartheid policies of South Africa.

Condemning the policies and practices of the apartheid system in South Africa, the Assembly called for the lifting of the state of emergency, the withdrawal of troops from black townships, the halting of executions of freedom fighters, the release of all political prisoners, the abrogation of bans on political organizations and the cessation of military, political and economic action by South Africa to destabilize independent African countries (resolution 41/35 A). It urged that the Security Council strengthen its arms embargo and adopt comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against South Africa (41/35 B), and, requesting States to broaden the scope of the oil embargo against South Africa, it set up an intergovernmental group to monitor oil supplies (41/35 F).

As part of the campaign for concerted international action to eliminate apartheid, the Assembly appealed to all States to consider measures to cease further investment in South Africa, to end support for trade with it, to prohibit the sale of kruggerand and other coins from South Africa, and to

cease military, police or intelligence co-operation and nuclear collaboration with South Africa (41/35 H). The Assembly also demanded that Israel terminate its collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the economic, military and nuclear areas (41/35 C).

In the remaining resolutions of the series, the Assembly expressed satisfaction that a significant number of States had signed and ratified the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, which opened for signature in May (41/35 E), and requested Governments and organizations to make voluntary contributions to projects of the Special Committee against Apartheid (41/35 D) and to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (41/35 G).

With regard to the adverse consequences for human rights of political, military, economic and other assistance to South Africa, the Assembly condemned the collaboration of certain Western States, Israel and other States, as well as transnational corporations (TNCs) and other organizations (41/95).

Action on apartheid was taken by the Security Council on three occasions during the year. In February, it condemned South Africa for its threats to perpetrate acts of aggression against the front-line and other States in southern Africa, and demanded the eradication of apartheid as a step towards establishing a non-racial democratic society in South Africa (resolution 581(1986)). In June, the Council President made a statement on behalf of the Council in observance of the 1976 Soweto massacre, reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle by the oppressed people of South Africa against apartheid. In November, the Council urged States to prohibit the export of all items believed destined for the military or police forces of South Africa and requested them to refrain from co-operation with South Africa that might contribute to its manufacture of nuclear weapons (591(1986)).

A World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, to assist the South African people in eliminating apartheid and to secure the independence of Namibia, was held in Paris in June.

Public hearings that had been held during 1985 on the activities of TNCs in South Africa and Namibia were followed up by the Economic and Social Council. In May, the Council adopted a resolution (1986/1) endorsing the recommendations of the 11-member panel that conducted the hearings and requesting the Secretary-General to ensure that they were implemented. The Council also welcomed the steps taken by certain home countries of TNCs to restrict further investments in and bank loans to South Africa.

By another resolution (1986/22), the Council urged Member States and United Nations organizations to give particular attention to the

education, health, vocational training and employment opportunities of women and children under apartheid.

General aspects

Activities of the Committee against Apartheid. The Special Committee against Apartheid, in its annual report to the General Assembly and the Security Council adopted unanimously on 15 September 1986,⁽¹⁾ reviewed its work and developments in South Africa and made recommendations for further action. The report covered the 12-month period beginning in October 1985; October-December 1986 was covered by its 1987 report.⁽²⁾ A summary of the findings in those reports follows; additional information is provided elsewhere in this chapter.

During the year, the Committee repeatedly drew international attention to South Africa's aggression against other African States, continued to campaign for the release of all political prisoners in South Africa, sponsored meetings and consulted with governmental leaders and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to mobilize action against apartheid, emphasized the need for assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and the South African liberation movements recognized by OAU, and held a special meeting marking the opening for signature of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, adopted by the General Assembly in 1985;⁽³⁾ as at 31 December 1986,⁽⁴⁾ 68 States had signed the Convention and 8 States had ratified it.

The situation in South Africa was marked by an unparalleled campaign of terror, with death squads, secret assassins and arsonists used to eliminate opponents of apartheid, the Committee stated. The South African Government had twice imposed emergency measures, giving sweeping powers to its security forces. As part of the second state of emergency imposed nation-wide on 12 June 1986—a partial state of emergency had existed from 21 July 1985 to 6 March 1986—a series of press curbs had been introduced. The news media were banned from areas of unrest and could not publish the names of political detainees, give live television transmissions out of the country or publish information on the actions of security forces. Curfews were imposed in 24 areas. It was estimated that from 12 June to 29 August, 12,000 to 16,000 opponents of apartheid, including church and trade union leaders, journalists, youth and student leaders, women and leaders of community organizations, had been detained without trial and about 250 people killed.

Despite a declaration by South Africa on 31 January 1986 that apartheid was outdated, the régime continued to maintain the Population

Registration Act, the Group Areas Act, the "homelands" policy, "bantu education" and segregated health and other public facilities. Under cover of the emergency, the basic laws of apartheid were being enforced. In 1986, for instance, about 64,000 Africans were forcibly removed, compared with 40,000 in 1985; nearly 100,000 Africans were arrested for trespassing in 1986; and most residents of the "independent homelands" continued to be deprived of their South African citizenship. The removal of African communities was being achieved by a combination of intimidation, political disorganization, coercion and vigilante action.

Popular resistance against apartheid, meanwhile, had become wider in scope and better co-ordinated. According to the South African authorities, 42 policemen had been killed and 52 seriously injured in 1986; 199 so-called acts of terrorism had been carried out, compared with 86 in 1985. New civic, youth and student groups had been formed, and school, rent, bus and consumer boycotts had compelled white businessmen and local authorities to negotiate with militant local groups in the townships. Black workers had strengthened their unions, and millions had stayed away from work on the anniversaries of important days. The stay-away on 16 June, Soweto Day, was even larger than the general strike on 1 May, when an estimated 1.5 million blacks stayed away from work. In 1986, there were 793 strikes involving 424,135 black workers. Although many of the strikes lasted less than a week, those lasting more than a month showed an increase over past years.

The Committee recommended, among other things, that the General Assembly endorse the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa (see p. 123); urge the Western Powers that continued to oppose sanctions against South Africa-especially the United States and the United Kingdom-to reassess their positions; recognize that the policy of "constructive engagement", which the United States defined as the active promotion of dialogue and co-operation among the States of southern Africa, had not contributed to the abolition of apartheid; condemn actions by South Africa to destabilize independent States in southern Africa; call on those States that had not done so to end military collaboration with South Africa; affirm the need for the Security Council to adopt a mandatory oil embargo against South Africa; encourage campaigns for divestment from South Africa, as well as consumer, sports, cultural and other boycotts; reaffirm the legitimacy of the struggle by the people of South Africa to eliminate apartheid and establish a non-racial democratic State; and appeal for greater support in that struggle to be given to the African National Congress of South

Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC).

A special report⁽⁵⁾ on the relations between Israel and South Africa was issued by the Committee as an addendum to its annual report (see p. 142).

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. On 28 February, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a number of resolutions on the question of apartheid. By one,⁽⁶⁾ it rejected any manoeuvres by South Africa to avoid the abolition of apartheid through so-called reform measures, and condemned South Africa for its indiscriminate use of force against unarmed demonstrators, torture of political opponents and incarceration of minors. By another,⁽⁷⁾ it reaffirmed the right of the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia to self-determination, independence and enjoyment of the natural resources of their territories, and condemned the increased assistance rendered by the major Western countries and Israel to South Africa in the political, economic, financial and particularly the military area.

Communications. During 1986, the Secretary-General received numerous communications in regard to the apartheid policies of South Africa.

On 15 May,⁽⁸⁾ India transmitted the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries (New Delhi, 16-19 April). In a Political Declaration, the Ministers condemned South Africa's apartheid policies and its barbarous acts of oppression, repression and discrimination, including the imposition of the death sentence on several South African opponents of apartheid. The Ministers urged South Africa to take heed of the international demands for the abolition of apartheid, appealed for greater moral, political and material support for ANC and PAC and the imposition of comprehensive, mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa, and welcomed the growing anti-apartheid movement in Western Europe, North America and the South Pacific.

Similar statements were contained in the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, Zimbabwe, 1-6 September) and in the final communique of the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the 1986 session of the General Assembly (New York, 2 October), forwarded by Zimbabwe on 30 September⁽⁹⁾ and on 9 October,⁽¹⁰⁾ respectively.

Other letters included: the joint communique of a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the front-line States and those of the European Community (EC) (Lusaka, Zambia, 3 and 4 February), transmitted by the Netherlands and Zambia on

6 February;(11) the Declaration of the International Conference in Solidarity with Peoples under Racial Discrimination (Tripoli, 23-27 November 1985), forwarded by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 19 February 1986;(12) a statement adopted at the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Countries Having French as a Common Language (Paris, 17-19 February), conveyed by France on 20 February;(13) the final communiqué and resolutions of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Fez, 6-10 January), transmitted by Morocco on 5 May;(14) the declaration of a conference of the live African countries whose official language was Portuguese (Luanda, 28-30 April), conveyed by Angola on 12 May;(15) a 13 June statement by the Prime Minister of Malaysia issued at the conclusion of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group's peace initiatives in South Africa, transmitted by Malaysia on 17 June;(16) and the declaration of the Foreign Ministers of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Manila, 23 June), forwarded by the Philippines on 24 June.(17)

Also received were the declaration and resolutions of the International Seminar on the Struggle for Peace and Progress (Addis Ababa, 7-9 June), transmitted by Ethiopia on 25 June;(18) a statement adopted by the European Council (The Hague, 27 June), forwarded by the Netherlands on behalf of the 12 EC member States on 30 June;(19) the Declaration on Southern Africa of the Seventh Meeting of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community (Georgetown, 3 July), conveyed by Guyana on 8 July; a communiqué issued by the front-line heads of State and Government (Luanda, 21 August), transmitted by Zambia on 2 September;(21) a statement by the Foreign Ministers of the EC members issued on 16 September and forwarded by the United Kingdom on 18 September;(23) the final communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (New York, 2 October), transmitted by Morocco on 21 October;(23) the communiqué of the Twelfth Regular Meeting of the Latin American Council (Lima, 16 and 17 October), conveyed by Peru on 21 October;(24) and a statement issued by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London on 19 December, forwarded that day by the United Kingdom.(25)

Conference on sanctions against South Africa

The World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, organized by the United Nations in co-operation with OAU and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries pursuant to a 1985 General Assembly resolution,(26) was held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986.(27) The Conference was

attended by representatives of 131 States as well as of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, national liberation movements, intergovernmental organizations, international, regional and national NGOs and individuals (for list of participating States and officers, see APPENDIX III). It was preceded by an International Seminar on the United Nations Arms Embargo against South Africa (see p. 134) and a United Nations Seminar on Oil Embargo against South Africa (see p. 136), as preparatory meetings to the Conference.

The Conference aimed at assisting the South African people in eliminating apartheid, securing the independence of Namibia and restoring peace in the region. It condemned any attempt to interpret the current conflict in southern Africa as an East-West conflict and concluded that the most effective means to end apartheid was to enforce comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. It devoted eight plenary meetings to general debate. A Commission of the Whole, established by the Conference, held six meetings, reviewing developments in southern Africa, and on 19 June submitted a report in which it discussed comprehensive mandatory sanctions, nuclear collaboration with South Africa, arms and oil embargoes, mercenaries, sporting, cultural and academic boycotts, investment, South Africa's foreign debt and South African exports. The Commission's report was annexed to that of the Conference.

On 20 June, the Conference took note of the Commission's report and adopted a Declaration by acclamation. The Conference called for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. It recommended that the mandatory arms embargo instituted by the Security Council in 1977(28) be reinforced by calling on all States to end military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa, to cease the sale of computers, radar and other electronic equipment to South Africa, to terminate investments in corporations manufacturing military equipment in South Africa, and to discourage or prevent enlistment of their nationals in the South African military forces.

Other sanctions proposed by the Conference included: an oil embargo, an embargo on investments in and financial loans to South Africa, an end to the promotion of trade with South Africa, prohibition of the sale of krugerrand, prohibition of imports from South Africa, adoption of measures to comply with Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in 1974,(29) termination of visa-free entry privileges to South Africa and of air and shipping links, and cessation of academic, cultural, scien-

tific and sports relations. Particularly stressed was the need for an embargo on the import of uranium and other products from Namibia in accordance with Decree No. 1.

On 25 June,(30) the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid transmitted the text of the Declaration to the Secretary-General.

The President of the Security Council sent a message on 16 June(31) to the World Conference, in which he recalled that the Council had repeatedly condemned apartheid and reaffirmed that it was a crime incompatible with the rights of man.

Other messages of support were received from Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Togo, the USSR, Yugoslavia and Zaire; from the International Union of Students and the Senegalese United Nations Association; and from United States Senator Edward M. Kennedy and Congressmen Ronald V. Dellums and William Grey of the United States House of Representatives.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly adopted eight resolutions on 10 November 1986 on the apartheid policies of South Africa. Two of them-41/35 B on sanctions and 41/35 H on international action-dealt with the broader aspects of apartheid. Both were adopted by recorded vote.

Comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 40/64 A of 10 December 1985,

Recalling its relevant resolutions and those of the Security Council calling for concerted international action to force the racist regime of South Africa to start eliminating apartheid,

Reaffirming that apartheid is a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security, and that the United Nations has a primary responsibility to assist in efforts to eliminate it without further delay,

Reaffirming its support to the struggle of the people of South Africa for the exercise of their right to self-determination and for the establishment of a democratic, united and non-racial South Africa,

Gravely concerned at the intransigence of the apartheid régime and its escalation of violence against the oppressed people of South Africa, its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its acts of aggression, internal and external state terrorism, and destabilization through political subversion and economic blackmail against independent African States,

Noting that continued political, economic, military, cultural and other forms of collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa bolster the regime in its attempt to break its international isolation, thus encourag-

ing it to persist in its defiance of world public opinion and to escalate its repression, aggression and destabilization,

Reaffirming its conviction that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations is the most appropriate, effective and peaceful means by which the international community can aid the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa, and by which the United Nations will discharge its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Deploping the fact that certain Western permanent members of the Security Council have prevented the Council from adopting comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter,

Expressing its grave concern at the continued violation of the mandatory arms embargo adopted by the Security Council in its resolution 418(1977) of 4 November 1977 as well as the nuclear collaboration by certain Western States and Israel with the racist régime of South Africa,

Welcoming action taken by legislative bodies, municipalities and other government institutions as well as universities, churches, labour unions, and student and women's groups to promote divestment from corporations and financial institutions that are collaborating with South Africa,

1. Endorses the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa;

2. Strongly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its brutal repression and violence against the oppressed people of South Africa, its illegal occupation of Namibia and its repeated acts of aggression, state terrorism and destabilization through political subversion and economic blackmail against independent African States;

3. Condemns the policy of "constructive engagement" and similar policies of appeasement that have ignored the reign of terror by the racist régime and encouraged its illegal occupation of Namibia and aggression against independent African States;

4. Condemns the activities of those transnational corporations and financial institutions that have continued to collaborate with South Africa;

5. Calls upon the Security Council urgently to take action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations with a view to applying comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa and urges the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and others that are opposed to the application of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions to reassess their position and facilitate the application of those sanctions by the Security Council;

6. Urges the Security Council to adopt measures to strengthen the mandatory arms embargo adopted by its resolution 418(1977), in accordance with the relevant recommendations contained in the Final Declaration of the International Seminar on the United Nations Arms Embargo against South Africa, held in London from 28 to 30 May 1986;

7. Requests all States that have not yet done so, pending action by the Security Council, urgently to adopt

legislative and other comparable measures to ensure the total isolation of South Africa;

8. Calls upon Member States to exclude the South African regime from all organizations within the United Nations system where this has not already been done;

9. Calls once again upon the International Monetary Fund urgently to terminate credit and other assistance to the racist regime of South Africa;

10. Further calls upon all organizations within the United Nations system to ensure the total isolation of South Africa and of transnational corporations, banks, financial and other institutions that are collaborating with South Africa;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure compliance by the United Nations system with paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 40/64 A;

12. Requests the Secretary-General, bearing in mind paragraph 15 of resolution 40/64 A, to undertake a study on the relationship of various specialized agencies, bodies and organizations of the United Nations system with banks and financial institutions that conduct business in or with entities in South Africa.

General Assembly resolution 41/35 B

10 November 1986 Meeting 64 126-16-13 (recorded vote)

38-nation draft (A/41/L.25 & Corr.1 & Add.1); agenda item 33.

Sponsors Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/41/810; S-G, A/C.5/41/32.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 2.9-11; 5th Committee 23; plenary 58-64.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Japan, Lesotho, New Zealand, Samoa, Swaziland, Sweden.

Concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the aggravation of the situation in South Africa caused by the policy of apartheid, and lately in particular by the reimposition of the state of emergency and its extension nation-wide,

Convinced that the root-cause of the crisis in southern Africa is the policy of apartheid,

Noting with grave concern that in order to perpetuate apartheid in South Africa the authorities there have in-

creasingly committed acts of aggression and breaches of the peace,

Convinced that only the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment of majority rule on the basis of the free and fair exercise of universal adult suffrage can lead to a peaceful and lasting solution in South Africa,

Noting that the so-called reforms in South Africa have the effect of further entrenching the apartheid system and further dividing the people of South Africa,

Recognizing that the policy of bantustanization deprives the majority of the people of their citizenship and makes them foreigners in their own country,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to take all necessary action for the eradication of apartheid, and, in particular, the need for increased and effective pressure on the South African authorities as a peaceful means of achieving the abolition of apartheid,

Encouraged, in this context, by the growing international consensus, as demonstrated by the adoption of Security Council resolution 569(1985) of 26 July 1985, and the increase in and expansion of national, regional and intergovernmental measures to this end,

Taking note of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,

Convinced of the vital importance of the strict observance of Security Council resolution 418(1977) of 4 November 1977, by which the Council instituted a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, and Security Council resolution 558(1984) of 13 December 1984 concerning the import of arms, ammunition and military vehicles produced in South Africa, and of the need to make these embargoes fully effective,

Commending the national policies not to sell and export oil to South Africa,

Considering that measures to ensure effective and scrupulous implementation of such embargoes through international co-operation are essential and urgent,

Noting with deep concern that, through a combination of military and economic pressures, in violation of international law, the authorities of South Africa have increasingly resorted to economic reprisals and aggression against, and destabilization of, the neighbouring States,

Considering that contacts between apartheid South Africa and the front-line and other neighbouring States, necessitated by geography, colonial legacy and other reasons, should not be used by other States as a pretext for legitimizing the apartheid system or justifying attempts to break the international isolation of that system,

Convinced that the existence of apartheid will continue to lead to ever-increasing resistance by the oppressed people, by all possible means, and increased tension and conflict that will have far-reaching consequences for southern Africa and the world,

Convinced that policies of collaboration with the apartheid regime, instead of respect for the legitimate aspirations of the genuine representatives of the great majority of the people, will encourage its repression and aggression against neighbouring States and its defiance of the United Nations,

Expressing its full support for the legitimate aspiration of African States and peoples, and of the Organization of African Unity, for the total liberation of the continent of Africa from colonialism and racism,

1. Strongly condemns the policy of apartheid which deprives the majority of the South African population

of their citizenship, fundamental freedoms and human rights;

2. Strongly condemns the South African authorities for the killings, arbitrary mass arrests and the detention of members of mass organizations as well as individuals, the overwhelming majority of whom belong to the majority population, for opposing the apartheid system and the state of emergency;

3. Further condemns the open and the covert aggressive actions, which South Africa has increasingly carried out for the destabilization of neighbouring States, as well as those aimed against refugees from South Africa and Namibia;

4. Demands that the authorities of South Africa:

(a) Release immediately and unconditionally Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, detainees and detainees;

(b) Immediately lift the state of emergency;

(c) Abrogate discriminatory laws and lift bans on all organizations and individuals, as well as end restrictions on and censorship of news media;

(d) Grant freedom of association and full trade union rights to all workers of South Africa;

(e) Initiate without pre-conditions a political dialogue with genuine leaders of the majority population with a view to eradicating apartheid without delay and establishing a representative government;

(f) Eradicate the bantustan structures;

(g) Immediately withdraw all their troops from southern Angola and end the destabilization of front-line and other States;

5. Urges the Security Council to consider without delay the adoption of effective mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

6. Further urges the Security Council to take steps for the strict implementation of the mandatory arms embargo instituted by it in resolution 418(1977) and of the arms embargo requested in its resolution 558(1984) and, within the context of the relevant resolutions, to secure an end to military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa and the import of military equipment or supplies from South Africa;

7. Appeals to all States that have not yet done so, pending mandatory sanctions by the Security Council, to consider national legislative or other appropriate measures to increase the pressure on the apartheid régime of South Africa, such as:

(a) Cessation of further investment in, and financial loans to South Africa.

(b) An end to all promotion of and support for trade with South Africa.

(c) Prohibition of the sale of krugerrand and all other coins minted in South Africa;

(d) Cessation of all forms of military, police or intelligence co-operation with the authorities of South Africa, in particular the sale of computer equipment;

(e) An end to nuclear collaboration with South Africa;

(f) Cessation of export and sale of oil to South Africa;

8. Appeals to all States, organizations and institutions recognizing the pressing need, existing and potential, of South Africa's neighbouring States for economic assistance:

(a) To increase assistance to the front-line States and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference in order to increase their economic strength and independence from South Africa;

(b) To increase humanitarian, legal, educational and other such assistance and support to the victims of apartheid, to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and to all those struggling against apartheid and for a non-racial, democratic society in South Africa;

9. Appeals to all Governments and organizations to take appropriate action for the cessation of all academic, cultural, scientific and sports relations that would support the apartheid régime of South Africa, as well as relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on apartheid,

10. Commends those States that have already adopted voluntary measures against the apartheid régime of South Africa in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/64 I of 10 December 1985 and invites those that have not yet done so to follow their example;

11. Reaffirm the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the total eradication of apartheid and for the establishment of a non-racial, democratic society in which all the people, irrespective of race, colour or creed, enjoy fundamental freedoms and human rights;

12. Pays tribute to and expresses solidarity with organizations and individuals struggling against apartheid and for a non-racial, democratic society in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/35 H

10 November 1986 Meeting 64 149-2-5 (recorded vote)

26-nation draft(A/41/L.31 & Add.1); agenda item 33.

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

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 2. 9-11; plenary 58-64.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: United Kingdom, United States,

Abstaining: Côte d'Ivoire, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Lesotho,^a Malawi.

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

The other resolutions in the series on apartheid dealt with the situation in South Africa and assistance to liberation movements (41/35 A), relations between Israel and South Africa

(41/35 C), the programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid (41/35 D), the status of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports (41/35 E), an oil embargo against South Africa (41/35 F) and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (41/35 G).

Before the voting on the draft resolutions, a vote was taken on a proposal by the United States that apartheid was an important question under Article 18, paragraph 2, of the United Nations Charter, requiring that the draft resolutions be decided by a two-thirds majority rather than by a simple majority. The proposal was rejected by a recorded vote of 113 to 20, with 21 abstentions.

With regard to resolution 41/35 B, the General Assembly decided by a recorded vote of 83 to 44, with 21 abstentions, to retain the words "and Israel" in the ninth preambular paragraph. The Assembly also retained by a recorded vote of 73 to 50, with 23 abstentions, the words "of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and others" in paragraph 5.

Several countries explained their votes on the question of sanctions. Botswana stated that it lacked the capacity to impose sanctions or take part in an oil embargo against South Africa and would therefore abstain on those resolutions, while Lesotho pointed out that it was completely surrounded by South Africa, depended on it for imports, exports and employment, and would consequently abstain from supporting sanctions.

Sweden, speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), declared that they felt apartheid constituted a serious threat to international peace and security and that the Security Council should adopt effective, mandatory sanctions against South Africa to achieve the peaceful abolition of apartheid. Mandatory sanctions adopted by the Council would be the most effective instrument to that end; pending such sanctions, the Nordic countries had adopted unilateral measures against apartheid.

Voting against mandatory sanctions, the Federal Republic of Germany expressed the view that they were not an appropriate means of resolving the apartheid problem. Ireland had doubts about the wisdom of applying comprehensive sanctions at the current juncture, believing that the right policy was steady pressure for change through selective, graduated and mandatory sanctions, and Italy was convinced that effective, restrictive measures had to be based on consensus and that the goal should be to encourage such a consensus. The Netherlands feared that comprehensive sanctions would increase existing tensions, ruin South Africa economically, inflicting intolerable suffering on its people, and eliminate the chances for peaceful change. The United States declared that Govern-

ments should remain free to adopt the policies they deemed most effective for leading South Africa towards democratic government.

A number of Member States discussed their votes on the resolutions in general. Sweden, again speaking for the Nordic countries, said they agreed with the main thrust of the resolutions, but that some of them raised difficulties. First, the Nordic countries considered universality a basic principle and therefore could not accept paragraph 8 of resolution 41/35 B which called for the exclusion of South Africa from all United Nations organizations. Second, the need for peaceful solutions to conflicts was a fundamental principle of the United Nations; consequently, endorsement of armed struggle was unacceptable. Third, the Nordic countries deplored the practice of singling out individual countries or groups of countries as responsible for South African policies. Fourth, certain parts of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports encroached upon the constitutional freedoms of Nordic citizens and private organizations. Fifth, only the Security Council could adopt decisions binding on Member States.

Other countries also opposed endorsement of armed struggle. New Zealand held that firmer international action to facilitate negotiation between the parties in South Africa was needed, and the United Kingdom stressed that the EC countries remained convinced that peaceful change was possible in South Africa. Austria and Italy also held that view.

Among the States that opposed name-calling and arbitrary criticism of certain countries were Canada, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The principle of universality was violated by calls for the exclusion of South Africa from United Nations organizations, according to Ireland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The United States emphasized that exclusion would harm the oppressed majority of South Africa as much as the ruling class.

Belgium, Canada, France, Malawi, the Netherlands and the United States felt that they could not support the call for an oil embargo.

The International Convention against Apartheid in Sports was found by Canada, France, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands and the United States to be incompatible with their constitutions or law. The United Kingdom, speaking for the EC member States, noted that sports in their countries were organized at private initiative.

With regard to resolution 41/35 H, Belgium, Canada, France, Japan and Portugal voted in favour, but noted that they had reservations about some of its provisions. Canada said it had already implemented the measures to increase pressure on South Africa, as listed in paragraph 7.

France pointed out that those measures were not necessarily the measures it might choose.

In accordance with an Assembly decision that organizations and individuals having a special interest in the item on apartheid would, at their request, be heard by the Special Political Committee, the Committee, on 22 October, heard statements by representatives of nine organizations.

On 5 November, by decision 41/412, the Assembly took note of the Committee's report.(32)

Other international action to eliminate apartheid

The Special Committee against Apartheid, in its annual report to the Assembly,(1) concluded that the international community had accelerated its efforts to bring pressure on South Africa and those collaborating with it.

Members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, OAU, the socialist States, the Commonwealth, the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Nordic States and other countries had undertaken measures aimed at isolating South Africa. The anti-apartheid movement—a grass-roots movement sustained by people in all walks of life—expanded its activities, not least in the major Western countries, particularly the United States, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, which had the closest political and economic relations with South Africa.

The Special Committee denounced the misrepresentation of the struggle for freedom in South Africa and Namibia as terrorist activities and condemned any attempt to interpret the conflict in southern Africa as an East-West conflict.

Several meetings were sponsored by the Special Committee to mobilize action against apartheid. They included an International Seminar on the United Nations Arms Embargo against South Africa (see p. 134) and a United Nations Seminar on Oil Embargo against South Africa (see p. 136). On 27 June, the Special Committee held hearings on the situation in South Africa and student anti-apartheid action in the United States. The hearings focused on student strategies to increase general awareness of apartheid and to achieve divestment from South Africa; representatives of 29 universities and the national liberation movements of South Africa made statements.

The Chairman of the Special Committee carried out missions to discuss international action with governmental leaders. On 19 February, in Spain, the Chairman consulted with King Juan Carlos, who condemned apartheid as intolerable, and on 25 February, in Portugal, with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who reaf-

firmed his Government's opposition to apartheid. During a visit to Sweden to address an anti-apartheid event at the Swedish People's Parliament on 21 February, the Chairman exchanged views with the Foreign Minister on, among other things, Afro-Nordic co-operation and a 1985 Assembly resolution on public information and public action against apartheid.(33) In April, he visited the United Kingdom, conferring with members of Parliament, the Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and the Chairman of Barclays Bank; the latter stated that Barclays Bank would not commit new money to South Africa or be party to any formal debt rescheduling until apartheid ended. The Chairman of the Special Committee also held talks with the Minister for External Affairs of France in June and with Government officials of Pakistan and Nepal in November.

On behalf of the Special Committee, the Chairman issued statements and sent messages to Governments, organizations, universities, anti-apartheid groups and other institutions as well as individuals. In a 24 February statement, the Chairman condemned an agreement between South Africa and its creditor banks to ease South Africa's debt crisis as indirect support of its policies. In April, he sent letters to the chief executive officers of the following banks in the United States: Citibank, J. P. Morgan, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Bank of America, Irving Trust, Chase Manhattan, Chemical Bank, Bank of Boston, Mellon Bank, Bankers Trust and Wells Fargo, urging them not to make further loans to South Africa. On 7 August, the Chairman welcomed the sanctions package adopted against South Africa by the heads of Government of Australia, the Bahamas, Canada, India, Zambia and Zimbabwe at a Commonwealth meeting (London, 4 August). On 31 July, the Acting Chairman expressed dismay that the United States Administration had recently agreed to increase textile imports from South Africa. He stated his satisfaction on 28 August with a measure adopted by the California State Legislature on divestment of state funds from companies doing business in South Africa (see below).

In further developments during the year, the European Economic Community (EEC) banned new investments in, and the importation of iron, steel and gold coins from, South Africa.(2) A ban on coal imports was not adopted because of the opposition of the Federal Republic of Germany and Portugal, which claimed that it would cause massive unemployment in South Africa. The European Parliament in October called on the EEC ministers to ban new bank loans and other loans to South Africa, imports of coal, uranium, gold, diamonds, textiles and agricultural products,

purchases from companies owned by South Africa and exports of computers and oil. The United States Congress adopted the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act, banning new investments, except in firms owned by black South Africans, prohibiting new bank loans, banning coal, iron, steel, textile, uranium and agricultural imports, prohibiting United States companies from claiming credits on their United States corporate income tax for taxes paid to South Africa, and revoking landing rights for South African Airways.

At the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, 1-6 September), the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund (AFRICA Fund) was established. The Fund was intended to assist the front-line States to cope with problems arising in the event of sanctions against or by South Africa.

Relations with South Africa

In 1986, the General Assembly, the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Commission on Human Rights and the Committee on colonial countries continued to urge that all States terminate their relations with South Africa.

Activities of the Committee against Apartheid. The Special Committee continued to monitor the implementation of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on apartheid and to promote the international campaign against apartheid.

Several Governments took punitive measures against South Africa in 1986. In January, a new law went into effect in Finland, making almost all links between Finland and South Africa illegal. In the same month, Norway adopted measures prohibiting the importation of fresh and processed South African fruits and vegetables and requiring shipowners to report to the Government all calls made to South African ports by Norwegian tankers. Denmark put into effect new anti-apartheid measures on 15 June, and the Foreign Ministers of the Nordic countries agreed at a meeting in Copenhagen, on 13 and 14 August that their countries would redouble their efforts to eradicate the apartheid system.

The Eminent Persons Group, established by the Commonwealth Summit in 1985, visited South Africa in March and May 1986 and held meetings with South African officials and black leaders, including Nelson Mandela; the Group proposed that negotiations take place between South African and black leaders following the release of Mr. Mandela and others. At a mini-summit meeting (London, August), the Commonwealth, with the exception of the United Kingdom, adopted a number of measures against South Africa.

Though the United States Administration was reluctant to take decisive action against South Africa, pressure was increasing from the Congress and in particular from the public for the Administration to reconsider its policy. Opposition to apartheid had centred in Congress around economic sanctions, while the public had focused its attention on the divestment campaign. At least 19 states, 68 cities and 119 universities had restricted the investment of public funds or the purchase of goods from corporations with investments in South Africa. In a major divestment move, the California State Senate passed legislation on 25 August requiring state pension and university funds to sell more than \$11 billion worth of securities in companies doing business with South Africa.

Anti-apartheid groups in North America and Western Europe assisted in revealing violations of the arms embargo, contributed to the consumer boycott campaign, spearheaded the divestment campaign and helped to strengthen the cultural and sports boycott. For example, the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, which had headquarters in Norway, monitored infringements of the arms embargo and reported them to the United Nations. The Shipping Research Bureau of the Netherlands monitored the tankers transporting oil to South Africa. The British Anti-Apartheid Movement and the National Students' Union of the United Kingdom campaigned against Barclays Bank, which announced in November that it had sold its 40.4 per cent share in its South African subsidiary to the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa.

A campaign to force the Shell Oil Company to withdraw from South Africa was launched in Western countries and endorsed by anti-apartheid groups in South Africa. In addition, concerned stockholders in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States had been pressing through special shareholders' meetings for discussion of Shell's withdrawal from South Africa.

The number of prominent entertainers, actors and others who visited South Africa had declined. However, pianists and singers from Brazil, Chile, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, New Zealand, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States participated in the International Music Competition and the Third International Pianoforte Competition at Pretoria, South Africa, in January 1986.

Action by the Council for Namibia. The Council for Namibia⁽³⁴⁾ organized an International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia (Vienna, 7-11 July) (see TRUSTEESHIP AND DECOLONIZATION, Chapter III), which adopted a Declaration and Programme

of Action appealing to the United Kingdom and the United States to reconsider their opposition to comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against South Africa. The Conference called on all States to oppose the attempts by the United States and South Africa to link the implementation of the United Nations plan for a settlement of the Namibian question to irrelevant issues.

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. On 28 February,⁽⁶⁾ the Commission on Human Rights urged all States that had not done so to cease any form of collaboration with or assistance to South Africa.

The Commission, on the same date,⁽⁷⁾ condemned the increased assistance rendered by the major Western countries and Israel to South Africa in the political, economic, financial and particularly the military field. It also condemned the continuing nuclear collaboration of certain Western States, Israel and other States with South Africa and urged them to cease supplying South Africa with nuclear equipment and technology. It called again on all Governments to take steps to ensure that trading, manufacturing and investing activities by their nationals in South Africa were stopped.

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. On 11 August,⁽³⁵⁾ the Committee on colonial countries condemned the collaboration of certain Western and other countries as well as TNCs that continued to make new investments in South Africa, and called on all States to terminate their collaboration with South Africa in the political, diplomatic, economic, trade, military and nuclear areas. On the same date,⁽³⁶⁾ the Committee declared that the acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by South Africa constituted a further effort to intimidate independent States in the region, and called on all States to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increased its nuclear capability.

The Committee, on 15 August,⁽³⁷⁾ requested all specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system to withhold financial, economic, technical and any other assistance from South Africa.

Related resolutions: GA 41/35 A-C, F and H, 41/39 A and B, 41/55 B; ESC 1986/1, 1986/22.

Communications. During 1986, several countries transmitted communications to the Secretary-General regarding their relations with South Africa.

On 26 February,⁽³⁸⁾ the Netherlands transmitted on behalf of the 12 EC member States a joint statement issued on 25 February, expressing their concern about the lack of progress towards the abolition of apartheid. They concluded that reforms proposed by South Africa fell short of the far-

reaching measures required to abolish apartheid, and stressed the need for a national dialogue with South Africans excluded from the current government structure, the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners, the lifting of the ban on ANC and other political parties and termination of the state of emergency.

Saudi Arabia, in a statement annexed to a 22 July letter,⁽³⁹⁾ reiterated its condemnation of the repressive measures taken by the authorities in South Africa to preserve apartheid and reaffirmed its support for the African peoples and States defending the rights of the people of South Africa and Namibia.

Zambia declared on 23 July⁽⁴⁰⁾ that it was disappointed in a policy statement on South Africa made the day before by the President of the United States. Fearing that the statement's emphasis on East-West rivalries and its negative characterization of liberation movements would embolden South Africa's intransigence, Zambia called on the United States to reconsider its policy, especially its rejection of economic sanctions.

On 19 September⁽⁴¹⁾ Japan stated that until South Africa demonstrated its intention to abolish apartheid it would prohibit the import of South African iron and steel, suspend the issuance of tourist visas for South African nationals, suspend air links with South Africa and prohibit the use of South African Airways by Japanese government officials. Previously, Japan had acted to keep its relations with South Africa at the consular level, restricted investment and financing, limited sporting, cultural and educational exchanges, prohibited the export of arms and computers to South Africa, and urged a halt in the import of kruggerand.

Australia announced, in a 4 December press release,⁽⁴²⁾ a ban on the import of coal, iron, steel and agricultural products from South Africa; it had recently imposed a ban on air links with South Africa and withdrawn visa-issuing facilities.

Report of the Secretary-General. In 1985, the General Assembly had adopted resolutions on comprehensive sanctions against South Africa⁽⁴³⁾ and on concerted international action to eliminate apartheid.⁽⁴⁴⁾ The latter resolution had requested the Secretary-General to report on its implementation. In February 1986, the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid requested information from all United Nations Members on measures taken to implement both resolutions. In August, the Secretary-General submitted a report, with later addenda,⁽⁴⁵⁾ providing the replies of 37 Governments.

The following said they had no relations with South Africa: Barbados, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Haiti, India,

Kenya, Mongolia, Rwanda, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yugoslavia.

Afghanistan said it fully adhered to the implementation of United Nations resolutions against apartheid.

Botswana said that its relations with South Africa were economic, but that it did not have diplomatic, cultural, military or nuclear dealings.

Canada had recently, among other things, tightened the United Nations embargo on arms to South Africa, abrogated the Canada-South Africa Double Taxation Agreement, applied an embargo on cargo and passenger flights, banned the promotion in Canada of tourism in South Africa, banned new investment in and new bank loans to South Africa, banned the import of South African agricultural products, uranium, coal, iron and steel, and closed the Canadian Embassy at Pretoria.

Denmark said that it had gradually severed its contacts with South Africa. Within the last year, it had prohibited new investments in South Africa, shut down diplomatic representation and introduced legislation that would lead to a total ban on coal imports and a general halt on all other imports from and exports to South Africa.

Japan said that, in addition to previous measures, it assisted the victims of apartheid by supporting international humanitarian and educational efforts through various United Nations funds and programmes.

Mexico said that pursuant to Assembly resolutions it had complied with the arms and oil embargoes, and did not maintain economic, financial or trade relations with South Africa, or engage in cultural, sports, academic or any other kind of exchanges. In addition, it held the view that the embargo on nuclear collaboration must be total, and had acted accordingly.

Sweden said that in 1986 it had prohibited imports of South African agricultural products, introduced a system for licensing all imports from and exports to South Africa, prohibited the assignment and lease of patents and manufacturing rights to South African and Namibian companies, and made more stringent the penalties for persons violating Swedish legislation on the arms embargo.

Sanctions and boycotts

Activities of the Committee against Apartheid. The Special Committee against Apartheid urged the Security Council to consider without delay the appeals by the oppressed people of South Africa supported by the majority of States and by world public opinion for sanctions against South Africa.⁽¹⁾ The General Assembly should suggest that, as a first step, the Council determine that the policies and actions of South Africa constituted a grave threat to international peace and security in southern Africa

and that comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter were imperative. The Special Committee also urged the Western Powers that continued to oppose sanctions to reassess their positions and co-operate in, rather than hinder, international action.

At the request of the Special Committee, the third register of entertainers, actors and others who had performed in South Africa was published. The circulation of the register encouraged the campaign for a cultural boycott of South Africa, particularly in the United Kingdom and the United States, the home countries of the majority of persons on the register. Anti-apartheid groups, trade unions, local authorities, cultural personalities and others had stepped up efforts to persuade those who had performed in South Africa not to perform there again.

Action by the Council for Namibia. The International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, organized by the Council for Namibia, called in its Programme of Action for the Security Council to adopt comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against South Africa as the most effective peaceful means of forcing South Africa to withdraw from Namibia.⁽³⁴⁾ It appealed to the permanent members of the Security Council which had thus far prevented the Council from acting effectively to reconsider their position in the light of the grave situation in southern Africa.

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. On 11 August,⁽³⁵⁾ the Committee on colonial countries appealed to mass media, trade unions and NGOs, as well as individuals, to co-ordinate and intensify their efforts to mobilize international public opinion against the apartheid policy of South Africa and to work for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against it.

On the same date,⁽⁴⁶⁾ the Committee recommended that the Security Council act against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation régime in Namibia and that the Council, which had been prevented from maintaining international peace and security in the region due to the opposition of certain Western permanent members, impose comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. On 28 February,⁽⁷⁾ the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the request of the General Assembly that the Security Council urgently consider complete and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, in particular the prohibition of technological assistance in the manufacture of arms; the cessation of collaboration in the nuclear area; the prohibition of loans to, and investments in, South Africa and the cessation of trade; and an embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic goods to South Africa.

On 10 March,⁽⁴⁷⁾ the Commission called for the application of sanctions as proposed by the 1983 International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence⁽⁴⁸⁾ and the 1981 International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa.⁽⁴⁹⁾

Related resolutions: GA 41/14, 41/35 A, B and F, 41/39 A, B and D, 41/101.

Military and nuclear relations

Activities of the Committee against Apartheid. The Special Committee against Apartheid stated that South Africa's military buildup, its nuclear capability and its military and nuclear collaboration continued to be of major concern. Its 1986/87 military budget had increased more than three-fold over the 1984/85 budget in percentage terms—by 27.5 per cent over the 1985/86 figures, which had increased by 8.1 per cent over the 1984/85 figures—and accounted for 13.7 per cent of the national budget.

The defence budget, moreover, did not include the police budget, the amounts spent on defence buildings and property and on the South West Africa Territorial Force, foreign exchange received from the overseas sales of arms, defence and police expenditures in the "homelands" and "independent states", and the amount in the Special Defence Account.

With the aim of rendering the United Nations arms embargo against it ineffective, South Africa had been trying to portray itself as having achieved military self-sufficiency. For instance, it claimed to have developed four advanced military items: the Alpha-XH1, a combat helicopter; the missile-carrying Minister Class Strike Craft; the Eyrie, a pilotless aircraft used for both reconnaissance and attack; and the Cheetah, a jet fighter based on the French Mirage III. However, testimony at the May 1986 International Seminar on the United Nations Arms Embargo against South Africa refuted the self-sufficiency claims, pointing out that often what South Africa claimed to have developed was based on designs originating from other countries. According to a press report, the Alpha-XH1, like the Cheetah, was developed with French co-operation.

South Africa had also received assistance from a British company in the development of an explosive detector, which was currently being manufactured in South Africa with the co-operation of a British company. Another British firm was said to have exported to South Africa a military air defence system, reportedly with the approval of the British Government. Yet another British company was said to have been licensed by a South African defence electronics corporation as a marketing front for South Africa's military communication products, with the know-

ledge of the British Department of Trade and Industry. In addition to those developments which violated the United Nations arms embargo, the Government reportedly had permitted the training of South African army officers in the United Kingdom.

Intelligence exchanges between South Africa and other countries were another subject of concern. Press reports said that the United Kingdom and the United States had transmitted to South Africa sensitive information on ANC, including political intelligence and warnings of planned guerrilla attacks.

On 19 September,⁽²⁾ acting on information about a conference on the treatment of radioactive wastes in South Africa, the Special Committee sent a message to the African Group in the International Atomic Energy Agency drawing attention to South Africa's growing nuclear capability and continuing access to nuclear technology.

On 11 December, the Committee issued a statement on a number of transactions involving the sale of weapons and military equipment to South Africa. It urged Member States to halt such transactions and to abide by the Security Council's arms embargo.

The Committee recommended that the General Assembly note with concern the massive military machine and repressive apparatus accumulated by South Africa as well as its nuclear-weapons capability. Considering South Africa's record of aggression, the Assembly should condemn the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain Western countries, Israel and others.

Report of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General, in a January report⁽⁵⁰⁾ to the Commission on Transnational Corporations, examined the role of TNCs in supporting the military and nuclear sectors of South Africa. He stated that South Africa had developed an extensive domestic military production sector, based largely on licences granted by TNCs from France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States. The State-owned Armaments Corporation of South Africa (ARMSCOR) had forged a network that included more than 1,000 private companies as subcontractors, some of which were South African affiliates of TNCs.

ARMSCOR claimed to have dramatically reduced South Africa's dependence on foreign weapons. However, it was difficult to estimate the value of South Africa's military imports, in part owing to clandestine transactions; in addition, many components used by ARMSCOR were obtained on international markets through ordinary commercial transactions and were not counted as

military imports, and many items produced by TNCs for the South African military had both civilian and military uses. For example, Plessey Radar Ltd. of the United Kingdom delivered a mobile control radar unit which, while designated for civilian use, was under the control of the South African Air Force. Sophisticated computers capable of military applications continued to be sold to South African business and government entities.

In some instances, South African affiliates of TNCs sold directly to the military. Subsidiaries of Philips Petroleum Company (the Netherlands) manufactured mobile radio and security systems and distributed military night-vision components. Perkins Engines Canada Ltd. and Daimler-Benz AG (Federal Republic of Germany) were part of a joint venture manufacturing diesel engines, a major military need.

TNCs had also contributed to the development of the South African nuclear sector, which included two nuclear power reactors, a research programme, a pilot uranium enrichment plant at Valindaba and a semi-commercial uranium enrichment plant under construction, also at Valindaba. They had sold equipment, including complete reactors, and construction and management services to South Africa for those facilities. For example, the two nuclear reactors at Koeberg, South Africa, were constructed by Framatome, a French consortium using technology licensed from Westinghouse Electric Corporation (United States). Framatome and Fluor Corporation (United States) maintained the Koeberg reactors under a government contract. It had been estimated that South Africa's pilot enrichment plant currently produced enough enriched uranium to build two or three nuclear bombs a year and might already have produced enough plutonium for 15 to 25 bombs. The semi-commercial enrichment plant would be capable of producing enough material to make 40 to 100 weapons per year.

Activities of the Council for Namibia. The Council for Namibia noted that the development of South Africa's nuclear capability was enhanced by its control over Namibia's uranium deposits. Namibian uranium resources were estimated at 135,000 metric tons of reasonably assured resources and 53,000 metric tons of estimated additional resources. The uranium oxide production capacity at the Rössing Mine, near the coastal town of Swakopmund, was estimated at 5,250 metric tons per year.

The development of South Africa's nuclear capability continued to be accelerated by the collaboration of certain Western States and Israel, which provided assistance in uranium extraction and processing, the supply of nuclear equipment,

the transfer of technology, the provision of training and the exchange of scientists.

Meanwhile, in seeking to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia, South Africa had moved large numbers of troops into the Territory, recruited mercenaries from several countries and launched repeated acts of subversion and aggression against the front-line States (see p. 155).

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. On 28 February,⁽⁷⁾ the Commission on Human Rights condemned the continuing nuclear collaboration of certain Western States, Israel and other States with South Africa and urged them to cease supplying it with nuclear equipment and technology. The Commission called on Governments to end assistance to South Africa in the manufacture of arms and military supplies, particularly in the nuclear area, and welcomed the request by the General Assembly that the Security Council consider the adoption of mandatory sanctions against South Africa, in particular, the cessation of nuclear collaboration.

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. The Committee on colonial countries, on 11 August,⁽³⁵⁾ condemned the nuclear collaboration of certain Western and other countries with South Africa, and called on them to refrain from supplying it with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials. The Committee also condemned the plunder of Namibian uranium and called on all States to take measures in compliance with Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia.

On the same date,⁽³⁶⁾ the Committee declared that the acquisition of nuclear-weapons capability by South Africa constituted an effort to terrorize independent States in the region, condemned the continuing support to South Africa in the military and nuclear fields, and called on certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, materials and training, which increased its nuclear capability.

Related resolutions: SC 591(1986); GA 41/14, 41/35 H, 41/39 A, 41/41 B, 41/55 A and B, 41/90, 41/101.

Arms embargo

Activities of the Committee against Apartheid. The Special Committee said that there had been indications of infringements of the 1977 mandatory arms embargo against South Africa. In December 1986, the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa said it had received reports that substantial shipments of weapons were about to be transported to South Africa. One report concerned the sale of 39 tons of machine-guns to South Africa by a brokerage

company in Brussels, Air Charter Centre, to be sent through third-party countries; another report was related to an unspecified shipment, again from Brussels, involving a United States-owned firm called Overseas National; and a third report referred to a shipment of 20 tons of rocket-launching equipment from Switzerland to Johannesburg. In response to the World Campaign's intervention, Air Charter Centre refrained from transporting arms to South Africa.

Also in late 1986, it was reported that the State-owned Howaldtswerke Deutsche Werft AG Shipyard at Kiel, and Ingenieurkontor Lübeck, an engineering company, both of the Federal Republic of Germany, had delivered to the South African Embassy at Bonn from 1984 to 1985 microfilms of the blueprints of the U-209 submarine. In a 10 December letter, the Special Committee brought that information to the attention of the Permanent Representative to the United Nations of the Federal Republic of Germany.

On 11 December, the Committee issued a statement on impending sales of weapons and military equipment to South Africa and urged Member States to halt them.

Communication. On 29 August,⁽⁵¹⁾ Denmark stated that by a 14 July decree it had increased the maximum prison term for violations of the mandatory arms embargo from three to four years; furthermore, all profits from embargo violations were to be confiscated.

Seminar. The International Seminar on the United Nations Arms Embargo against South Africa (London, 28-30 May), organized by the Special Committee Against Apartheid in co-operation with the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, examined recent developments in the region, South Africa's military and nuclear capability, its capacity to produce and procure armaments, and the operation of the arms embargo.

In a final Declaration, which the Chairman of the Special Committee conveyed to the Secretary-General,⁽⁵²⁾ the Seminar recommended that the Security Council act on the recommendations of its Committee established by resolution 421(1977)⁽⁵³⁾ and contained in a 1980 report;⁽⁵⁴⁾ that the Committee draw up a comprehensive list of embargoed items; and that the voluntary embargo on imports of arms from South Africa, adopted by the Council in 1984⁽⁵⁵⁾ be made mandatory. Further, the Seminar proposed that States should adopt legislation to ensure that the embargo was implemented and prohibit the export to South Africa and Namibia of spare parts and arms-production technology; that the Security Council should require States to revoke licences with South Africa to manufacture arms; and that the Council should impose a mandatory ban on

nuclear collaboration with South Africa as well as an oil embargo. Other recommended steps concerned the prohibition of investment in South Africa and the reporting on arms embargo violations by Member States and organizations to the United Nations.

The Chairman of the Security Council Committee established in 1977 submitted a report on the Seminar to the Council in August.⁽⁵⁶⁾

Activities of the Council for Namibia. South Africa was continuing to purchase arms, licences and technology from its allies, despite the huge buildup of its own armaments industry, according to the Council for Namibia. Its armaments procurement and production methods were shrouded in secrecy; nevertheless, available information indicated that certain Western Governments and corporations played a pivotal role in supplying South Africa with arms, components and technology.

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. On 11 August, ⁽⁴⁶⁾ the Committee on colonial countries condemned the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain Western and other countries, which it said constituted a violation of the arms embargo and posed a threat to international peace and security. The Committee urged that the Security Council consider the recommendations of the Committee established by resolution 421(1977)⁽⁵³⁾ and that it adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418(1977)⁽²⁸⁾ to make it more effective.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 November, the Security Council acted to reinforce and make more comprehensive the 1977 arms embargo against South Africa.⁽²⁸⁾ It took this action in adopting by consensus resolution 591(1986).

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 418(1977), in which it decided upon a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa,

Recalling its resolution 421(1977), by which it entrusted a committee consisting of all the members of the Council with the task of, among other things, studying ways and means by which the mandatory arms embargo could be made more effective against South Africa and to make recommendations to the Council,

Recalling its resolution 473(1980) on the question of South Africa,

Recalling the 1980 report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421(1977) concerning the question of South Africa on ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective,

Recalling resolution 558(1984), in which all States were requested to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa,

Recalling further resolution 473(1980), by which the Security Council requested the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421(1977) to redouble its efforts to secure full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa by recommending measures to close all loopholes in the arms embargo, reinforce it and make it more comprehensive,

Reaffirming its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of apartheid and the establishment of a democratic society in accordance with their inalienable human and political rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Strongly condemning the racist regime of South Africa for further aggravating the situation and its massive repression against all opponents of apartheid, for the killing of peaceful demonstrators and political detainees, and for its defiance of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, in particular Security Council resolution 417(1977);

Reaffirming its resolution 418(1977) and stressing: the continuing need for strict application of all its provisions,

Mindful of its responsibilities under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. Urges States to take steps to ensure that components of embargoed items do not reach the South African military establishment and police through third countries;

2. Calls upon States to prohibit the export of spare parts for embargoed aircraft and other military equipment belonging to South Africa and any official involvement in the maintenance and service of such equipment;

3. Urges all States to prohibit the export to South Africa of items which they have reason to believe are destined for the military and/or police forces of South Africa, have a military capacity and are intended for military purposes, namely, aircraft, aircraft engines, aircraft parts, electronic and telecommunication equipment, computers and four-wheel drive vehicles;

4. Requests of all States that henceforth the term "arms and related matériel" referred to in resolution 418(1977) shall include, in addition to all nuclear, strategic and conventional weapons, all military, paramilitary police vehicles and equipment, as well as weapons and ammunitions, spare parts and supplies for the aforementioned and the sale or transfer thereof;

5. Requests all States to implement strictly its resolution 418(1977) and to refrain from any co-operation in the nuclear field with South Africa which will contribute to the manufacture and development by South Africa of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

6. Renews its request to all States to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa;

7. Calls upon all States to prohibit the import or entry of all South African armaments for display in international fairs and exhibitions under their jurisdiction;

8. Further calls upon States which have not done so to put an end to exchanges as well as to visits and exchanges of visits by government personnel, when such visits and exchanges maintain or increase South Africa's military or police capabilities;

9. Further calls upon all States to refrain from participating in any activities in South Africa which they have reason to believe might contribute to its military capability;

10. Requests all States to ensure that their national legislation or comparable policy directives guarantee that specific provisions to implement resolution 418(1977) include penalties to deter violations;

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

12. Further requests all States, including States non-members of the United Nations, to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

13. Further requests the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421(1977) concerning the question of South Africa, in pursuance of resolution 418(1977), to continue its efforts to secure full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa in order to make it more effective;

14. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution, the first report to be submitted as soon as possible but in any event no later than 30 June 1987;

15. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Security Council resolution 591(1986)

28 November 1986 Meeting 2723 Adopted by consensus

Draft by Security Council Committee established by resolution 421(1977) (S/18474).

Introducing the draft, the Chairman of the Committee established by resolution 421(1977) said it represented an attempt to close the loopholes and make more effective the arms embargo against South Africa. He urged that all States take both individual and collective measures to enforce the embargo.

Following the resolution's adoption, the United Kingdom stated that it had joined the consensus on the basis that the text clarified the 1977 resolution(28) rather than extending its provisions, with which the United Kingdom fully complied; paragraphs 3 and 4 should not be interpreted as restricting trade with South Africa in items intended for non-military purposes and that, with reference to the seventh preambular paragraph, it could not accept the legitimacy of armed struggle. France also emphasized that it abided strictly by all the measures related to the arms embargo, while the United States noted that the embargo, directed essentially at the South African military and police, was the kind of carefully targeted measure it had consistently supported. Pointing out that, according to the Council for Namibia, South Africa imported \$2 billion worth of military equipment annually, the USSR said the resolution was a step in the right direction-the adoption of comprehensive, mandatory sanctions. Bulgaria believed that mandatory sanctions were the most effective means available to bring about the peaceful elimination of apartheid, and the Congo hoped that the Council would examine the possibility of imposing them.

Related resolutions and decision: GA 41/35 B and H, 41/39 A, 41/55 B, 41/101; 41/405.

Economic relations

Activities of the Committee against Apartheid. The Special Committee against Apartheid reported that despite relatively favourable world market conditions for the South African economy, its performance showed serious signs of chronic sluggishness, mainly because of internal unrest and external pressure. Its current economic policy was based on an effort to stimulate the domestic economy. However, economic growth was constrained by the lack of productive investment, the acceleration of the rate of inflation, the partial exclusion from foreign capital markets and the reduced confidence of the business communities in the ability of the régime to solve the crisis in the country.

In 1986, the growth rate of the gross domestic product was less than 1 per cent. Gross domestic fixed investment declined by 16.5 per cent, which was significant as it showed a consistent downward trend; from 1981 to 1985 gross domestic investment declined by 21 per cent. According to official data, the average utilization of productive capacity in the manufacturing sector was 79.7 per cent in 1986, compared with 86.3 per cent in 1984. Businesses tended to invest in financial rather than productive assets, causing a sudden increase in speculative operations on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. Inflationary pressures continued; the consumer price index rose by 18.6 per cent in 1986, compared with 16.2 per cent in 1985. Consequently, black workers' real purchasing power declined significantly, as food prices rose by 26 per cent in 1986. Unemployment remained high among blacks, amounting to 4.2 million out of a 12 million labour force.

The South African economy was heavily dependent on trade links with the rest of the world. Minerals and metals contributed preponderantly to export earnings, with gold accounting for about 40 per cent of export income. Western European and North American countries and Japan continued to be South Africa's main trading partners. Trade with Western European countries amounted to \$22.6 billion in 1986, representing one third of its aggregate trade. Imports were vital to the economy. Its dependence on imported basic industrial chemicals and manufacturing was significant; approximately 80 per cent of imports represented capital and intermediate goods. Most of those products originated in Western industrial countries and could not easily be replaced by local production; given also its dependence on foreign investment and loans and its limited range of exports, South Africa remained vulnerable to international pressure.

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. On 11 August,⁽³⁵⁾ the Committee on colonial countries appealed to mass media, trade unions and NGOs to work for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against South Africa and to encourage a policy of systematic divestment in corporations doing business in South Africa.

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. The Commission on Human Rights, on 28 February,⁽⁷⁾ called once again on all Governments to act in respect of their nationals and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that owned and operated enterprises in South Africa and Namibia to stop their trading, manufacturing and investing activities there. It welcomed the General Assembly's request that the Security Council consider the prohibition of loans to, and investments in, South Africa and the cessation of trade with South Africa.

Related resolutions: GA 41/14, 41/35 A and B, 41/39 A, 41/41 B.

Oil embargo

The United Nations Seminar on Oil Embargo against South Africa, organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in co-operation with Norway (Oslo, 4-6 June), adopted a Declaration, stating that a total oil embargo represented the most important component of international action against South Africa.⁽⁵⁷⁾ Examining the shortcomings and loopholes in the current voluntary oil embargo, it stressed that an effective embargo should, among other things, prevent the sale, supply and transport of crude oil and petroleum products to South Africa, and prohibit assistance to South Africa through the provision of finance, technology, equipment or personnel for the production of hydrocarbon resources. It affirmed the need for the Security Council to adopt a mandatory oil embargo under Chapter VII of the Charter as soon as possible, and noted that the success of the embargo would depend not only on international measures but on the initiatives of private and voluntary organizations and trade unions.

On 28 February,⁽⁷⁾ the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the request of the General Assembly that the Security Council consider an embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic goods to South Africa.

On 11 August,⁽³⁵⁾ the Committee on colonial countries called on those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that had not done so to take effective measures against the companies concerned to stop the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to South Africa.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 10 November, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 41/35 F.

Oil embargo against South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Recalling its resolutions concerning an oil embargo against South Africa,

Welcoming the Declaration adopted by the United Nations Seminar on Oil Embargo against South Africa, held at Oslo from 4 to 6 June 1986, and the relevant provisions of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,

Convinced that an effective oil embargo against South Africa would complement the arms embargo in preventing aggression by the apartheid régime, its repression of the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia and its attacks against neighbouring States,

Noting that while oil-exporting States have committed themselves to an oil embargo against South Africa very few major shipping States have done so,

Eking note of the recommendation of the Seminar that an intergovernmental mechanism should be established under the auspices of the United Nations to monitor compliance with the oil embargo,

Commending action taken by labour unions, student groups and anti-apartheid organizations against companies involved in the violation of the oil embargo against South Africa, and for the enforcement of the embargo,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the Declaration adopted by the United Nations Seminar on Oil Embargo against South Africa and commends it to the attention of all States;

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the relevant provisions of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa pertaining to oil and petroleum products;

3. Urges the Security Council to take action urgently to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;

4. Requests all States concerned, pending a decision by the Security Council, to adopt effective measures and/or legislation to broaden the scope of the oil embargo in order to ensure the complete cessation of the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia, whether directly or indirectly, in particular:

(a) To apply strictly the "end users" clause and other conditions concerning restriction on destination to ensure compliance with the embargo;

(b) To compel the companies originally selling or purchasing oil or petroleum products, as appropriate for each nation, to desist from selling, reselling or otherwise transferring oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia, whether directly or indirectly;

(c) To establish strict control over the supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia by intermediaries, oil companies and traders by placing responsibility for the fulfilment of the contract on the first buyer or seller of oil and petroleum products who would, therefore, be liable for the actions of these parties;

(d) To prevent access by South Africa to other sources of energy, including the supply of raw materials, technical know-how, financial assistance and transport;

(e) To prohibit all assistance to apartheid South Africa, including the provision of finance, technology, equip-

ment or personnel for the prospecting, development or production of hydrocarbon resources, the construction or operation of oil-from-coal plants or the development and operation of plants producing fuel substitutes and additives such as ethanol and methanol;

(f) To prevent South African corporations from maintaining or expanding their holdings in oil companies or properties outside South Africa;

(g) To terminate the transport of oil to South Africa by ships flying their flags, or by ships that are ultimately owned, managed or chartered by their nationals or by companies within their jurisdiction;

(h) To develop a system for registration of ships, registered or owned by their nationals, that have unloaded oil in South Africa in contravention of embargoes imposed;

(i) To impose penal action against companies and individuals that have been involved in violating the oil embargo;

(j) To gather, exchange and disseminate information regarding violations of the oil embargo;

5. Decides to establish an Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;

6. Authorizes the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with the chairmen of regional groups and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, to appoint eleven Member States as members of the Intergovernmental Group on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and to ensure representation of oil-exporting States and shipping States;

7. Requests the Intergovernmental Group to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and, in particular, the monitoring of the supply and shipment of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to extend all necessary assistance to the Special Committee and to the Intergovernmental Group in the implementation of the present resolution and, in particular, to facilitate the monitoring of the oil embargo as recommended in the Declaration adopted by the United Nations Seminar on Oil Embargo against South Africa.

General Assembly resolution 41/35 F

10 November 1986 Meeting 54 135-5-15 (recorded vote)

31- nation draft (A/41/L.29 & Add.1); agenda item 33.

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia. Financial implications. 5th Committee. A/41/810: S-G. A/C.5/41/32.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 2.9-11; 5th Committee 23; plenary 58-64.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia,

Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, United Kingdom, United states

Abstaining: Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Greece, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland.

France stated that it had reservations of an institutional nature regarding paragraph 3 and could not agree to the monitoring mechanism—an intergovernmental group—envisaged in paragraphs 5 to 8, which it felt went beyond the area of competence assigned to the General Assembly under the Charter.

In abstaining, Botswana pointed out that it lacked the capacity to impose economic sanctions against South Africa, while Malawi declared that for many reasons it could not support the resolution. Belgium held that it was up to the Security Council to impose the embargo, and Canada declared that it had already imposed an effective voluntary embargo and did not believe that the time for mandatory sanctions had arrived. Italy and the Netherlands noted that EC countries had already prohibited crude oil exports to South Africa.

Brazil expressed the hope that the proposed intergovernmental machinery would have the necessary authority to fulfil its task in an impartial manner. It noted that there was a need for new information on the supply of oil to South Africa, information that as yet had not seen the light of day, and reserved its position in regard to certain provisions of paragraph 4, specifying measures to be taken by States that might have legal effects on its national legislation. Iraq asserted that it was totally committed to an oil embargo against South Africa which should be implemented unconditionally.

Related resolutions: GA 41/14, 41/35 H.

Foreign investments and loans

Foreign investments made up about 10 per cent of all investments in South Africa, the Special Committee against Apartheid reported. More than 40 per cent of foreign investments represented British investments and 1,400 companies. The Federal Republic of Germany was the second largest investor, with 20 per cent and 350 companies, and the United States was the third largest, representing 17 per cent and 375 companies. About 100 of the largest United States corporations had South African subsidiaries or affiliates, and about 6,000 United States companies had business connections with South Africa.

South Africa continued negotiations with 30 major banks to reschedule all short-term payments for five years and to start repayment of capital in 1990. In March 1986, South Africa and its creditor banks agreed on a refinancing package, extend-

ing repayments on \$14 billion in short-term debt that had come due at the end of 1985. South Africa was to make a 5 per cent repayment of its \$8.6 billion foreign debt that matured at the end of March 1986. Following the debt accord, the South African Reserve Bank announced that it had swapped an undisclosed amount of gold as collateral for the foreign exchange needed to meet a \$430 million foreign debt repayment due on 15 April.

The Special Committee recommended that the General Assembly recognize that the cessation of all new foreign investments in and financial loans to South Africa would constitute an important step towards the elimination of apartheid. The Committee also asked that the Assembly condemn those TNCs which had stepped in to fill the vacuum with new investments upon the withdrawal of other corporations from South Africa.

On 28 February,⁽⁷⁾ the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the request of the General Assembly that the Security Council consider the prohibition of all loans to and investments in South Africa.

Related resolutions: GA 41/14, 41/35 H.

Transnational corporations

Commission on TNCs. Two reports of the Secretary-General on the activities of TNCs in South Africa and Namibia were considered by the Commission on TNCs at its twelfth session in April 1986.⁽⁵⁸⁾

In January,⁽⁵⁹⁾ the Secretary-General submitted a report summarizing the activities of transnational banks and TNCs in South Africa and Namibia, their role in the military and nuclear sectors and their employment practices. He stated that until recently TNCs had been reluctant to take a stand on apartheid. However, growing political unrest and the adverse effects of the extensive regulation of the economy needed to maintain apartheid had led some TNCs to change their stance, and it appeared that an increasing number were coming to assess their long-term interests as incompatible with the continuation of apartheid.

Since the summer of 1985, several TNCs had taken or were considering actions to terminate or reduce their presence in South Africa. Motorola Inc. of the United States had sold its South African manufacturing, service and distribution interests to a local firm, Altech. Alfa Romeo SpA of Italy was shutting down its auto assembly operations and seeking a local buyer. Renault and Peugeot, French automobile manufacturers, were terminating agreements under which their cars were assembled by South African companies. The Coca Cola Co. and PepsiCo Inc., United States soft drink bottlers, sold their South African operations to local business interests. Other United States firms, Apple Computer and Pan American Airways,

closed their operations, while General Foods, International Harvester Co., Union Carbide Corp. and West Point Pepperell Inc. had sold their local operations.

In February,(59) the Secretary-General presented a report updating one of 1985(60) on the responsibilities of home countries with respect to TNCS operating in South Africa and Namibia in violation of United Nations decisions. The report summarized the relevant provisions of resolutions and other actions of the United Nations on the activities of TNCS in South Africa and Namibia and the measures taken by Member States.

The Commission adopted a draft resolution on the activities of TNCS in South Africa and Namibia and follow-up to the report of the Panel of Eminent Persons which had conducted hearings on those activities in 1985.(61) The draft was subsequently adopted by the Economic and Social Council (see below).

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. On 28 February,(7) the Commission on Human Rights called once again on Governments that had not done so to take measures in respect of their nationals and the companies under their jurisdiction that owned and operated enterprises in South Africa and Namibia, with a view to stopping their trading, manufacturing and investing activities there. The Commission also welcomed the 1984 decision of the General Assembly(62) to invite the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to continue to update the list of banks, TNCs and other organizations assisting South Africa.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 19 May, the Economic and Social Council adopted by roll-call vote resolution 1986/1.

Activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia and follow-up to the report of the Panel of Eminent Persons established to conduct the public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia, in particular resolution 1981/86 of 2 November 1981, in which it requested the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the organization of public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia,

Recalling further its resolution 1985/72 of 26 July 1985, in which it invited all States, non-governmental organizations and all transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia to co-operate with the United Nations so as to facilitate the conduct of the hearings,

Noting with grave concern the deterioration of the situation in South Africa as evidenced by the recent increased

brutality, indiscriminate killings and mass arrests of innocent persons, including children, by the authorities of the racist minority regime,

Concerned that some Governments of home countries of transnational corporations operating in southern Africa have not taken effective measures at the national level to respond directly to the concerns of the international community to prevent collaboration by transnational corporations with the racist minority regime in southern Africa,

1. Condemns the racist minority regime of South Africa and its brutal perpetuation of the inhuman system of apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Panel of Eminent Persons established to conduct the public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia for the fair, objective and balanced manner in which it conducted the hearings;

3. Welcomes and endorses the report and recommendations of the Panel of Eminent Persons as a reassuring step in the right direction towards the eradication of apartheid and the termination of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa;

4. Welcomes as an initial positive step the measures taken by certain home countries of transnational corporations to place restrictions on further investments in South Africa and on bank loans to the racist minority regime;

5. Strongly condemns those transnational corporations that continue to collaborate with South Africa in the nuclear, military and economic fields, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly;

6. Reiterates that the continued activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia and their collaboration with the racist regime of Pretoria perpetuate the system of apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia;

7. Reaffirms that to eliminate apartheid and to terminate the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist régime will require an effective, concerted programme of international action, endorsed by the whole international community, pursued in a systematic manner by Governments and other concerned bodies, and supported by monitoring and follow-up activities;

8. Urges all States, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations, transnational corporations and banks and other financial institutions to implement the recommendations made by the Panel of Eminent Persons with a view to contributing more effectively to the abolition of apartheid and the termination of the illegal occupation of Namibia in the light of the January 1987 deadline proposed by the Panel;

9. Decides that the present resolution should serve as an input to the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa to be held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986;

10. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To take all necessary steps to ensure the effective and urgent co-ordination and implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Panel;

(b) To report on an annual basis to the Commission on Transnational Corporations, the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and the Security

Council on the implementation of the present resolution, until the abolition of apartheid and the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia have been achieved;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue the useful work of the Secretariat on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia through the collection and dissemination of information;

(b) To provide more detailed information on the profiles of transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia;

(c) To update, for submission to the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its thirteenth session, the reports of the Secretary-General on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia and collaboration of such corporations with the racist minority regime in that area and on the responsibilities of home countries with respect to the transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/1

19 May 1986 Meeting 15 34-2-6 (roll-call vote)

Draft by Commission on TNCs (E/1986/L.14); agenda item 1.

Meeting numbers. ESC 8, 15.

Roll-call vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mozambique, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sweden, Turkey, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Japan, Spain.

The Council approved operative paragraphs 3, 5, 6 and 8 by a roll-call vote of 23 to 2, with 11 abstentions.

The United States did not agree that the involvement of TNCs in the South African economy supported apartheid. It contended that the collision between the requirements of a growing industrial society and an essentially pre-industrial political ideology had accounted for many of the reforms that already had taken place. Nothing would be gained by weakening that process, which had increased black economic and political clout and in which United States and other foreign investment had played a part.

Australia, Canada and Sweden, speaking also on behalf of Finland and Iceland, said they had voted in favour of the resolution as a whole but abstained in the vote on paragraphs 3, 5, 6 and 8 because they contained some sweeping language and unbalanced references to support by TNCs for South Africa. Australia and Canada further indicated that they could not endorse all the recommendations of the Panel of Eminent Persons. The Federal Republic of Germany, also on behalf of Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom, said they too could not endorse all the recommendations. The EC Code of Conduct for European TNCs operating in South Africa had

been reinforced and progress by those TNCs in implementing the Code would favour peaceful change in South Africa.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 41/95.

Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3382(XXX) and 3383(XXX) of 10 November 1975, 33/23 of 29 November 1978, 35/32 of 14 November 1980, 37/39 of 3 December 1982 and 39/15 of 23 November 1984,

Recalling also its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Mindful of its resolution 3171(XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 relating to permanent sovereignty over natural resources of both developing countries and territories under colonial and foreign domination or subjected to the apartheid régime,

Recalling its resolutions on military collaboration with South Africa, as well as Security Council resolutions 418(1977) of 4 November 1977, 421(1977) of 9 December 1977, 558(1984) of 13 December 1984 and 569(1985) of 26 July 1985,

Taking into account, in particular, the relevant decisions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 28 to 30 July 1986, and by the Council of Ministers of that organization at its forty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 26 July 1986,

Taking note of the updated report prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa,

Reaffirming that any collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a hostile act against the oppressed peoples of southern Africa in their struggle for freedom and independence and a contemptuous defiance of the United Nations and of the international community,

Considering that such collaboration enables South Africa to acquire the means necessary to carry out acts of aggression and blackmail against independent African States,

Deeply concerned that the major Western and other trading partners of South Africa continue to collaborate with that racist régime and that their collaboration constitutes the main obstacle to the liquidation of that racist régime and the elimination of the inhuman and criminal system of apartheid,

Alarmed at the continued collaboration of certain Western States and Israel with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field,

Regretting that the Security Council has not been in a position to take binding decisions to prevent any collaboration in the nuclear field with South Africa,

Affirming that the highest priority must be accorded to international action to secure the full implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations for the eradication of apartheid and the liberation of the peoples of southern Africa,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist regime of South Africa,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa to self-determination, independence and the enjoyment of the natural resources of their territories;

2. Again reaffirms the right of those same peoples to dispose of those resources for their greater well-being and to obtain just reparation for the exploitation, depletion, loss or depreciation of those natural resources, including reparation for the exploitation and abuse of their human resources;

3. Vigorously condemns the collaboration of certain Western States, Israel and other States, as well as the transnational corporations and other organizations which maintain or continue to increase their collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields, thus encouraging that regime to persist in its inhuman and criminal policy of brutal oppression of the peoples of southern Africa and denial of their human rights;

4. Reaffirms once again that States and organizations that give assistance to the racist régime of South Africa become accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial discrimination, colonialism and apartheid perpetrated by that regime, as well as in the acts of aggression against the liberation movements and neighbouring States;

5. Requests the Security Council urgently to consider the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against the racist regime of South Africa, in particular:

(a) The prohibition of all technological assistance or collaboration in the manufacture of arms and military supplies in South Africa;

(b) The cessation of all collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field;

(c) The prohibition of all loans to, and all investments in, South Africa and the cessation of any trade with South Africa;

(d) An embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic goods to South Africa;

6. Appeals to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to extend all possible co-operation to the liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

7. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for his updated report;

8. Reaffirms that the updating of the report on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights

of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa is of the greatest importance to the cause of fighting apartheid and other violations of human rights in South Africa and Namibia;

9. Invites the Special Rapporteur:

(a) To continue to update, subject to annual review, the list of banks, transnational corporations and other organizations assisting the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa, giving such details regarding enterprises listed as the Rapporteur may consider necessary and appropriate, including explanations of responses, if any, and to submit the updated report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

(b) To use all available material from other United Nations organs, Member States, national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other relevant sources, in order to indicate the volume, nature and adverse human consequences of the assistance given to the racist régime of South Africa;

(c) To intensify direct contacts with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat, with a view to consolidating mutual co-operation in updating his report;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the assistance, including adequate travel funds, that he may require in the exercise of his mandate, with a view in particular to intensifying direct contacts with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and the Centre against Apartheid, to expanding his work on the annotation of certain selected cases as reflected in the list contained in his report and to continuing the computerization of future updated lists;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1986/145 of 23 May 1986, to make available to the Special Rapporteur two economists to help him to develop his work of analysis and documentation of some special cases mentioned in his report;

12. Takes note with satisfaction of the disinvestment measures, trade restrictions and other positive measures taken by some countries and transnational corporations and encourages them to continue in this direction;

13. Calls upon the Governments of the countries where the banks, transnational corporations and other organizations named and listed in the updated report are based to take effective action to put a stop to their trading, manufacturing and investing activities in the territory of South Africa as well as in the Territory of Namibia illegally occupied by the racist Pretoria régime;

14. Urgently requests all specialized agencies, particularly the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to refrain from granting loans or financial assistance of any type to the racist régime of South Africa;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the updated report to the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia, other bodies concerned within the United Nations system and regional international organizations;

16. Invites the Secretary-General to give the updated report the widest dissemination, to issue it as a United

Nations publication and to make it available to learned societies, research centres, universities, political and humanitarian organizations and other interested groups;

17. Calls upon all States, specialized agencies and regional, intergovernmental and other organizations concerned to give wide publicity to the updated report;

18. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to give high priority at its forty-third session to the consideration of the updated report;

19. Decides to consider at its forty-third session, as a matter of high priority, the item entitled "Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa", in the light of any recommendations which the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee against Apartheid may wish to submit to it.

General Assembly resolution 41/95

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 126-10-17 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/786) by vote (108-9-16), 27 October (meeting 251; draft by Benin, for African Group (A/C.3/41/L.12); agenda item 84.

Financial implications. S.G., A/C.3/41/L.23.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 4-15, 23, 25; plenary 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Belgium, Cameroon, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bhutan,^a Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

^a Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

In separate votes, the tenth preambular paragraph and paragraph 3 were retained in the Third Committee by 76 votes to 24, with 25 abstentions, and in the Assembly by a recorded vote of 88 to 28, with 32 abstentions.

Explaining its vote on the draft resolution, Lesotho said its explanation was applicable also to other similarly worded resolutions. It said that it was always difficult for it to vote for draft resolutions on the imposition of sanctions against South Africa because it was not in a position to impose such sanctions; under those circumstances, it would abstain in the vote on such draft resolutions or paragraphs thereof to that effect.

IMF and World Bank relations with South Africa

A number of United Nations bodies called on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the

World Bank during 1986 to sever relations with South Africa.

On 28 February,⁽⁷⁾ the Commission on Human Rights urgently requested all specialized agencies, particularly IMF, to refrain from granting any type of loan or financial assistance to South Africa. On 11 August,⁽⁴⁶⁾ the Committee on colonial countries called again on IMF and its members to terminate co-operation with and assistance to the South African régime, while on 15 August,⁽³⁷⁾ it expressed the view that IMF and the World Bank should end their links with and assistance to South Africa.

Related resolutions: GA 41/15, 41/35 B, 41/39 A; ESC 1986/48.

Israel-South Africa relations

In October 1986⁽⁵⁾ the Special Committee against Apartheid stated that there had been many reports confirming that military and nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa was expanding and ranged from scientific exchanges to arms production and procurement. On 13 January, National Public Radio of the United States reported that, according to a Tel Aviv University study, Israeli arms sales to South Africa were about \$300 million a year.

The press reported that an important loophole in the current arms embargo against South Africa was the export to it of dual-purpose radar, computers and aircraft. Israeli and South African companies were co-operating in the development of a pilotless aircraft; while the aircraft was to be used for crop-spraying, the impact it might have on the South African military could not be underestimated.

More than 250 firms in Israel belonged to the South African-Israeli Chamber of Commerce, one of which was the steel plant of Iskoor, a joint venture of Koor Industries of Israel and the Iron and Steel Corporation of South Africa. Iskoor currently produced about half of Israel's steel.

South Africa was said to be seeking ways to avoid the impact of international sanctions and, as a result of trade discussions with Israel in August, it was reported that South Africa had agreed to maintain investments of more than \$100 million in Israel. Israel had been granted fishing rights in South African territorial waters and would continue to import South African coal with cheap credits.

On several occasions, the Special Committee had reported that South Africa had used its close relationship with Israel to export goods through Israel to the United States and EEC. South Africa took advantage of facilities, including duty-free treatment, granted by EEC to Israel. South African manufacturers exported goods to Israel, which then re-exported them to western European countries with Israeli labels, qualifying them for preferential treatment.

The Special Committee again recommended to the General Assembly that it request the Secretary-

General to give particular attention to the dissemination of information on the collaboration between Israel and South Africa by the Department of Public Information and the Centre against Apartheid.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 10 November, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 41/35 C.

Relations between Israel and South Africa The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions on relations between Israel and South Africa,

Having considered the special report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa,

Taking note of the relevant provision of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Special Committee to expose the increasing collaboration between Israel and South Africa,

Reiterating that the increasing collaboration by Israel with the racist regime of South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, in defiance of resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, is a serious hindrance to international action for the eradication of apartheid, an encouragement to the racist régime of South Africa to persist in its criminal policy of apartheid and a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and the entire African continent and constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

1. Again strongly condemns the continuing and increasing collaboration of Israel with the racist regime of South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields;

2. Demands that Israel desist from and terminate forthwith all forms of collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the economic, military and nuclear fields, and abide scrupulously by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

3. Calls upon all Governments and organizations in a position to do so to exert their influence to persuade Israel to desist from such collaboration;

4. Commends the Special Committee against Apartheid for publicizing information on the growing relations between Israel and South Africa and promoting public awareness of the grave dangers of the alliance between Israel and South Africa;

5. Requests the Special Committee to continue to publicize, as widely as possible, information on the relations between Israel and South Africa;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to render, through the Department of Public Information and the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat, all possible assistance to the Special Committee in disseminating information relating to the collaboration between Israel and South Africa;

7. Further requests the Special Committee to keep the matter under constant review and to report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

General Assembly resolution 41/35 C

10 November 1986 Meeting 64 102-29-26 (recorded vote)

41-nation draft (A/41/L.26 & Corr. & Add.1): agenda item 33.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia. Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/41/810; S-G, A/C.5/41/32.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 2.911; 5th Committee 23; plenary 58-64..

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Swaziland, Uruguay.

Austria, Belgium, Italy and the United States explained that they opposed singling out one country or another in Assembly resolutions for actions committed by many, and that such a practice did not promote the cause of the oppressed people of South Africa. Malawi described the draft resolution as very strange in that if the Assembly were to speak of collaborators with South Africa it could speak of many more doing much more serious things.

Belize stated that the draft was an example of name-calling, that there were many nations that had relations with South Africa, yet only one was mentioned.

Related resolutions: GA 41/93, 41/10, 41/162 A.

Situation in South Africa

Activities of the Committee against Apartheid. In 1986, (1) South Africa's crisis had deepened. The Special Committee against Apartheid said that in desperation South Africa had intensified repression, ruling with police state methods, and that escalating State violence had led to increased popular resistance.

Arrests, detentions, torture, bannings and deaths in detention were rampant. From September 1984 to August 1986, an estimated 2,600 people had been killed, mostly as a result of police and military violence. Security forces utilized dogs, whips, tear-gas, bird-shot, rubber

bullets and live ammunition to disperse demonstrators. On 2 January 1986, at least 16 persons died in the Moutse area, near Johannesburg, over the issue of forced removal. Later in the same month, police killed seven Africans while breaking up a meeting of 500 miners in Bekkersdal, near Pretoria. Between 15 and 18 February, 23 persons died in police violence against protestors in Johannesburg's black township of Alexandra. About 50 people were killed and some 70,000 made homeless in violence at Crossroads and the Khay-Elitsha Township Council squatter camp during May and June. Ultra-right-wing whites, notably the Afrikaner Weerstand Beweging, repeatedly attacked and killed black township residents and also supported and supplied régime-sponsored vigilantes. News reports referred to "death squads" organized by the authorities and responsible for assassinations and disappearances of black activists.

In February, about 65 persons were placed under effective bans. In March, the Reverend George Daniel, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Pretoria, and others submitted an affidavit to the Supreme Court in Mmabatho concerning more than 50 incidents of torture and assault by the police of the Bophuthatswana "homeland". The Internal Security Act was amended to permit 180-day detention, and the Public Safety Act was amended to authorize the Minister of Law and Order to declare "unrest areas" where he thought extraordinary measures were required.

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee reported that since 1986 the number of political trials had increased steadily. Any form of popular mobilization-boycott, stay-away, street committee or "people's court" was a chargeable activity. Many trials were based on false charges of treason, arson, subversion, murder and public violence.

The South African regime continued to implement the homelands policy. Despite the opposition of residents, it incorporated the area known as Moutse into the homeland of KwaNdebele; on 12 August, the "legislative assembly" of KwaNdebele rejected the status of "independence". Some 160 persons were killed from May to August resisting South Africa's attempt to thrust "independence" on KwaNdebele.

By Proclamation 38 of 1986, the homelands were given new powers to ban organizations, speeches or publications and restrict the movement of people. They might also remove people from one area to another within the homeland and prohibit the entry of people from other areas. More than 3 million Africans had been forcibly resettled in the homelands since the 1960s. As a result, those areas suffered from severe overcrowding, hunger, malnutrition and lack of health care. Over 40 per cent of the population was malnourished. Some

55 per cent of deaths were of children under the age of five and less than 20 per cent of the children had something to eat before going to school.

Despite repressive measures, the liberation movements in South Africa intensified their armed and underground struggle. A merger of their struggle with popular resistance was reflected in an increased number of armed attacks (see p. 121).

The black labour movement was playing a greater role than ever before in the struggle against apartheid. The establishment of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) in December 1985, with a membership of more than 500,000, based on non-racial principles, had increased the movement's capacity for political action. COSATU included the National Union of Mineworkers and the affiliates of the Federation of South African Trade Unions, which it succeeded. According to the Director-General of South Africa's Department of Manpower, more people than ever before were involved in strikes. Twice as many workdays were lost due to strike action in January 1986 as in January 1984; an estimated 500,000 workdays were lost in the first three months of 1986. Hardest hit were the mining and manufacturing sectors.

School boycotts and other actions by black students were met with harsh measures in August. Police and army personnel were installed at some schools, fences were erected around others and students were required to carry identity cards. The National Education Crisis Committee was created to intensify the struggle against "bantustan education".

The church continued to play an active role in the movement against apartheid. Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the Reverend Allan Boesak and Beyers Naude called for sanctions against South Africa. Churches also condemned the role of the military and police in maintaining apartheid, and were supported by democratic white organizations such as the End Conscription Campaign, the Black Sash and the National Union of South African Students.

The South African regime, meanwhile, had made some changes in apartheid legislation. It had abolished the "pass laws", revised segregationist legislation concerning certain public places and announced its intention to establish a non-elective, advisory national council. Those changes were termed cosmetic by the black population, which pointed out that the objectives of the former pass laws might be achieved through other legislation such as the anti-squatter laws, public health regulations, slum-clearance laws, the Group Areas Act and the non-availability of housing.

On 12 August, the ruling National Party convened a federal Congress which reaffirmed the policy of apartheid.

The Special Committee recommended that the General Assembly reaffirm the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial, democratic State; and demand that South Africa immediately release all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng, guarantee the safe return of political exiles, rescind the ban on the national liberation movements, political organizations and individuals and permit freedom of expression, assembly and political activity.

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. On 28 February,⁽⁶⁾ the Commission on Human Rights adopted a resolution on the human rights situation in South Africa (see ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS, Chapter XVII), expressing deep concern at the escalation of human rights violations since the imposition of the state of emergency in July 1985, particularly the repression of opponents of apartheid, the unrestrained use of violence against unarmed demonstrators, the banning of organizations, the persecution of the trade-union movement, the emergence of abductions, disappearances and assassinations of activists, the killing and torture of captured freedom fighters, the persistence of a discriminatory educational system for black South Africans, the detention and incarceration of minors and the restrictions on the mass media in their reporting on apartheid.

The Commission rejected South African manoeuvres to avoid the abolition of apartheid through so-called reform measures, denounced the policy of "bantustanization" (confining the homes of black people to areas known as bantustans) and forced removals of the black population, and decided that its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa should continue its investigation of human rights violations in South Africa and Namibia. The Working Group prepared a progress report⁽⁶³⁾ on violations of human rights in southern Africa, including bantustanization and forced removals, bannings, detentions, torture, deaths in detention, the right to education and freedom of expression and trade-union rights.

On 14 March,⁽⁶⁴⁾ the Commission authorized its Chairman to appeal to the President of South Africa for the release of Mr. Mandela, Mr. Mothopeng and other political prisoners as a step towards fostering understanding among the people of South Africa.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, adopted by recorded vote resolution 1986/22.

Women and children under apartheid

The Economic and Social Council,

Alarmed by the stepped-up repression and indiscriminate killing, maiming and detention of opponents of the apartheid system,

Noting the concern of women throughout the world about the continuing degradation and abuse to which African women and children are daily subjected by the white minority régime of South Africa,

Recalling that that concern was expressed in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, which also contain proposals for various forms of assistance to be rendered to women and children inside South Africa and to those who have become refugees,

Recognizing that the inhuman exploitation and dispossession of the African people by the white minority regime is directly responsible for the appalling conditions under which African women and children live,

Further recognizing that the equality and emancipation of African women cannot be achieved without the success of the struggle for national liberation and self-determination of the indigenous people and the total destruction of the racist régime of South Africa,

1. Condemns unequivocally the South African regime for the imposition of the state of emergency, the forcible separation of black families and the detention and imprisonment of women and children;

2. Demands the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners, who increasingly include women and children;

3. Commends the tenacity and bravery of those women inside South Africa and outside who have resisted oppression, who have been detained, tortured and killed, whose husbands, children and relatives have been detained, tortured and killed and who, despite this, have remained steadfast in their opposition to the racist régime;

4. Acknowledges the efforts of those Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals that have campaigned for and applied sanctions against the racist régime;

5. Calls upon those countries that support or collaborate with the racist regime to desist from such support or collaboration in the political, military, economic and nuclear spheres;

6. Further calls upon Governments, in view of the deterioration of the situation in South Africa, as a matter of urgency, to impose comprehensive sanctions in accordance with Security Council resolutions and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

7. Urges Member States and United Nations organizations to give effect forthwith, in consultation with the liberation movements, to the Forward-looking Strategies that deal with women and children under apartheid; particular attention should be given to education, health, vocational training and employment opportunities and the strengthening of the women's sections of the liberation movements.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/22

23 May 1986 Meeting 19 442-6 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/94) by recorded vote (44-2-6). 20 May (meeting 19); draft by Commission on the Status of Women (E/1986/24 and Corr.1,2); agenda item 11.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan.

Paragraph 6 was approved by recorded votes: in the Second Committee by 43 to 3, with 5 abstentions, and in the Council by 43 to 3, with 6 abstentions.

The United States said that apartheid must be dismantled in a way that did not cause additional suffering to the South African people and their neighbours; it regretted that the extreme wording of the resolution had forced the United States to vote against it. Canada expressed a similar view, and the Federal Republic of Germany said that the resolution presented a somewhat distorted picture of the issues.

Australia pointed out that, while it had supported the resolution, it had abstained on paragraph 6; it was in favour of mandatory economic sanctions, but comprehensive sanctions went beyond its current policy.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

The Security Council considered the question of South Africa at two meetings in 1986. On 13 June, the Council President issued a statement in observance of the tenth anniversary of the killings at Soweto. On 28 November, the Council adopted resolution 591(1986), in which it called on States to take further steps to implement the arms embargo against South Africa.

In a 10 June letter,⁽⁶⁵⁾ on behalf of the Group of African States, Zaire requested an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the serious situation in South Africa. The Council met on 13 June, with Guyana, India, Romania and Zaire invited at their request to participate in the debate without the right to vote. The Council also invited, under rule 39a of its provisional rules of procedure, the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid.

Zaire recalled the Soweto massacre on 16 June 1976(66) of black demonstrators protesting the imposition of Afrikaans as the language to be used for education in black high schools. Since then, black students and parents had continued to reject a system of separate education that gave white youth an education far superior to that given black youth. Zaire declared that the African Group felt the international community could not await further massacres to adopt measures against South Africa commensurate with the atrocities it was committing, and that it was time for the interna-

tional community to support the liberation of South African blacks.

The United Kingdom and the United States regretted that the proposed Council statement did not give more emphasis to ending apartheid through peaceful dialogue and means. The USSR regretted that the statement did not go far enough on the matter of adopting effective sanctions against South Africa under the United Nations Charter. Bulgaria endorsed the imposition of mandatory comprehensive sanctions as the only way to eradicate apartheid.

After consultations with Council members, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:⁽⁶⁷⁾

"The members of the Security Council, on the occasion of the observance of the tenth anniversary of the wanton killings perpetrated by the apartheid regime in South Africa against the African people in Soweto, wish to recall Council resolution 392(1976) which strongly condemned the South African Government for its resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people including schoolchildren and students and others opposing racial discrimination. They are convinced that a repetition of such tragic events would aggravate the already serious threat that the situation in South Africa poses to the security of the region and could have wider implications for international peace and security.

"They condemn the policy and all the repressive measures which only serve to perpetuate the apartheid system, in particular the recent imposition of a nationwide state of emergency and the arrest and detention of thousands of persons involved in the struggle against apartheid. They urge the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained in this respect. In particular, they call for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency in order to allow the observance of the tenth anniversary of the Soweto massacre without any provocative interference or intimidation on the part of the police and military forces.

"In this regard, the members of the Council, committed as they are to work for a just and equitable solution which will totally eradicate apartheid and avert further human suffering in South Africa, warn the South African Government that it will be held fully responsible for any violence, bloodshed, loss of life, injury and damage to property which may result from acts of repression and intimidation on the occasion of the observance of the tenth anniversary of the Soweto massacre.

"The members of the Security Council reaffirm the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the total elimination of apartheid and recall previous resolutions calling upon the racist régime in South Africa to abolish apartheid and to establish a non-racial democratic society based on majority rule, through the full and free exercise of adult

⁶⁵Rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence."

universal suffrage by all the people in a united and unfragmented South Africa.”

Meeting number. SC 2690.

Communications. During 1986, a number of States addressed communications to the Secretary-General or the President of the Security Council on the situation in South Africa.

On 13 June,(68) South Africa transmitted a statement declaring that the 13 June Security Council meeting and statement on the anniversary of the Soweto massacre was calculated to fan the fires of hate, violence and revolution and constituted a misuse of the Council, particularly if the Council's primary role to maintain peace and security was kept in mind. In a 16 June message,(69) the Prime Minister of India said that the anniversary of Soweto was a reminder that South Africa's policies had not changed and that the fresh proclamation of an emergency and the assumption of draconian powers by the South African authorities had unleashed terrorism on a massive scale. On 7 January(70), Senegal conveyed the information that at Dakar it had given the name Soweto to the square in front of the National Assembly and named the main street running into the square Avenue Nelson Mandela. On 3 February,(71) it forwarded a 31 January statement by its President and current OAU Chairman on the prerequisites necessary for national dialogue in South Africa.

Japan regretted on 13 June(72) the reimposition by South Africa of a state of emergency on 12 June as a means of strengthening the oppressive measures taken to quell the riots stemming from apartheid. Referring to the state of emergency, the Foreign Minister of Tunisia in a 14 June letter(73) stated that it was imperative that the Secretary-General use his authority to arrest the escalation of violence and terror in South Africa. Democratic Kampuchea, on 13 June,(74) demanded that South Africa immediately lift the emergency as well as end the apartheid system.

On 27 August,(75) the Congo transmitted a decision adopted by the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government in July that provided for a campaign to paint a true picture of the racist régime of South Africa and recommended to all Governments and teachers that the first lesson of the school year 1986/87 be devoted to apartheid.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 10 November, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 41/35 A,

Situation in South Africa and assistance to the liberation movements

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Recalling its resolution 40/64 B of 10 December 1985,

Reaffirming that the international community, and the United Nations in particular, have a special responsibility to assist the people of South Africa and their liberation movements in their heroic struggle against apartheid and for the full exercise of their right to self-determination within a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa,

Gravely concerned at the institutionalized and continuing escalation of the reign of repressive and increasing state terror by the racist régime, the maintenance of the state of emergency, the virtually limitless powers of the police and security forces to arrest, detain, torture and kill opponents of apartheid, the use of regime-sponsored death squads and vigilantes to spread fear as well as the establishment and operation of “reorientation camps” by the racist regime to attempt brainwashing former detainees into acquiescence,

Gravely concerned at the increasing use of capital punishment by the racist régime against freedom fighters and patriots and their execution in defiance of international protests and appeals, and alarmed that the racist régime is now applying collective death penalties as in the case of the six Sharpeville patriots sentenced for opposing the imposition of the “new constitution” in September 1984,

Noting with indignation that the apartheid regime is persisting with its policy of “bantustanization” aimed at further uprooting the oppressed People of South Africa, dispossessing it of its inalienable rights, depriving it of citizenship and fragmenting the country,

Gravely concerned, in this regard, that the Pretoria racist régime has continued its odious practice of forced removals,

Deploping the imposition of censorship and other restrictions on the media by the racist regime, in particular on press reports and the transmission of audio-visual material, aimed at concealing the ruthless atrocities perpetrated by the apartheid régime from world public opinion,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their right to choose all available means, including armed struggle, for the total eradication of apartheid,

Noting with grave concern the escalation of the aggression, state terrorism, and destabilization through political subversion and economic blackmail by the apartheid régime against independent African States,

Stressing that the racist apartheid régime is the root cause of the conflict in southern Africa, and that as long as it exists there will be neither peace in the region, nor security for any country nor true independence for Namibia, and that it must, therefore, be eradicated,

Recognizing the continued collaboration with and active support of the racist regime by certain Western and other Governments, transnational corporations, banks and other financial institutions as a major obstacle to the efforts of the oppressed people of South Africa and the international community for the total eradication of apartheid,

1. Strongly condemns once again the policies and practices of apartheid of the racist regime of South Africa, in particular its brutal oppression, repression and genocidal violence against the people of South Africa;

2. Reaffirms its full support to the people of South Africa in their struggle, under the leadership of their national liberation movements, for the total eradication of apartheid, so that they can exercise their right of self-determination in a free, democratic, unfragmented and non-racial South Africa;

3. Commends the people of South Africa and the liberation movements for their heroic and sustained

struggle against the apartheid regime and reaffirms the legitimacy of their struggle as well as their right to choose the necessary means, including armed struggle, to attain their noble objectives;

4. Commends the trade unions, student associations, women's organizations and other mass organizations in South Africa that have associated themselves with the struggle of the people for the elimination of apartheid in the face of the onslaught by the regime;

5. Commends the independent African States in southern Africa for their tremendous sacrifices and for their continuing support to the people of South Africa and their liberation movements;

6. Strongly condemns the continued and increasing use of capital punishment against freedom fighters and patriots, and their execution in defiance of international protests and appeals;

7. Demands that existing death sentences against and further executions of freedom fighters and patriots be annulled and halted, and that the six Sharpeville patriots be released immediately;

8. Demands once more that captured freedom fighters in South Africa be treated as prisoners of war in accordance with Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;

9. Further demands the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees in South Africa, including Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng;

10. Vehemently condemns the racist regime of South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its escalation of aggression, state terrorism, and destabilization through political subversion and economic blackmail against independent African States;

11. Condemns the continued collaboration with the apartheid régime by Governments of certain Western and other countries, transnational corporations, banks and other financial institutions, which gives encouragement to the racist regime in its repression of the legitimate struggle of the people and in its defiance of the demand of the international community for the total eradication of apartheid;

12. Affirms the view that the occupation of southern Angola by the racist régime was in large part facilitated by the policies pursued by the United States Administration in the region, especially its support for the armed criminal bandits of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola and its policies of "constructive engagement" and "linkage";

13. Strongly condemns the state of emergency in South Africa and requests that the international community exert maximum pressure on the apartheid régime, including comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, as the most appropriate, effective and peaceful means available for the elimination of apartheid, the liberation of Namibia and the maintenance of peace in southern Africa, in order to attain the total eradication of apartheid, and especially press on:

(a) Immediate lifting of the state of emergency;

(b) Immediate withdrawal of racist troops from and around the townships;

(c) Immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners, including those detained under the state of emergency;

(d) Immediate end to repression, violence and terror South Africa;

(e) Abrogation of bans on political organizations;

(f) Immediate and unconditional guarantee for the safe return of South African political exiles who have been arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter their own country;

(g) Cessation of all military, political and economic action aimed at destabilizing independent African States, and respect for their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

14. Strongly condemns the continued forced removals of black communities by the Pretoria racist regime;

15. Appeals to all States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, mass media, city and other local authorities as well as individuals urgently to increase political, economic, educational, legal, humanitarian and all other forms of necessary assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements;

16. Also appeals to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to step up material, financial and other forms of support to the front-line and other member States of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and to assist them in resisting the aggression, state terrorism and destabilization through political subversion and economic blackmail by the racist régime;

17. Decides to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity—namely, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania—to maintain offices in New York in order to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee against Apartheid and other appropriate bodies.

General Assembly resolution 41/35 A

10 November 1986 Meeting 64 130-8-18 (recorded vote)

37-nation draft (A/41/L.24 & Corr.1): agenda item 33.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/41/810; S-G, A/C.5/41/32

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 2.9-11, 5th Committee 23; plenary 58-64.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

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

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

The words "by the United States Administration" were retained in paragraph 12 by a recorded vote of 60 to 52, with 35 abstentions.

Belgium and Italy believed that the explicit endorsement of armed struggle in United Nations resolutions was inappropriate and also opposed singling out individual States or groups of States as bearing alleged responsibility for the situation in South Africa.

The Netherlands abstained because of its wish for peaceful change in South Africa, its rejection of name-calling and arbitrary criticism of certain States, and its view that the South Africa situation was not a colonial one and that therefore ANC and PAC were anti-apartheid rather than liberation movements. Canada and Ireland could not vote for a resolution favouring armed struggle, while Belize pointed out that it had abstained in the vote on paragraph 12 singling out the United States, but supported the resolution because it addressed itself to the early abolition of apartheid.

Malawi noted that it had voted in favour of the resolution but did not agree with the inclusion of paragraph 13.

Related resolutions and decision: GA 41/35 B and H, 41/101; 41/412.

Political prisoners and other detainees

The Special Committee against Apartheid continued to monitor the situation facing political prisoners in South Africa and to campaign for their release. It reported⁽¹²⁾ that evidence showed that torture and ill-treatment of detainees were rampant. Several organizations in South Africa, including the Detainees' Parents Support Committee and the National Medical and Dental Association, had published reports indicating the grave effects of prolonged incarceration and torture, especially on children. In April and May 1986 alone (1)seven detainees died in police custody.

The South African Minister of Law and Order disclosed in Parliament in April the capture of several PAC lighters, including Enoch Zulu, the second in command of PAC's armed wing, who had been wanted by police since 1962.

The Special Committee, on 22 January, condemned the trial of 22 opponents of the apartheid system, including leading members of the United Democratic Front (UDF) and community-based organizations. It emphasized that in undertaking that trial South Africa stood in defiance of the United Nations which had repeatedly called on it to cease repression and release all political prisoners.

The Chairman or Acting Chairman of the Special Committee issued several statements during the year on developments in South Africa. On 2 May, the Chairman called on the international community to condemn the new Public Safety Amendment Bill. He stressed that it was by no

means clear that the proposed new arrangements concerning the "pass laws" would lead to the free movement of blacks. He condemned the "homelands" system, the Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act and similar laws.

On 16 May, he condemned the acts of violence and repression in the KwaNdebele homeland against black anti-apartheid protestors. Demonstrating against South Africa's decision to give what it called independence to KwaNdebele, seven Africans had been killed and scores injured. He recalled that the policy of homelands and the granting to them of fictitious independence had been repeatedly rejected by the United Nations.

The Acting Chairman expressed shock and outrage on 12 June at the newly declared state of emergency in South Africa giving absolute power to the security forces to arrest people without warrant and hold them without trial and with indemnity against any criminal or other responsibility. He appealed to the international community to take concrete measures to isolate South Africa and compel it to heed United Nations resolutions on apartheid and Namibia.

On 18 July, the Chairman issued a statement on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.⁽⁷⁶⁾ He called on those States that had not done so to sign and ratify the Convention.

On 29 July, the Acting Chairman expressed shock at attacks on the Reverend Allan Boesak, which demonstrated the arbitrary powers and brutality of South African police forces, and urged the international community to adopt measures to dissuade South Africa from such actions.

The Acting Chairman declared his shock and horror on 29 August at the massacre of 21 persons by South African police in Soweto on 26 and 27 August. Residents had been protesting police attempts to evict tenants because of their anti-apartheid rent boycott.

On 10 September, the Chairman sent a message to Zephania Mothopeng on the occasion of his recent election as PAC President while continuing to be imprisoned.

Action by the Council for Namibia. The International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, organized by the Council for Namibia, condemned in a Declaration adopted on 11 July the detention and imprisonment of Namibians by the racist régime of South Africa and demanded the unconditional release of all political prisoners in Namibia.

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. On 11 August,⁽⁴⁶⁾ the Committee on colonial countries condemned South Africa for its attempts to destroy the South West Africa People's

Organization (SWAPO) through arbitrary arrests, torture, intimidation and terror. It demanded that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners and that captured Namibian freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status under the August 1949 Geneva Conventions relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts and Additional Protocol I.⁽⁷⁷⁾

Action by the Commission On Human Rights. The Commission on Human Rights on 28 February⁽⁶⁾ expressed deep concern at the escalation of human rights violations in South Africa since the imposition in 1985 of the state of emergency,⁽⁷⁸⁾ including the indiscriminate arrests, detention and torture of political activists, the widespread physical and psychological abuse of detainees and prisoners, and the detention and incarceration of minors in an inhumane penal system. It demanded that South Africa desist from its brutal repression, torture and harassment of individuals and organizations engaged in the struggle against apartheid, and decided that the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts should continue to investigate the policies and practices which violated human rights in South Africa and Namibia.

On 10 March,⁽⁴⁷⁾ the Commission condemned South Africa for its repression and indiscriminate torture and killing of workers, schoolchildren and other opponents of apartheid, and the imposition of death sentences on freedom fighters. It also condemned the arrests of the leaders and activists of UDF, the National Forum, trade unions and other mass organizations, and demanded their unconditional release. In addition, it demanded that South Africa fully respect the rights of those detained or imprisoned and observe article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁽⁷⁾ under which no one was to be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

Communication. On 10 October,⁽⁸⁰⁾ Brazil transmitted a message to the Special Committee against Apartheid on the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners, supporting a national dialogue and hoping that all political prisoners would be released in the near future.

Related resolutions: SC 581(1986); GA 41/35 A and H, 41/39 A and D, 41/101.

Capital punishment of ANC members

The Special Committee against Apartheid, on 30 April, condemned South Africa for sentencing to death six South Africans for allegedly killing the deputy mayor of the Sharpeville township.

On 8 September, the Chairman expressed shock about the death sentences imposed on ANC members Sipho Bridget Xulu and Clarence Lucky Payi;⁽⁸¹⁾ on the same day,⁽⁸²⁾ Algeria, as current Chairman of the African Groups, requested the President of the Security Council to use all means

to persuade South Africa not to execute them. The sentences were carried out on 9 September.

Uganda, also as current Chairman of the African Group, forwarded a 7 April letter from ANC to the Council President,⁽⁸³⁾ requesting that he demand a stay of the death sentence imposed by South Africa on Andrew Sibusiso Zondo; Zondo was executed on 9 September.

Apartheid in sports

Continuing oppression in South Africa had caused many Governments, local authorities and sports organizations to intensify action against apartheid in sports. On 16 May 1986,⁽¹⁾ the International Convention against Apartheid in sports, adopted by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽³⁾ was opened for signature and signed by 43 Member States at a meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid. The Chairman of the Committee declared that the Convention was an important part of international action against apartheid. He emphasized that, as long as there was apartheid, there could be no free sport and that those who took part in sports in South Africa or with its teams were playing the game of the apartheid régime. As at 31 December, 68 States had signed the Convention and 8 had ratified it.⁽⁴⁾

More than 30 Commonwealth countries withdrew from the Commonwealth Games (Edinburgh, United Kingdom, 24 July-7 August) to protest the United Kingdom's refusal to impose economic sanctions against South Africa, as recommended by the Commonwealth's Eminent Persons Group.

Some contacts, especially in cricket and rugby, continued. The Acting Chairman of the Special Committee, in a 17 April statement, deplored a planned rugby tour of South Africa by a New Zealand team. He stated that such a visit would represent total insensitivity to the moral issues raised by apartheid.

In 1986, the World Boxing Association suspended South Africa from membership and the World Boxing Council announced that it would break relations for two years with any manager, promoter or agent who promoted boxing in South Africa. Furthermore, sports ministers of the States members of the Council of Europe voted to encourage sports organizations to break all links with South Africa.

The latest semi-annual Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa, was published by the Special Committee. It contained sports contacts from 1 July to 31 December 1985 and included a list of sports exchanges with South Africa arranged by sport and a list of athletes who participated arranged by country. The names of persons who undertook not to engage in further sports events in South Africa were deleted from the Register.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 10 November, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 41/35 E.

Status of the International Convention
against Apartheid in Sports

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/64 G of 10 December 1985, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports,

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, in which States are urged to consider acceding to the Convention,

Considering that all forms of collaboration, including those in the field of sports, with racist South Africa bolster the régime in its attempts to break its international isolation,

Convinced that the Convention, together with the International Covenants on Human Rights and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, would be important instruments towards the isolation of the racist régime of South Africa,

Commending athletes who have demonstrated solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa by complying with the sports boycott of racist South Africa,

Welcoming the signing by a significant number of States of the Convention,

1. Reaffirms that the racist régime of South Africa must be isolated in all fields, including that of sports;

2. Expresses its satisfaction at the significant number of States that have signed and ratified the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports since it was solemnly opened for signature, ratification and accession on 16 May 1986;

3. Appeals to those States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify or accede to the Convention without further delay;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the status of the Convention.

General Assembly resolution 41/35 E

10 November 1986 Meeting 64 131-0-24 (recorded vote)

46-nation draft (A/41/L.28 & Add.1); agenda item 33

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Financial implications, 5th Committee, A/41/810: S-G. A/C.5/41/32.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 2, 9-11; 5th Committee 23; plenary 58-64.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

New Zealand abstained because it had reservations about the appropriateness of the Convention. Nevertheless, it had taken a number of steps to discourage sports contacts with South Africa. Belgium, Canada, France, Ireland, the Netherlands and the United States explained that some of the provisions of the Convention ran counter to their constitutions or laws.

Member States of EC rejected all forms of apartheid in sports, the United Kingdom pointed out. However, sports activities were organized privately in their respective countries. Sports organizations within those countries were aware that their Governments opposed sports competitions that violated the Olympic ideal of non-discrimination.

Related resolution: GA 41/35 H.

Aid programmes and inter-agency co-operation

Various forms of aid were provided by the United Nations to the victims of apartheid through national liberation movements or directly to individuals. Legal assistance, relief and education grants were given by the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa to persons who suffered persecution under repressive and discriminatory South African legislation. The United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa offered additional educational assistance.

National liberation movements

In 1986, assistance was provided to national liberation movements by a number of United Nations organizations, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). Aid to victims of apartheid and colonialism in Africa was also provided by the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements (see ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS, Chapter XVI) and educational assistance by the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (see p. 171).

UNDP action. The UNDP Administrator reported to the Governing Council⁽⁸⁴⁾ that in 1986 it had provided \$2,787,600 in assistance to national liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by OAU-ANC, PAC and SWAPO. Of the 16 projects operational (one of which was new, ap-

proved in February 1986), nine were for education, two for health, two for agriculture, two for development planning, co-ordination and administration, and one to support the movements' attendance at Council meetings.

On 27 June,⁽⁸⁵⁾ the Council decided that a programme proposal should be prepared to serve as a framework for UNDP assistance to the movements during the 1987-1991 programming cycle. It requested the Administrator to assist the movements with maximum efficiency and flexibility; to collaborate with concerned executing agencies on providing the assistance, after consulting the movements; and to report to the Council on trends, developments and other issues pertaining to that assistance.

UNIDO action. On 23 October,⁽⁸⁶⁾ the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO, mindful of the scarcity of resources, requested UNDP to give particular attention to UNIDO technical co-operation projects to the national liberation movements recognized by OAU. The Board requested the UNIDO secretariat to undertake a mission to Angola, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia to formulate new UNIDO agro-industry and on-the-job training projects for 1987-1991. It renewed its appeal to UNIDO member States as well as institutions of the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations to assist the national liberation movements with food production and manpower development. Taking note of a July report of the UNIDO Director-General on technical assistance to the movements,⁽⁸⁷⁾ the Board also appealed to member States to make special-purpose contributions to the Industrial Development Fund for such assistance.

Activities of the Committee against Apartheid. The Special Committee against Apartheid recommended that the General Assembly urge all States to go beyond mere expressions of support and render effective assistance to the liberation movements recognized by OAU. The Assembly should request the Secretary-General to intensify the dissemination of information on the liberation struggle.

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. The Commission on Human Rights appealed on 28 February⁽⁷⁾ to States, specialized agencies and NGOs to extend all possible co-operation to the liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by the United Nations and OAU.

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. The Committee on colonial countries, on 15 August,⁽³⁷⁾ expressed concern that the assistance extended thus far by specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations to colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and SWAPO, was inadequate.

Related resolutions: GA 41/8, 41/15, 41/35 A and H, 41/101; ESC 1986/48.

UN Trust Fund for South Africa

The Secretary-General reported in October 1986⁽⁸⁸⁾ that the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, established in 1965⁽⁸⁹⁾ to provide legal assistance, education, relief and assistance to persons persecuted under discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia, made grants totalling \$2,745,000 in 1986. The Fund received voluntary contributions from Governments of \$2,268,797 during the year. The total income to the Fund since its inception was \$24,739,426 and the total amount of grants was \$24,349,389, leaving a balance of \$390,037 as at 2 October 1986.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 10 November, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 41/35 G.

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, in particular resolution 40/64 H of 10 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund,

Gravely concerned at the reimposition of the state of emergency, now nation-wide, in South Africa and the unprecedented repression of several thousands of opponents of apartheid, including leaders of democratic political mass organizations, community and church leaders, students and trade unionists,

Alarmed by the increasing number of political trials and detentions and the harsh sentences, including the death penalty, imposed on opponents of apartheid,

Reaffirming that increased humanitarian and legal assistance by the international community to those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia is essential at this critical juncture to meet the rapidly increasing needs for such assistance,

Strongly convinced that increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the growing needs for humanitarian and legal assistance,

1. Endorses the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination;

3. Appeals for generous and increased contributions to the Trust Fund;

4. Also appeals for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and Namibia;

5. Commends the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for their persistent efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to persons persecuted

under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South Africa.

General Assembly resolution 41/35 G

10 November 1986 Meeting 64 Adopted without vote

48-nation draft (A/41/L.30 & Add.1); agenda item 33.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 2, 9-11; plenary 58-64.

Other aspects

Public information

The Special Committee against Apartheid observed that the local and foreign media in South Africa were functioning under restrictions that proscribed filming, photographing or tape-recording in areas of unrest or reporting on actions by the security forces without the permission of the police. In view of those restrictions, the Special Committee strengthened its efforts to promote the dissemination of information on developments in South Africa and to mobilize greater international action against apartheid.

Related resolutions: GA 41/14, 41/35 C, 41/68 A.

Non-governmental organizations

The Special Committee against Apartheid declared that the role played by NGOs in international action against apartheid had been invaluable. Anti-apartheid organizations, including trade unions, students' and women's groups, churches and other religious institutions had stepped up their activities in Western countries. They had disclosed arms embargo violations, contributed to a consumer boycott campaign, spearheaded the divestment movement in universities and public institutions, and given impetus to the cultural and sports boycott.

The boycott of the Shell Oil Company in the United States was one example of co-operation by anti-apartheid organizations to pressure a TNC to reconsider its relation with South Africa. Action by anti-apartheid groups at meetings of shareholders of banks, financial institutions and other corporations was aimed at the cessation of loans to and investments in South Africa.

Related resolutions: GA 41/14, 41/35 A.

Meetings, missions and observances

In 1986, the Special Committee against Apartheid organized or co-sponsored meetings, missions and observances and was represented at conferences and events throughout the world in its ef-

fort to mobilize international support for the campaign against apartheid (see also p. 128).

Meetings. The Committee participated in the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, 1-6 September) and the twenty-second ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU (Addis Ababa, 28-30 July). The non-aligned countries condemned South Africa for conducting State terrorism against the front-line and other neighbouring independent States and made recommendations for strengthening the front-line States against South Africa's aggression, subversion and destabilization; they also called for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. OAU condemned South Africa for its apartheid policies, its reimposition of the state of emergency and daily acts of terrorism against the black population. It appealed to the international community to increase its moral, political, diplomatic and material support to the national liberation movements of South Africa.

The Committee helped to organize the International Seminar on the United Nations Arms Embargo against South Africa (see p. 134), the United Nations Seminar on Oil Embargo against South Africa (see p. 136) and the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa (see p. 123).

On 6 March, the Committee met to pay tribute to Olaf Palme, the late Prime Minister of Sweden, for his contribution to the struggle against apartheid and for the independence of Namibia.

Missions. The Committee Chairman undertook a mission to Western European countries (Belgium, France, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom) from February to April, discussing with government leaders and NGOs action against apartheid in the light of the deteriorating situation in South Africa. In other efforts to promote the struggle against apartheid, he met with senior officials in Pakistan (16-18 November) and Nepal (21-23 November).

Observances. Meetings were held by the Committee in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March), the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa (16 June), the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women of South Africa and Namibia (9 August) and the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners (11 October).

Work programme of the Committee against Apartheid

Outlining its programme for the coming year,⁽¹⁾ the Special Committee said it would follow up the recommendations contained in the Declara-

tion of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa. It intended to campaign for the isolation of South Africa, to monitor the implementation of existing sanctions and to mobilize support for the liberation struggle of the South African people. The Committee would continue to sponsor conferences, seminars, hearings and other activities and events that would deepen knowledge of the various aspects of apartheid. However, it stated that it was evident that continued resistance to effective action against South Africa, especially by some Western Governments, was not caused by a lack of knowledge but by strategic and ideological factors, fear of losing vested economic interests and the so-called "kith and kin" sentiment.

The programme would include missions by the Chairman and Committee members to various countries. It would strengthen contacts with intergovernmental organizations and take into account the role that parliaments and legislative institutions, trade unions, NGOs and church groups were playing in achieving support for anti-apartheid action.

The Committee requested a special allocation of \$375,000 from the regular United Nations budget for 1987 for special projects it would carry out.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 10 November, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 41/35 D.

Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

1. Commends the Special Committee against Apartheid for its vigorous efforts to promote and strengthen concerted international action in support of the legitimate aspirations of the oppressed people of South Africa as a significant part of implementing relevant United Nations resolutions;

2. Endorses the recommendations contained in paragraphs 222 to 226 of the report of the Special Committee relating to its programme of work and activities to promote the international campaign against apartheid,

3. Supports the efforts of the Special Committee to give effect to the recommendations contained in the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa so as to broaden the ever-growing international consensus in favour of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions;

4. Authorizes the Special Committee to organize, co-sponsor or participate in conferences, seminars, hearings and other activities and events that will deepen knowledge of the various aspects of apartheid in order to foster as active and action-oriented a political commitment as it may deem necessary for the discharge of its responsibilities, within the financial resources allocated under the present resolution, and requests the

Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff and services for such activities;

5. Further authorizes the Special Committee to hold consultations with and to send missions to Governments, parliaments, legislative institutions, intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations as appropriate, in order to strengthen co-ordinated and effective action against apartheid and to promote a peaceful and speedy transition to a non-racial and democratic system in a united South Africa;

6. Decides to make a special allocation of \$375,000 to the Special Committee for 1987 from the regular budget of the United Nations to cover the cost of special projects to be decided upon by the Committee in order to promote the international campaign against apartheid;

7. Again requests Governments and organizations to make voluntary contributions or provide other assistance for the special projects of the Special Committee and to make generous contributions to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid.

General Assembly resolution 41/35 D

10 November 1986 Meeting 64 145-2-10 (recorded vote)

45-nation draft (A/41/L.27 & Add.1); agenda item 33

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Financial implications 5th Committee, A/41/810; S-G, A/C.5/41/32.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 2,911; 5th Committee 23; plenary 58-64.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Portugal.

The United States believed that in some cases funds would be allocated for projects that would interfere in its internal affairs. The Federal Republic of Germany agreed with the resolution's main thrust but had reservations concerning paragraph 3, and France deplored arbitrary and unjustified criticism in the Special Committee's report of certain countries and of EC. Malawi did not feel that paragraphs 222 to 226 of the Special Committee's report,(1) mentioned in operative paragraph 2, would be helpful with regard to its stand, while the Netherlands stated that parts of

the report lacked balance. Canada noted that although it voted in favour of the resolution it had reservations about providing funding for projects that did not yet exist.

Related resolutions: GA 41/35 B and C.

(1)A/41/22 (S/18360). (2)A/42/22 (S/19217). (3)YUN 1985, p. 166, GA res. 40/64 G, annex, 10 Dec. 1985. (4)Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1986 (ST/LEG/SER.E/5), Sales No. E.87.V.6. (5)A/41/22/Add.1-S/18360/Add.1 & Corr.1. (6)E/1986/22 res. 1986/4. (7)Ibid. (res. 1986/5). (8)A/41/341-S/18065. /41/697-s/18392. (10)A/41/703-S/18395. (11)A/41/154-S/17809. (12)A/41/181-E/1986/53. (13)A/41/173 & Corr.1. (14)A/41/326-S/18049. (15)A/41/335-S/18058. (16)A/41/417-S/18166. (17)A/41/428-S/18179. (18)A/41/430. (19)S/18199. (20)A/41/448-118211. (21)A/41/581. (22)A/41/629-S/18357. (23)A/41/740-S/18418. (24)A/41/772. (25)A/42/60-S/18535. (26)YUN 1985, p. 140, GA res. 40/64 C, 10 Dec. 1985. (27)Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986 (A/CONF.137/5), Sales No. E.86.I.23. (28)YUN 1977, p. 161, SC res. 418(1977), 4 Nov. 1977. (29)YUN 1974, P 152. (30)A/41/434-S/18185 & Corr.1. (31)S/18160. (32)A/41/779. (33)YUN 1985, p. 173, GA res. 40/64 D, 10 Dec. 1985. (34)A/41/24. (35)A/41/23 (A/AC.109/881). (36)Ibid. (A/AC.109/882). (37)Ibid. (A/AC.109/884). (38)S/17866. (39)A/41/478-S/18233. (40)A/41/483. (41)A/41/633-S/18359. (42)A/41/959. (43)YUN 1985, p. 129, GA res. 40/64 A, 10 Dec. 1985. (44)Ibid., p. 131, GA res. 40/64 I, 10 Dec. 1985. (45)A/41/506 & Add.1-3. (46)A/41/23 (A/AC.109/880). (47) E/1986/22 (res. 1986/24). (48)YUN 1983, p. 1045. (49)YUN 1981, p. 165. (50)E/C.10/1986/8. (51)S/18314. (52)A/41/388-S/18121. (53)YUN 1977 162 SC res. 421(1977) 9 Dec. 1977. (54)YUN 1980, p. 200. (55) YUN 1984, p. 143, SC res. 558(1984), 13 Dec. 1984. (56)S/18288. (57)A/41/404-S/18141. (58)E/1986/27. (59)E/C.10/1986/10. (60)YUN 1985, p. 147. (61)Ibid. 149. (62)YUN 1984, p. 857, GA res. 39/15, 23 Nov. 1984. (63)E/CN.4/1986/9. (64)E/1986/22 (dec. 1986/110). (65)S/18146. (66)YUN 1976, p. 117. (67)S/18157. (68)S/18158. (69)S/18171. (70)A/41/83. (71)A/41/136. (72)A/41/412-S/18154. (73)S/18161. (74)A/41/416-S/18165. (75)A/41/569. (76)YUN 1973, p. 103, GA res. 3068(XXVIII), annex, 30 Nov. 1973. (77)YUN 1977, p. 706. (78)YUN 1985, p. 152. (79)YUN 1948-49, p. 535, GA res. 217 A (III), 10 Dec. 1948. (80)A/41/699-S/18393. (81)YUN 1985, p. 162. (82)S/18326. (83)S/17974. (84)DP/1987/63. (85)E/1986/29 (dec 86/26). (86)GC.2/2 (IDB.2/Dec.20). (87)IDB.2/11. (88)A/41/638. (89)YUN 1965, p. 115, GA res. 2054 B (XX), 15 Dec. 1965.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Sanctions against South Africa-The Peaceful Alternative to Violent Change: A Selective Bibliography 1981-1986, Sales No. E.88.I.5.

South Africa and the front-line and other States of southern Africa

South Africa's relations with its neighbours, the so-called front-line States, continued to be a concern of the United Nations, particularly since further incidents of aggression by South Africa against some of those States were reported in 1986.

The front-line States, a loose coalition of some of the southern States of Africa (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe) were concerned mainly

with security issues, but also with the region's economic development.

The Security Council, in resolution 581(1986) adopted in February, called on all States to exert pressure on South Africa to desist from aggression against neighbouring States, and demanded that South Africa end its violence against black people and other opponents of apartheid and eradicate apartheid as the necessary step towards establishment of a non-racial democratic society.

In May, the Council considered attacks by South Africa against Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In June, it considered a South African attack against Angola. On both occasions, draft resolutions to have the Council condemn the attacks were not adopted due to the negative votes of permanent Council members. Also in May, by resolution 1986/24, the Economic and Social Council demanded that South Africa cease all acts of aggression against the front-line States and withdraw its troops from Angola. In December, the General Assembly urged the international community to provide financial, material and technical assistance to the front-line States and other bordering States to enhance their capacity to withstand the economic measures taken by South Africa (resolution 41/199).

Activities of the Committee against Apartheid. According to the Special Committee against Apartheid,(') South Africa continued to commit acts of aggression, subversion and destabilization against neighbouring independent African States to weaken their economies and keep them dependent on South Africa, to use them as hostages to alleviate outside pressures, to dissuade them from supporting its opponents, and physically to eliminate those opponents. In fact it had increasingly used death squads to abduct and assassinate black freedom fighters in the neighbouring States.

The Committee stated that South African acts of aggression against Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe represented a threat to international peace and security and underlined the need for the speedy elimination of apartheid. South African forces, which continued to be illegally stationed in southern Angola, had repeatedly carried out raids in that country and had used illegally occupied Namibia as a basing area against Angola.(2)

At the beginning of 1986, South Africa imposed a total economic blockade against Lesotho, restricting traffic in and out of that country; South Africa continued to support what it called the Lesotho Liberation Army. In November 1986, two former Lesotho cabinet ministers were reportedly murdered by a South African death squad.

During consideration by the Security Council of the situation in southern Africa in February 1986 (see p. 158), the Acting Chairman of the

Committee expressed concern at the support being given by the United States to the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA), which was concentrated in southern Angola, and called on the United States to refrain from supporting insurgencies encouraged by South Africa. In May, the Chairman of the Committee, who was taking part in a Council meeting on South African aggression against Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe (see p. 165), said the aggression had been aimed at crushing the growing movement against apartheid and that it had demonstrated the hypocrisy of South Africa's talk about significant change; the Council should consider the adoption of mandatory sanctions against South Africa. A resolution proposing such sanctions was not adopted due to the negative votes of the United Kingdom and the United States. South African troops and commandos conducted raids, assassinations and kidnappings in Botswana and Swaziland in June and August.

South Africa held up the traffic of transit cargo from Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe during August, in retaliation for their support of sanctions. It also continued to undermine the economy of Mozambique and to support the Resistência Nacional de Mozambique (RENAMO), also known as the Movement of National Resistance, against its Government. On 5 November, the Committee Chairman expressed concern at the suspicious circumstances of the air crash in which Samora Moises Machel, the President of Mozambique, had been killed. In December, Mozambique accused South Africa of repeatedly violating the 1984 Nkomati Accord, a non-aggression agreement,(3) by aircraft incursions to resupply RENAMO. About 500,000 Mozambicans had become refugees in neighbouring countries.

The Committee recommended that the General Assembly condemn South Africa's destabilization of its neighbours and appeal to all States not to render assistance to UNITA and other renegade groups supported by South Africa. It also recommended that the Assembly emphasize the importance of providing assistance to the independent African States in southern Africa and to the members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) in order to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa.

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. On 11 August,(4) the Committee on colonial countries condemned South Africa for its persistent acts of aggression and subversion against Angola and Mozambique as well as its use of mercenaries and Namibian territory to attack independent African States. On the same date,(5) the Committee paid tribute to the Governments of the front-line and other African States for their commitment to a free and independent Namibia

and their moral and material assistance to the Namibian people and SWAPO, and declared that it was imperative that the international community increase its financial, material, military and political support to the front-line States. It endorsed the efforts of SADCC to promote regional economic development and to reduce the dependence of countries of the area on South Africa, and urged support of those efforts by all States.

The Committee, on 15 August,(6) urged United Nations organizations to extend assistance to the front-line States to enable them to support Namibia in its struggle for freedom and to resist the direct violations of their territory by South Africa, or, as in Angola and Mozambique, through puppet groups.

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. On 28 February, the Commission on Human Rights condemned South Africa for its destabilization policies aimed at the front-line States,(7) demanded that South Africa end its aggression against neighbouring countries, particularly Angola,(8) and rejected all policies that encouraged South Africa to escalate its aggression in defiance of United Nations resolutions.(9)

On 10 March,(10) the Commission demanded that South Africa withdraw its forces from Angola.

Activities of the Council for Namibia. The Council for Namibia condemned South Africa's repeated acts of aggression against Namibia as well as neighbouring independent African States.(11) South Africa was continuing its policy of destabilization, subversion and aggression against Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. It had escalated its destabilization campaign against neighbouring States in an attempt to force them to cease their support for the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

The International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia (see TRUSTEESHIP AND DECOLONIZATION, Chapter III) called on Governments and regional and international organizations to assist SADCC to give increased support to the front-line States.(12)

Communications. In 1986, several countries addressed communications to the Secretary-General pertaining to South Africa's aggression against the front-line and other neighbouring States.

On 6 February,(13) the Netherlands and Zambia jointly transmitted a communique adopted at a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the front-line States and those of the States members of EC (Lusaka, 3 and 4 February). The Ministers noted that the dismantling of apartheid would significantly contribute to peace in the region. They condemned the aggression and destabilization carried out by South Africa against neighbouring States

and, in that connection, demanded the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola.

The front-line heads of State and Government held two summit meetings on the situation in southern Africa during 1986. On 2 September,(14) Zambia forwarded a communique issued following the first summit (Luanda, 21 August). The summit condemned South Africa for the imposition of punitive trade restrictions against Zambia and Zimbabwe in particular, in reprisal for their support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples. It appealed for assistance to the front-line and other States in the region to enable them to withstand the steps taken by South Africa against them. The summit took note of the meeting of Commonwealth leaders in August, expressing dismay that the United Kingdom continued to oppose the adoption of economic sanctions against South Africa.

On 21 October,(15) Zambia transmitted the Declaration of the second summit (Maputo, 12 October), which condemned the attempt by certain Western Governments to promote armed bandits in southern Africa as political entities, denounced the complicity of the Malawian Government with South Africa in the terrorist campaign against Mozambique, and called on the international community, particularly the industrialized countries, to strengthen the capacity of the front-line States to defend themselves against South Africa.

The final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries (New Delhi, 16-19 April) were transmitted by India on 15 May.(16) The Ministers condemned the acts of State terrorism-sabotage, training, financing and infiltrating armed bandits and mercenaries-by South Africa against the front-line and other neighbouring States. They demanded that the United States halt military and other assistance to UNITA, reaffirmed the right of front-line and other neighbouring States to provide sanctuary to the victims of apartheid, and appealed to non-aligned Movement members and the international community as a whole to render diplomatic, political, financial and material assistance to the front-line States.

Algeria forwarded on 25 September(17) the resolutions adopted by the OAU Council of Ministers at its forty-fourth ordinary session (Addis Ababa, 21-26 July). In a resolution on Namibia, the Council condemned South Africa's militarization and use of Namibia as a launching pad for aggression against the front-line States and expressed appreciation to those States for their sacrifices on behalf of Namibian independence.

On 8 May,(18) Mozambique and the USSR transmitted a 3 April joint communique on the visit by the President of Mozambique to the USSR from 30 March to 1 April. The communique called for an end to South African aggression.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted by recorded vote resolution 1986/24.

Front-line States

The Economic and Social Council,

Gravely concerned about the intensified undeclared war being waged by the Pretoria régime against the independent neighbouring States,

Further concerned about the collaboration of certain countries with South Africa in its destabilization campaign, in particular the recent formalization of military assistance to the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola,

Alarmed by the suffering imposed on the neighbouring States, especially on women and children, as a direct result of the massacres and other acts of terrorism perpetrated by the South African racist army and puppet armed bandits,

Commending the front-line States for their resistance to the military pressures and economic blackmail of the Pretoria regime, aimed at forcing them to abandon their traditional support of the struggle for the liberation of Namibia and South Africa itself,

Convinced of the imperative and urgent need for the international community to render more material and moral support to those countries in conformity with the relevant United Nations resolutions,

1. Strongly condemns the South African racist régime for the unprovoked and premeditated acts of aggression against the independent neighbouring States, in particular the continued occupation of the southern part of Angola;

2. Demands that the Pretoria regime stop the recruitment, training and financing of mercenaries and armed bandits used to commit massacres and other acts of terrorism against the innocent civilian population of the front-line States, including women and children;

3. Commends the front-line States for their unwavering commitment to the liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia and calls upon the international community to increase assistance to those States;

4. Demands an immediate cessation of all South African acts of destabilization and aggression against the front-line States and calls upon those Governments that support the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to desist from doing so;

5. Demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all the South African racist troops from the territory of Angola.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/24

23 May 1986 Meeting 19 43-1-8 recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/94) by recorded vote (42-1-8). 20 May (meeting 19): draft by Commission on the Status of Women (E/1986/24 & Corr.1.2); agenda item 11.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Spain, United Kingdom,

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (February)

On 29 January,(19) Sudan, on behalf of the Group of African States, requested a meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in southern Africa. The Council held nine meetings from 5 to 13 February.

The Council invited Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iran, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, South Africa, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid and a delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, led by its President, were invited to participate, at their request, in accordance with rule 39^b of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. Also invited under rule 39 were the representatives of ANC,(20) PAC(21) and SWAPO,(22) at the request of the Congo, Ghana and Madagascar.

Togo, speaking for the African Group, stated that the situation in southern Africa was growing more disturbing each day. The situation had three aspects-South Africa's policy of apartheid, its illegal occupation of Namibia and its policy of aggression and destabilization against neighbouring States-which posed a dangerous threat to international peace and security. Incapable of controlling its internal crisis and concerned with perpetuating its occupation of Namibia, South Africa was forced to extend the conflict beyond its borders. The Security Council should demand that South Africa abolish apartheid, demand that it implement the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia in resolution 435(1978)(23) and request that Member States refrain from any act aggravating the complex regional situation. If South Africa persisted in its policies, the Council should consider adopting comprehensive, mandatory sanctions.

South Africa declared that the Council meeting should not be taking place. South African President P. W. Botha had outlined, in a 31 January speech, reforms which had taken place in South Africa and the framework for further constitutional developments. He had also emphasized that there could be no regional peace as long as neighbouring countries harboured terrorists who perpetrated violence across national boundaries and that South Africa was prepared to implement the United Nations plan on Namibia, provided agreement could be reached on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The Council could contribute to achieving a new era, not by passing negative resolutions,

but by encouraging the people of South Africa to negotiate political solutions acceptable to all.

Algeria stated that South Africa was following a policy known as total strategy, one of its major aims being the creation of a constellation of States dependent on it. Nothing was lacking: open aggression by the regular armed forces of South Africa; murder; the creation and sustenance of subversive movements; sabotage; economic blockade against land-locked countries; and blackmail through the threat of expelling migrant labour. The current situation in southern Africa was the direct result of South Africa's persistent and increased aggression.

Angola asked States friendly to South Africa to recognize that support of it could only harm their long-term interests.

The United States regretted that some States had made misleading and even untrue allegations about its policies towards the region. The real battle in southern Africa was being waged over representational government, and it hoped that South Africa could be transformed peacefully into a nation of justice and equality based on the consent of all its people. There was much in the draft resolution before the Council (see below) with which it agreed, but it was not helpful to denominate uses of force by a State as terrorism. Moreover, the draft incorrectly implied that outside assistance was the main cause of destabilization of States in the region. As for the criticism of the recent visit by Jonas Savimbi of UNITA to the United States, it was necessary to approach all parties in the settlement of disputes; Angolans must sit down and reconcile their differences.

The United Kingdom said it had been given to understand that the current debate was intended to be an exercise in preventive diplomacy, with the objective of deterring further breaches of sovereignty and territorial integrity by South Africa. Unfortunately, its timing appeared to be almost accidental and it had followed an uncharted course. It was counter-productive to use the debate to attack other Member States on unrelated issues. The United Kingdom believed the Council should have concentrated its efforts on a search for constructive and peaceful solutions. It would abstain on the draft resolution which it felt did not accurately address the evolving situation in southern Africa.

South Africa was the single source of the trouble in the region, according to the USSR. The Western Powers, particularly the United States and the United Kingdom, were shielding South Africa from effective sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter. They continued to retain vast investments in South Africa and Namibia, thereby supporting apartheid economically. South Africa was attempt-

^b See footnote a on p. 146.

ing to impose its hegemony on the whole of southern Africa, choking Lesotho into submission by blockade and committing overt and covert aggression against Botswana, Mozambique and Angola. Savimbi, leader of the UNITA mercenaries, had recently been received in Washington by the United States Administration. The USSR condemned the utilization of regional conflicts to stoke East-West confrontation. It demanded action to compel the Western Powers to end their appeasement of South Africa and to compel that country to cease its repression of the African majority.

Many countries described the apartheid system as the root cause of the region's problems and declared that it could not be reformed, only eradicated. Among them were Algeria, Australia, Botswana, Bulgaria, China, the Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Lesotho, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

While agreeing that apartheid was the cause of the problems in the region, Lesotho stressed that its geopolitical situation was unique, that it was completely surrounded by South Africa, landlocked and defenceless. South Africa twice had attacked Lesotho, and threatened more attacks to force it to refrain from providing asylum to refugees from apartheid. Lesotho hoped that the international community would press for the abolition of apartheid, the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola and the independence of Namibia, as well as find ways to protect the sovereignty of the southern African States.

South African destabilization of and aggression against the front-line and other neighbouring States were denounced by Australia, Botswana, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The Council's adoption of comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter was urged by numerous States. Denmark felt that recent developments in southern Africa had increased the need for sanctions. India was convinced that sanctions were the only effective answer to South Africa's obstinacy. Zambia said that the most potent and peaceful way of eliminating apartheid was through sanctions. Trinidad and Tobago observed

that, while Council members equivocated over whether sanctions were effective or would hurt those they were supposed to assist, the South African people continued to make the supreme sacrifice of their lives to hasten the demise of apartheid.

Other States calling for sanctions were Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, the Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, Iran, Nigeria, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Arab Emirates, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

A number of other issues—Namibia, the Botha statement of 31 January (see above), criticism of the United States, and refugees—were discussed during the debate. Many countries expressed their opposition to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and its use as a springboard for invasions of and raids on the front-line and other States in the region, and their disappointment that Council resolution 435(1978) on Namibian independence had not been implemented. Botswana said that if South Africa had co-operated in implementing the resolution, the unrest that had engulfed Angola and other countries could have been avoided. Guyana said that Namibians' right to freedom had been made hostage to East-West power politics and their future linked to extraneous questions such as the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. Among the other countries demanding the independence of Namibia were Algeria, Australia, Bulgaria, the Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Zambia.

Referring to the Botha speech, Denmark felt that although he had admitted that the concept of apartheid was outdated, South Africa had not demonstrated a sincere desire for fundamental change. Venezuela noted that the general and vague assertions on possible participation by the majority in running the affairs of the country had been immediately contradicted by other actions. The Sudan contended that the statement offered little but a reaffirmation of the white minority's determination to deprive the black majority of equality, justice and freedom. Zimbabwe thought that Botha was still trying to get away with obfuscation and camouflage—he would abolish the pass laws but replace them with measures facilitating "orderly urbanization". Australia noted that President Botha had made a statement of intent and reminded South Africa that actions speak louder than words.

United States policy in southern Africa was criticized by some countries. Nicaragua said that the values asserted by the United States before the cameras were counterbalanced by the reality of the

black people of South Africa living under apartheid, its repeal of the Clark Amendment which had prohibited support for anti-governmental groups in Angola and the authorization of millions of dollars to be spent in killing people. The USSR charged that the United States and the United Kingdom as well were hiding their support for South Africa behind a screen of verbal condemnations and a policy of so-called constructive engagement. Zambia said it was pained that a big Power like the United States had chosen to identify itself with the racist regime of South Africa.

China, Zambia and Zimbabwe were among many registering concern about South Africa's actions and threats against refugees. Zimbabwe said South Africa did not want its neighbours to give refuge to its citizens because it regarded them as "terrorists". But those citizens were the victims of apartheid fleeing to neighbouring countries in search of refuge, and their refugee status was clearly defined by the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.⁽²⁴⁾ The only offence those countries had committed was that they continued to abide by their international obligations.

The United Arab Emirates, describing the concept and history of apartheid, said that the word meant "apartness" and had been uttered for the first time in the South African Parliament in 1944. In 1948, more than 3 million blacks had been uprooted and scattered in remote desert regions, and in 1951, the law setting up bantustans went into effect. A number of discriminatory laws were subsequently adopted, including the Terrorism Act of 1967 and the internal security legislation of 1982. In 1983, the so-called constitutional amendments were approved, denying the black majority's right to vote and to participate in government. Parliament did not contain a single representative of South Africa's blacks, who represented 73 per cent of the population—23 million of a total of 31 million. The white minority controlled 87 per cent of the territory of South Africa and with it the arable land, mines and factories.

The Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid disagreed with those who saw in Mr. Botha's speech hope for peaceful change; apartheid could not be reformed, only eliminated. The only part of his speech that needed to be taken seriously was his threat to neighbouring countries. South Africa's neighbours had been subjected either to threats or blatant aggression, efforts to destabilize their political and economic systems, because they opposed apartheid. South Africa hoped to safeguard and perpetuate white domination by extending its hegemony to the whole region.

The President of the Council for Namibia stated that the predominant problem facing the international community was how to bring about changes in the policies of South Africa's major Western allies.

He urged the Security Council to condemn South Africa for its destabilization of the front-line and other neighbouring countries and to impose comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

On 13 February, the Security Council adopted resolution 581(1986).

The Security Council,

Having considered the request of the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations contained in document S/17770,

Bearing in mind that all Member States are obliged to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any State or from acting in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the tension and instability created by the hostile policies and aggression of the apartheid regime throughout southern Africa and the mounting threat they pose to the security of the region and its wider implications for international peace and security,

Gravely concerned that such acts of aggression can only serve to aggravate the already volatile and dangerous situation in the southern African region,

Reiterating its total opposition to the system of apartheid,

Reaffirming the right of all countries to give sanctuary to refugees fleeing from the oppression caused by the apartheid system,

Taking note of the communique of the Ministers of the front-line States and of the European Economic Community in which, inter alia, the Ministers condemned South Africa's policy of destabilization in all its manifestations, including the use of any direct or indirect armed actions in neighbouring States, and agreed to deny perpetrators of such actions any assistance or support,

Recalling its resolutions 567(1985), 568(1985), 571(1985), 572(1985) and 580(1985), by which, inter alia, it condemned South Africa's aggression against Angola, Botswana and Lesotho,

Convinced that the apartheid system of the racist regime of South Africa and its continued illegal occupation of Namibia are the source of tensions and insecurity in southern Africa,

Gravely concerned at the recent threats by South Africa to continue to perpetrate acts of aggression against the front-line States and other countries in southern Africa aimed at destabilising them,

Conscious of the urgent need to take effective steps for the prevention and removal of all threats to peace and security in the region posed by South Africa's recent threats to use force against countries in southern Africa,

Convinced that only the elimination of apartheid can lead to a just and lasting solution to the explosive situation in South Africa in particular and in southern Africa in general,

1. Strongly condemns racist South Africa for its recent threats to perpetrate acts of aggression against the front-line States and other States in southern Africa;

2. Strongly warns the racist régime of South Africa against committing any acts of aggression, terrorism and destabilization against independent African States and its use of mercenaries;

3. Deplores the escalation of violence in the region and calls upon South Africa to respect fully the sanctity of international borders;

4. Deplores any form of assistance given by States which could be used to destabilize independent States in southern Africa;

5. Calls upon all States to exert pressure on South Africa to desist from perpetrating acts of aggression against neighbouring States;

6. Reaffirms the right of all States in the fulfilment of their international obligations to give sanctuary to the victims of apartheid;

7. Demands the immediate eradication of apartheid as the necessary step towards the establishment of a non-racial democratic society based on self-determination and majority rule through the full and free exercise of universal adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa, and to this end demands:

(a) The dismantling of the bantustan structures as well as the cessation of uprooting, relocation and denationalization of the indigenous African people;

(b) The abrogation of the bans and restrictions on political organizations, parties, individuals and news media opposed to apartheid,

(c) The unimpeded return of all the exiles;

8. Demands that the racist régime of South Africa put an end to the violence against and repression of the black people and other opponents of apartheid, unconditionally release all persons imprisoned, detained or restricted for their opposition to apartheid and lift the state of emergency;

9. Deplores the racist régime of South Africa for its disregard of the principles of international law and its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations;

10. Commends the front-line States and other States neighbouring South Africa for their support of freedom and justice in South Africa and requests Member States to extend urgently all forms of assistance to these States in order to strengthen their capacities to receive, maintain and protect South African refugees in their respective countries;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to monitor developments related to South Africa's threats to escalate acts of aggression against independent States in southern Africa and to report to the Security Council as the situation demands;

12. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Security Council resolution 581(1986)

13 February 1986 Meeting 2662 13-0-2

5-nation draft (S/17817/Rev.1).

Sponsors: Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates

Meeting numbers. SC 2652, 2654, 2656-2662.

Vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Australia, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Denmark, France, Ghana, Madagascar, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United Kingdom, United States.

Following the vote, Togo said that it would have preferred a stronger resolution. However, the resolution adopted sent a clear message to South Africa-it must dismantle the apartheid system, and abandon its illegal occupation of Namibia and its policy of aggression against neighbouring States.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 41/199.

Special assistance to front-line States

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the deteriorating situation in southern Africa, which has aggravated the economic problems confronting the front-line States and other bordering States, arising from the apartheid policies of the Pretoria régime,

Conscious of the responsibility of the international community to address the problems of the region,

Commending the concerted and determined efforts of the countries of the region to cope with the prevailing adverse conditions by strengthening their economic co-operation and lessening their dependence on South Africa, particularly in the areas of transportation, communications and related sectors,

Reaffirming the importance of close co-operation between the United Nations and the front-line States,

Mindful of Security Council resolutions 568(1985) of 21 June 1985, 571(1985) of 20 September 1985 and 581(1986) of 13 February 1986, by which the Council, inter alia, requested the international community to render assistance to the front-line States,

1. Strongly urges the international community to provide in a timely and effective manner the financial, material and technical assistance necessary to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line States and other bordering States to withstand the effects of economic measures taken by South Africa, or by the international community against South Africa, in accordance with their national and regional plans and strategies;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to mobilize organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system so that they may respond to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organization, and further urges all States to respond favourably to such requests;

3. Appeals to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other bordering States to overcome the critical problems arising from the situation in southern Africa;

4. Notes with appreciation the assistance being rendered to the front-line States by donor countries and intergovernmental organizations;

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

General Assembly resolution 41/199

8 December 1986 Meeting 100 152-0-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/936) by vote (135-0-1), 21 November (meeting 34); 54-nation draft (A/C.2/41/L.52/Rev.2), orally revised: agenda item 82.

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Sudan,

Swaziland, Sweden, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 18, 19, 22, 23, 26.29, 33.34; plenary 100.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: United States.

Angola-South Africa armed incidents and South African occupation of Angola

In June 1986, the Security Council considered a complaint by Angola concerning an attack by South Africa on the port of Namibe. Because of the negative votes of permanent members of the Council a draft resolution was not adopted.

The Commission on Human Rights, the Council for Namibia and the General Assembly condemned South Africa's aggression against Angola.

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. On 28 February,(8) the Commission on Human Rights demanded that South Africa unconditionally terminate all acts of aggression against neighbouring countries, particularly Angola, and withdraw its armed forces from Angola. It condemned South African acts of subversion against Angola.(9) It rejected the linkage advanced by South Africa and its allies between Namibian independence and irrelevant issues such as the presence of Cuban forces in Angola. On 10 March, the Commission repeated its demands.(10)

Action by the Council for Namibia. The International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, organized by the Council for Namibia in July, called in its Programme of Action on all States to oppose the attempts by the United States and South Africa to link Namibian independence to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.(11)

Report of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General, in response to a 1985 Security Council resolution,(25) submitted in June 1986 with a later addendum,(26) a report

regarding the Council's request to Member States and international organizations to provide assistance to Angola. Fourteen countries (Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Iraq, Netherlands, Poland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia) replied to a request by the Secretary-General for information on any decisions taken in pursuance of the resolution. Replies were also received from 20 international organizations and other United Nations bodies.

Communications (January-June). On 30 January,(27) India forwarded to the Secretary-General a communique adopted by the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (New York, 30 January), condemning Jonas Savimbi's visit to the United States and noting that bandits operating in southern Angola were trained, financed, armed and directed by South Africa and that South African forces themselves continued illegally to occupy parts of Angola.

On 31 January,(28) the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, with regard to the meeting between Mr. Savimbi and the President of the United States, charged that the United States was unfriendly to peoples struggling for liberation and constantly worked to destabilize certain non-aligned Member States of the United Nations. Ghana, in a government statement of 3 April,(29) said reports indicated that the United States was expected to supply \$15 million in military aid, including sophisticated anti-aircraft missiles, to UNITA, and that by that decision it was joining with South Africa in the perpetuation of apartheid and colonialism in southern Africa.

South Africa, in a 3 March letter,(30) declared that after 10 years a Cuban expeditionary force was still inside Angola, that UNITA was fighting for freedom in Angola, and that if the USSR succeeded in its aims in Angola, no country in southern Africa would be free from its encroachment. In addition, it conveyed a statement on Namibia which was to be made before Parliament on 4 March by the South African President, who would suggest that implementation of resolution 435(1978) begin on 1 August, provided an agreement could be reached before that date on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. On 12

June,(31) the Secretary-General replied that, in his letter of 26 November 1985,(32) he had proposed the establishment of the earliest possible date for a cease-fire and the implementation of the resolution. In making that proposal, he had emphasized that all outstanding issues relevant to the United Nations plan for Namibia had been resolved. He had also indicated that he could not accept any

linkage between independence for Namibia and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola; such linkage had been rejected by the Security Council. Accordingly, he assured the South African Government that he was ready to begin the implementation of the plan on 1 August, without preconditions, subject to the co-operation of all concerned. South Africa replied on 28 July(33) that it had hoped that 1 August would be set for the beginning of the implementation of the United Nations plan, provided agreement had been reached on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola. However, Angola had been unwilling or unable to address that issue realistically, and had again thwarted the prospects for peace; South Africa remained prepared to begin discussions of the question at any time.

Angola, Cuba and the USSR conveyed on 14 March(34) a statement on consultations held by them (Moscow, 27 January), asserting that South Africa, through UNITA and with United States complicity, was trying to force Angola to be a vassal of South Africa, that the tension in southern Africa should be eliminated by political means, and that peace would be achieved in the region only when South Africa and the States supporting it took into account the interests of Angola and Namibia.

In a 10 May joint statement,(35) Angola and the USSR said that the situation in southern Africa called for a political settlement, requiring that South Africa end its aggression against the front-line countries and grant immediate independence to Namibia, and that the United States must refrain from providing military and other assistance to UNITA. An Angolan-USSR communique, issued at the end of a 6-10 May visit to the USSR by the President of Angola, described discussions that took place on enhancing bilateral economic and trade co-operation in such areas as energy, construction, agriculture, the mining industry, sea fishing, health protection and training.(36)

Angola transmitted three communications to the Secretary-General. In a 13 March letter,(37) its President said that the United States was not engaged in negotiations for a peaceful solution to the problems of southern Africa, but had made the Angolan issue part of a so-called East-West regional conflict in order to delay resolution of the Namibian question and extend the life of apartheid; he asked the Secretary-General to undertake measures leading to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435(1978) leading to the independence of Namibia. In a 29 April declaration issued during their meeting (Luanda, 28-30 April),(38) the Presidents of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe noted that South African attacks on Angola and Mozambique had intensified and that the United States action in receiving and

supporting Savimbi encouraged terrorism and increased violence in the region. On 31 May(39) the Angolan Foreign Minister declared that, since the adoption of Security Council resolution 577(1985),(25) aggression by South Africa against Angola had intensified, that South Africa had increased its forces in Angolan territory to seven battalions, and that during May 1986 Angolan airspace had been violated almost daily and 53 people had been killed and 5 wounded in South African attacks near Xangongo, in southern Angola. The Council resolution had requested the Secretary-General to monitor the situation.

In a government statement of 8 June,(40) the USSR charged that South Africa had attacked the port of Namibe, Angola, on 5 June, damaging USSR merchant vessels and sinking a Cuban ship. The attack was also condemned by the Lao People's Democratic Republic on 7 June.(41) Ghana, on 12 June,(42) stated that the attack had been made possible by the support South Africa enjoyed from certain Western Powers, and again urged the Security Council to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa. On the same date,(43) Angola requested that the Council meet in connection with the South African aggression.

South Africa, on 13 June,(44) said that it had no quarrel with any of its neighbours, that its actions in Angola were aimed at ANC and SWAPO terrorists given safe haven by that Government, and that it rejected the inference in resolution 577(1985) that it had committed acts of aggression against Angola.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (June)

The Security Council considered the Angolan complaint against South Africa at three meetings from 16 to 18 June. The Council invited Angola, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, India, Mongolia, Nicaragua, South Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Zaire and Zambia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

Angola said that on 5 June South African troops had attacked Namibe, hit three cargo ships, sinking one, and damaged three fuel tanks. It asked if some of the Western permanent members of the Security Council were blind and deaf to events in southern Africa, where so-called negotiations had yielded nothing but escalating conflict, where borders were no longer sovereign, and where South Africa held out the promise of pathetic little reforms which its two major allies applauded. Angola appealed to the Council to condemn South Africa for its aggression against it and other front-line States, to demand the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola and to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

South Africa said that Angola had introduced the complaint in an attempt to hide the facts concerning the current situation in Angola. The Council must be aware of the civil war raging in that country, where a Cuban expeditionary force had sustained the Government against the people's wishes for 10 years and the USSR had delivered at least \$2 billion worth of military equipment in the past two years. What happened in Angola was a matter of importance for the future of southern Africa. South Africa believed that the problems of Angola should be solved by the people of Angola themselves, that there should be no foreign interference in their affairs. It had called repeatedly for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Angola. But others had a different goal: the USSR required a subjugated Angola to extend its influence along the west coast of Africa. It suggested that the Council send a mission to Angola to determine the facts for itself.

The USSR declared that the attack was one of a series intended to force the front-line States to renounce their support for those resisting apartheid, and was linked to other actions in various regions of the world carried out by the patrons of South Africa, among them, the United States and the United Kingdom. The USSR called on the Council to condemn South Africa and apply comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against it.

A number of Member States demanded the imposition of comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against South Africa. Among them were Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, India, Mongolia, Nicaragua, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam and Zambia.

Increased pressure to compel South Africa to renounce apartheid, to halt its aggression and to liberate Namibia was advocated by Denmark, Thailand and Zaire.

Venezuela urged the imposition of selective economic or other sanctions.

Australia condemned all violations of territorial integrity and appealed to South Africa to desist from aggression against its neighbours.

A draft resolution⁽⁴⁵⁾ was submitted by the Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Arab Emirates. It proposed, among other things, that the Council condemn South Africa for its attack and its persistent armed invasions of Angola, demand that it withdraw its forces and pay compensation to Angola for damage to life and property, request international assistance for the reconstruction of Angola's economic infrastructure, and impose selective sanctions against South Africa, as follows: suspension of all new investments there; prohibition of the sale of krugerrand and all other coins minted in South Africa; suspension of guaranteed export

loans; restrictions in sports and cultural relations; prohibition of all new nuclear contracts; and prohibition of all sales of computer equipment.

Prior to the vote, France pointed out that, like other countries, it had taken measures against South Africa at the national level, but that it did not think it appropriate to transform those voluntary steps into mandatory sanctions.

On 18 June, the Council voted on the draft resolution. The vote was 12 to 2, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Denmark, Ghana, Madagascar, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago. USSR. United Arab Emirates. Venezuela.
Against: United Kingdom, United States.
Abstaining: France.

The draft was not adopted owing to the negative votes of permanent members.

Statements were made following the vote. Angola felt frustrated and despaired over the usefulness of the Council, when two permanent members saw fit to defy the United Nations Charter; no amount of pontification on the evils of apartheid would carry any weight when those two Powers refused to join in the otherwise unanimous call for sanctions.

The United Kingdom recalled that it had condemned South African incursions into Angola on four occasions in 1985, that there was no doubt as to where it stood on the issue, but it remained opposed to economic boycotts because they did not work. Moreover, its aim was to bring down apartheid, not the South African economy. The United States said it found unacceptable several elements in the draft resolution. First, there was the difficulty in ascertaining the truth in a part of the world largely inaccessible to independent fact-finding; the United States, however, believed a fact-finding mission might have been worth while. Second, the United States continued to condemn cross-border violence and would go further and urge restraint by all parties. Finally, it could not go along with mandatory sanctions because they did not target apartheid but the entire South African economy and were inimical to peaceful change.

Meeting numbers. SC 2691-2693.

Communications (August). In a 15 August letter to the Secretary-General,⁽⁴⁶⁾ Angola stated that South African troops had attacked the town of Kuito Kuanavale, Kuando Kubango province, on 10 August, but were repulsed by the National Angola Forces (FAPLA); the South African forces, estimated at three battalions, had again attacked FAPLA positions on from 11 to 13 August.

On 20 August,⁽⁴⁷⁾ the USSR transmitted a TASS statement of 13 August on the Kuito Kuanavale attack, which it said was carried out

by UNITA forces, supported by tanks, armoured personnel carriers and artillery of the South African armed forces; TASS noted that the attack took place in the heart of Angolan territory, some 300 kilometres from the frontier between Angola and Namibia.

Related resolutions: GA 41/35 A and H, 41/39 A, 41/101.

South African aggression against Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe

The Security Council discussed complaints of aggression by South Africa against Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe at three meetings in May 1986. Owing to the negative votes of permanent members, a draft resolution was not adopted.

Communications (May). Numerous Member States transmitted communications to the Secretary-General or the President of the Security Council in relation to attacks on 19 May by South Africa against alleged ANC bases in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Botswana transmitted a 19 May press release⁽⁴⁸⁾ on attacks that day by South African commandos and helicopter gunships on Mogoditshane, a village near Gaborone, its capital.

Simultaneous attacks on a refugee camp in a suburb of Lusaka, Zambia, and a residential district in Harare, Zimbabwe, were also condemned. Communications were received from Algeria, on 20 May;⁽⁴⁸⁾ Antigua and Barbuda, on 23 May;⁽⁵⁰⁾ Bangladesh, on 22 May;⁽⁵¹⁾ Barbados, on 21 May;⁽⁵²⁾ Bolivia and Brazil, on 22 May;⁽⁵³⁾ Bulgaria, on 23 May;⁽⁵⁴⁾ Czechoslovakia, on 23 May;⁽⁵⁵⁾ Democratic Kampuchea, on 28 May;⁽⁵⁶⁾ Ecuador, on 22 May;⁽⁵⁷⁾ Japan, on 21 May;⁽⁵⁸⁾ Kenya, on 22 May;⁽⁵⁹⁾ the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on 29 May;⁽⁶⁰⁾ Pakistan, on 23 May;⁽⁶¹⁾ Portugal, on 23 May;⁽⁶²⁾ Saint Christopher and Nevis, on 23 May;⁽⁶³⁾ Uganda, on 21 May;⁽⁶⁴⁾ the USSR, on 20 May;⁽⁶⁵⁾ the United Republic of Tanzania, on 22 May;⁽⁶⁶⁾ Uruguay on 22 May;⁽⁶⁷⁾ and Yugoslavia, on 22 May;⁽⁶⁸⁾

Guyana forwarded on 26 May a message it had sent to Zimbabwe⁽⁶⁹⁾ and on 27 May messages to Botswana⁽⁷⁰⁾ and Zambia,⁽⁷¹⁾ expressing its distress, sadness and anger over the attacks.

Argentina transmitted press releases issued on 20 and 22 May condemning the South African attacks and announcing its decision to break off diplomatic relations with South Africa.⁽⁷²⁾

India transmitted a communique adopted on 22 May by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, noting with indignation and concern what it said were the unprovoked attacks of South Africa on 18/19 May.⁽⁷³⁾

The Netherlands submitted the text of a 22 May joint statement by the 12 member States of the EC,

condemning the South African military actions and its threats, officially expressed, to strike again.⁽⁷⁴⁾

Senegal transmitted a 19 May statement by its President and current OAU Chairman, condemning the acts of State terrorism perpetrated by South Africa and urging the Security Council to adopt mandatory economic sanctions to put a stop to them.⁽⁷⁵⁾

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 May,⁽⁷⁶⁾ Senegal, following instructions from the Chairman of OAU, and on 22 May,⁽⁷⁷⁾ Zambia, following instructions from the Chairman of the front-line States, requested a meeting of the Security Council to consider South Africa's aggression. The Council held three meetings on 22 and 23 May in response to Senegal's request.

The Council invited Argentina, Botswana, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, India, Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Senegal, South Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. Also invited, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure,^c were the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid and, at the request of Morocco, ⁽⁷⁸⁾ the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Zambia presented further information on the South African attacks. It said that two unmarked South African aircraft had bombed a United Nations refugee transit centre in Makeni, 15 kilometres from Lusaka; a public bar also was hit. One refugee was killed and seven refugees and one Zambian national wounded. In the attack on Mogoditshane, Botswana, South African helicopters and ground forces fired on a Botswana defence force barracks and on a civilian housing complex. One person was killed and three wounded. South African troops attacked alleged ANC targets at two places in Harare, Zimbabwe; one person was wounded.

Senegal said that with those acts of aggression South Africa had shown its determination to silence any country that challenged its policies in southern Africa, namely, the maintenance of apartheid, the refusal to grant independence to Namibia and the systematic destabilization of neighbouring countries. Senegal urged the Council to condemn South Africa, to demand reparations from it for damage caused and to apply mandatory economic sanctions against it.

Botswana accused South Africa of treachery, pointing out that it had never stopped talking to South Africa about common border security and

^c See footnote a on p. 146.

that the two countries had been scheduled to meet on 23 May to discuss the border problem.

Attacks on what it described as terrorist centres and facilities in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe were acknowledged by South Africa. It recalled that it had frequently warned it would act if Governments tolerated the harbouring of terrorists engaged in hostile actions against South Africa. The South African Government had stated that apartheid was disappearing, that it accepted power sharing, equal treatment and opportunities, a democratic system of government and participation by all South Africans in government. However, it could not be expected to continue the reform process while terrorists opposed negotiations which were the key to the resolution of South Africa's internal problems.

The United States condemned the attacks and called on South Africa to examine the consequences of its latest aggression. The raids were a blow to chances for peace and to South Africa's long-term interests. It was a fact that Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe had made efforts to limit cross-border violence directed at South Africa. It was the more unjust, then, that they should be subjected to attack by the very State with which they were trying to reach peaceful solutions. As with past resolutions condemning South Africa for its violation of the territorial integrity of other States, the United States was looking for a consensus on this occasion. The Council's message to South Africa must be unanimous and unequivocal. The United States rejected a charge by Zambia that, as South Africa's alleged master, it had inspired the raids on Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The USSR said the latest aggression by South Africa was another link in a chain of unbroken acts of aggression against independent African countries. It represented a threat to peace and security throughout the world. The policy of State terrorism implemented by the United States had served as a model for South Africa. The United States never hesitated to employ political, economic and other sanctions against countries struggling to attain national liberation or against socialist States. The USSR believed that only by eliminating apartheid in South Africa could regional peace and good-neighbourliness be established. It called on the Security Council to condemn the South African aggression and to adopt comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

The Security Council was urged to impose mandatory sanctions by Argentina, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Denmark, the German Democratic Republic, India, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.

The excuse that the raids targeted "terrorist bases" was rejected by many States, including Botswana,

Madagascar, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Denmark said that South Africa had shown by its action contempt for humanitarian efforts by the three countries receiving people fleeing from persecution by the South African authorities. Such aggression could not deter African States from continuing political, moral and material support to national liberation movements of South Africa, many of those States declared.

China observed that South Africa, beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, had to resort to force against African States in the region in order to maintain its rule.

South African aggression was condemned by Iran, Madagascar and Thailand. The Congo stated that the Council's message must be directed against South Africa's policy of aggression and that it would associate itself with any Council action to that end. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya did not expect much from the Council because of the United States and its allies which, it predicted, would resort to the veto.

Australia stated that the South African attacks were totally unacceptable and would do incalculable harm to hopes for peaceful regional change. France was convinced that armed action by South Africa could in no way resolve the problems of southern Africa and that above all it was important to dismantle apartheid through dialogue and negotiation. The United Kingdom said the Council must condemn the South African attacks. Referring to the Commonwealth initiative for a peaceful solution in South Africa, it urged South Africa to consider seriously the consequences should it not respond to efforts to avert further violence.

A draft resolution, sponsored by the Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Arab Emirates,⁽⁷⁹⁾ would have had the Council condemn the South African raids and demand that South Africa pay compensation for loss of life and property damage. Stating that it was acting in accordance with provisions of the Charter, the Council would have determined that South Africa's policies and acts constituted a threat to international peace and security and decided to impose selective economic and other sanctions against it, as follows: suspension of all new investments in South Africa; prohibition of the sale of gold and all other coins minted there; supervision of guaranteed export loans; restrictions in sports and cultural relations; prohibition of all new nuclear contracts; and prohibition of all sales of computer equipment.

The United Kingdom requested a separate vote on the twelfth preambular paragraph, which would have noted that the so-called policy of constructive engagement had not succeeded, and on paragraph 6, wherein the Council would have stated that it was acting in accordance with the Charter. Trinidad and Tobago, on behalf of the sponsors, asked that the

draft be voted on as a whole, in accordance with rule 32^d of the provisional rules of procedure. The President noted that since the sponsors objected to the proposal to vote on its separate parts, the Council would consider it in its entirety.

France declared before the vote that there were no grounds in the circumstances for replacing national measures by mandatory sanctions.

The draft received 12 votes in favour, to 2 against, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Denmark, Ghana, Madagascar, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.
Against: United Kingdom, United States.
Abstaining: France

The draft was not adopted owing to the negative votes of permanent members.

Several countries explained their positions after the vote. The United States believed that severing economic ties would lead to severing political ties, depriving the international community of any leverage over South Africa and of any ability to work for dismantling apartheid. The United Kingdom regretted that the sponsors had not accepted its proposal for a paragraph-by-paragraph vote; if they had, a consensus resolution would have been achieved.

The USSR stated that the United States vote confirmed what the USSR had said about that Government's position on South Africa's aggressive policy towards other countries; the USSR would undertake to act in accordance with the spirit of the draft. Bulgaria indicated that it also would abide by its provisions. Denmark regretted that it had not been possible to adopt a text expressing its views. Senegal remarked that, in the light of the vote, Africa had the right to wonder whether there was any chance through recourse to the international community of seeing the South African problem settled peacefully; no matter how great its bitterness, Africa would continue to use its energies to eradicate the crime against humanity represented by apartheid.

Meeting numbers SC 2684-2686.

Communication (October). Botswana transmitted a press release of 21 October reporting that on 19 October the South African Air Force had made reconnaissance flights over the eastern region of Botswana and that on the following day its Army had crossed into the region; four helicopters had landed troops near the village of Tsetsebjwe.⁽⁸⁰⁾

Related resolutions: GA 41/39 A, 41/101.

Lesotho-South Africa dispute

In 1986, Lesotho addressed two letters to the Secretary-General concerning South Africa's closure of their common border.

On 6 January,⁽⁸¹⁾ Lesotho recalled that at a meeting of the Security Council on 30 December

1985 it had referred to threats by South Africa to institute tighter border control measures between the two countries. Lesotho said that as of 1 January 1986 South Africa had carried out its threats and, since then, with the exception of white people and Lesotho nationals going to work in South African mines, its nationals had not been allowed to cross the border. Denying that there were any ANC cadres or bases in Lesotho, it said that it was being punished for refusing to return to South Africa those who had fled apartheid. Two telexes of 24 December 1985 were attached: in one, South Africa declared that, in view of Lesotho's ambivalence on the issue of terrorists operating from Lesotho, tighter border controls would have to be instituted; in the other, Lesotho stated that it would interpret the imposition of stricter border controls as a further act of confrontation.

On 22 January,⁽⁸²⁾ Lesotho said that, with the border closing, supplies of petroleum products, foodstuffs and medical supplies in Lesotho had become almost depleted. South Africa had indicated that it would keep the border closed until refugees, particularly those of ANC affiliation, were removed from Lesotho. The situation of the refugees had become precarious, but none would be handed over to South Africa and none was being expelled. Lesotho sought the assistance of the Secretary-General in what had become an emergency for the small land-locked country.

South Africa, on 24 January,⁽⁸³⁾ told the Secretary-General that the border was not closed and that persons and goods were allowed to pass through. However, it had been constrained to introduce stricter border control measures as a result of the presence of ANC terrorists in Lesotho and their threat to South African internal security. Those measures took the form of closer scrutiny of goods and persons. South Africa emphasized that special arrangements had been made for perishable goods, medical supplies and persons who wished to go to South Africa for medical treatment.

Related resolution: GA 41/101.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/41/22. (2)A/42/22. (3)YUN 1984, p. 178. (4)A/41/23 A/AC 109/1882. (5)Ibid. (A/AC.109/880). (6)Ibid. (A/AC.109/884). (7)E/1986/22 (res. 1986/4). (8)Ibid. (res. 1986/3) (9)Ibid. (res. 1986/5). (10)Ibid. (res. 1986/24). (11)A/41/24. (12)Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986 (A/CONF.138/11). Sales No. E.86.I.16. (13)A/41/154-S/17809. (14)A/41/581. (15)A/41/737. (16)A/41/341-S/18065. (17)A/41/654. (18)A/41/332-S/18055. (19)S/17770. (20)S/17793. (21)S/17794. (22)S/17815. (23)YUN 1978, p. 915, SC res. 435(1978), 29 Sep. 1978. (24)YUN 1951, p. 520. (25)YUN 1985, p. 188, SC res. 577(1985), 6 Dec. 1985. (26)S/18195 & Add.1. (27)A/41/125-S/17779. (28)A/41/127-S/17781. (29)S/17975. (30)S/17892.

^dRule 32 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "Pans of a motion or of a draft resolution shall be voted on separately at the request of any representative unless the original mover objects."

(31)S/18150. ⁽³²⁾YUN 1985, p. 1101. (33)S/18241. ⁽³⁴⁾A/41/218-S/17921. (35)A/41/371-S/18098. (36)A/41/372-S/18099 & Corr.1. (37)S/17931. (38)A/41/335-S/18058. (39)S/18129. (40)A/41/405-S/18142. (41)A/41/418-S/18167. (42)S/18152. (43)S/18148. (44)S/18156. ⁽⁴⁵⁾S/18163. ⁽⁴⁶⁾S/18282. (47)A/41/526-S/18289 & Corr.1. ⁽⁴⁸⁾A/41/345-S/18067. (49)A/41/348-S/18069. ⁽⁵⁰⁾A/41/377. (51)A/41/375-S/18103. (52)S/18075. ⁽⁵³⁾A/41/364-S/18092. A/41/363-S/18086. (54)A/41/367-S/18095. ⁽⁵⁵⁾S/18091. ⁽⁵⁶⁾A/41/376-S/18108. (57)S/18090. (58)A/41/358-S/18079. (59)S/18077. (60)A/41/381-S/18115. (61)A/41/370-S/18097. (62)A/41/368-S/18096. ⁽⁶³⁾S/18083. (64)S/18082. ⁽⁶⁵⁾A/41/349-S/18070. (66)A/41/366-S/18094. (67)A/41/359-S/18080. (68)A/41/362-S/18085. (69)S/18114. (70)S/18112. (71)S/18113. (72)A/41/365-S/18093. (73)A/41/361-S/18089. (74)S/18101. (75)A/41/352. (76)S/18072. (77)S/18076. (78)S/18088. (79)S/18087/Rev.1. (80)A/41/758-S/18421. (81)S/17719. (82)S/17756. ⁽⁸³⁾S/17762.

Chad-Libyan Arab Jamahiriya dispute

The territorial dispute between Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya continued in 1986, and was again considered by the Security Council.

Communications (February-November). On 14 February,⁽¹⁾ the President of Chad transmitted a message to the Secretary-General, charging that on 10 and 12 February forces of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had successively attacked Kouba-Olanga, Om-Chalaba, Kalait and Korotoro. Chadian troops had repulsed the attacks at Kouba and Korotoro, but fighting was continuing at Om-Chalaba and Kalait.

In a 17 February message to the President of the Security Council,⁽²⁾ Chad's Foreign Minister declared that, in view of the aggression by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations (see APPENDIX II), Chad had requested military intervention from France to repel the attack. In response, the French air force on 16 February had destroyed the Ouadi-Doum airfield, built by the Libyans in 1985 in Chadian territory to serve as a base for their operations against Chad. The Jamahiriya, meanwhile, had bombed the civilian airport at Ndjamen, rendering it temporarily unusable.

On 2 April,⁽³⁾ Senegal forwarded a press release issued on 28 March at Brazzaville, Congo, in connection with the efforts of OAU to arrange a meeting of national reconciliation between the President of Chad, Hisssein Habré, and the President of the Gouvernement de l'unité nationale du Tchad, Goukouni Weddey. Mr. Weddey did not respond to an invitation to attend the meeting. The current OAU Chairman, the President of Senegal, regretted that the Chadian people had let slip a chance to reach a settlement of the fratricidal conflict that was ravaging their country.

The OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government (Addis Ababa, 28-30 July 1986) adopted a resolution encouraging the President of Gabon, Chairman of the OAU Ad Hoc Mediation

Committee on the Chad/Libyan dispute, to reactivate the Committee and its efforts to settle the dispute.⁽⁴⁾

OAU endeavours to achieve national reconciliation and establish a lasting peace respecting the territorial integrity of Chad were supported by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, 1-6 September).⁽⁵⁾ The Conference urged the international community to contribute to Chad's reconstruction.

Chad, on 13 November,⁽⁶⁾ requested a meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in the northern part of the country, the prefecture of Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti, 550,000 square kilometres of which, it charged, were occupied by the Jamahiriya. In addition, it accused the Jamahiriya of massacring civilians in the occupied zone. In a memorandum annexed to the letter, Chad described attacks by bombers, tanks and artillery on localities, specifically Gourma, Gouro and Ounianga, and said populations had been deported, palm plantations set afire and cattle decimated.

SECURITY COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The Security Council considered the Chadian complaint at a meeting on 18 November. It invited Chad, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Zaïre, at their request, to participate without the right to vote. Seven speakers addressed the meeting; no action was taken.

Chad charged that for several weeks the people of Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti had been the target of attacks by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Despite the continued occupation of more than half its territory by the Jamahiriya, Chad still put its trust in action by the United Nations to find a solution. It appealed to the Council to do everything possible to bring about the withdrawal of Libyan troops.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya held that the Council was meeting for groundless reasons, that its purpose was to divert attention away from United States aggression against Libya, and that the Chadian problem was an internal problem resulting from French colonialism. Civil war had broken out in 1965 and still raged. It affirmed that it had no wish to interfere in Chad and had withdrawn its forces from Chad when requested to by the legitimate Government of that country, but had returned to assist that Government when requested. It called on other States, especially the colonial Powers, to end their intervention in Chad.

France, noting that it had set up a military assistance unit in Chad at the request of its Government to thwart the Libyan offensive, called for the restoration of Chad's territorial integrity. The Congo urged that the Security Council encourage OAU in its initiatives aimed at Chadian

national reconciliation, while Zaire asked that the forces occupying the northern part of Chad be withdrawn in response to the many appeals of the United Nations and OAU.

The United States declared that since the Chadian Government had come to power in 1982 it had worked to achieve national reconciliation. However, Chad's domestic progress had been disrupted by external military aggression. Member States of the United Nations should demand that the Jamahiriya withdraw its forces from Chad. The USSR supported OAU efforts to achieve national reconciliation of the various groups in Chad, but opposed making the Council's meeting an anti-Libyan meeting. According to the USSR, the situation in Chad was the result of the interference of the Western Powers, primarily the United States and France, which were trying to increase tensions on the Libyan border.

Meeting number. SC 2721

Further Communication. On 12 December,⁽⁷⁾ Chad informed the Security Council President that since the 18 November meeting the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had escalated its aggression. It had launched an airborne and ground attack on 11 December against Chadian forces at Bardai, as a prelude to a major offensive throughout Tibesti (Zouar, Yebhi-Bou, Zoumri, Wour and Bir-Cherda). Chad charged that the invaders were using napalm bombs and poison gas.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/41/166-S/17842. (2)S/17837. (3)A./41/268. (4)A/41/654. (5)A/41/697-S/18392. (6)S/18456. (7)S/18521.

Burkina Faso-Mali dispute

In 1986, the International Court of Justice remained seized of the question of the delimitation of part of the land frontier between Burkina Faso and Mali, which had been referred to it in 1983. On 10 January, the Court delivered an Order indicating provisional measures formed to deal with the dispute (see *LEGAL QUESTIONS*, Chapter I).

Comorian island of Mayotte

Independence had been granted by France to three of the four islands in the Comoro Archipelago of the Indian Ocean, following a 1974 referendum. The inhabitants of the fourth island, Mayotte, had voted to remain associated with France.

In 1986, the question of Mayotte remained before the United Nations.

Report of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General, pursuant to a 1985 General Assembly resolution,⁽¹⁾ reported in October 1986 on developments concerning Mayotte.⁽²⁾ He had requested in August that the Comoros, France and OAU provide him with information.

A number of developments had occurred, but the problem remained intact, the Comoros replied. The OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven had met three times to evaluate the situation, and the meetings had formulated recommendations that were adopted by the OAU Conference of Heads of State and Government as resolutions, which reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Comoros over Mayotte and called on France to honour its commitment to respect the integrity of the Comoro Archipelago. On 8 July, the Ad Hoc Committee met in Paris with the French Prime Minister, who wished to continue the dialogue with OAU. The Comorian Government also met bilaterally on several occasions with the French authorities; recently, France decided not to hold a referendum in Mayotte, which was of significance since the Comorian Government asserted that the referendum held in 1974 remained valid.

France noted that in 1976⁽³⁾ it had adopted a law declaring Mayotte to be a territorial community of France. It had discussed the question of Mayotte in July 1986 with the Comoros and with the OAU Ad Hoc Committee, as a result of which the OAU Conference had adopted a resolution expressing its appreciation for the resumption of dialogue between France and the Committee. The French Government said that in the current context it did not intend to organize a referendum.

The OAU Executive Secretary transmitted a report prepared by the Ad Hoc Committee. France had said it had no special interests to protect in Mayotte and that it was aware that Africa, OAU in particular, and the international community were greatly concerned about Mayotte. The Comoros had stressed two points: the indivisibility of the archipelago and that the islands had been colonized by France as a single entity for more than a century. Ninety-five per cent of the Comorian people had voted in favour of independence in 1974 and the results should have been considered as a whole and not on an island-by-island basis. The Comorian side was still prepared for dialogue and consultations to resolve the problem. The OAU Council of Ministers, which considered the Committee's report in July, mandated the Committee to continue to seek the return of Mayotte to the Comoros.

Communications. On 5 May,⁽⁴⁾ Morocco forwarded to the Secretary-General a resolution adopted by the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Fez, 6-10 January), deploring

France's interpretation of the Mayotte problem and requesting it to respect the unity of the archipelago.

Zimbabwe, on 30 September,⁽⁵⁾ transmitted the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, 1-6 September), in which it was declared that Mayotte was an integral part of the Comoros. The Conference expressed regret that France, in spite of repeated promises, had not taken a single step that could lead to a solution of the problem.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/30 by recorded vote.

Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3161(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3291(XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 31/4 of 21 October 1976, 32/7 of 1 November 1977, 34/69 of 6 December 1979, 35/43 of 28 November 1980, 36/105 of 10 December 1981, 37/65 of 3 December 1982, 38/13 of 21 November 1983, 39/48 of 11 December 1984, and 40/62 of 9 December 1985, in which it, *inter alia*, affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 3385(XXX) of 12 November 1975 on the admission of the Comoros to membership in the United Nations, in which it reaffirmed the necessity of respecting the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago, composed of the islands of Anjouan, Grande-Comore, Mayotte, and Mohéli,

Recalling further that, in accordance with the agreements between the Comoros and France, signed on 15 June 1973, concerning the accession of the Comoros to independence, the results of the referendum of 22 December 1974 were to be considered on a global basis and not island by island,

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago,

Convinced further that a speedy solution of the problem is essential for the preservation of the peace and security which prevail in the region,

Bearing in mind the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to that problem,

Taking note of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

Bearing in mind the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference on this question,

1. Reaffirms the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte;

2. Invites the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros;

3. Calls for the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte;

4. Urges the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

5. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte".

General Assembly resolution 41/30

3 November 1986 Meeting 53 122-1-22 (recorded vote)

31 nation draft (A/41/L.23 & Add.1); agenda item 31.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: France.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

France stated that it was unequivocally opposed to the text, particularly because of paragraph 1. It wanted a solution to the problem and was completing specific plans to facilitate it. Meanwhile, it was committed to a constructive dialogue with the Comoros.

Related resolution: GA 41/101.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1985, 199, GA res. 40/62, 9 Dec. 1985. (2)A/41/765.
(3)YUN 1977, 234. p. (4)A/41/326-S/18049. (5)A/41/697-S/18392.

Malagasy islands question

Debate on the question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (islands north and west of Madagascar) was postponed for the sixth successive year by the General Assembly in 1986. The Assembly decided to include the item in its 1987 provisional agenda. It had not acted on the question since 1980⁽¹⁾ when it reaffirmed its first action in 1979,⁽²⁾ inviting France to negotiate the reintegration of the islands with Madagascar and calling on it to repeal the measures which infringed the sovereignty of Madagascar.

The Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, 1-6 September)⁽³⁾ reaffirmed the need to preserve the unity of Madagascar and, regarding the Malagasy islands, urged the parties to begin negotiations without delay in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and OAU.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 23 October, the Chairman of the Special Political Committee informed its members that he had held consultations with the interested parties, in particular France and Madagascar, and, in view of the ongoing periodic contacts between the two countries, it was recommended that the Committee postpone consideration of the item until 1987.⁽⁴⁾ On 3 December, acting on the Committee's recommendation, the Assembly, by decision 41/416, decided to include the item in its 1987 provisional agenda.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1980, 262, GA res. 35/123, 11 Dec. 1980, (2)YUN 1979, p. 270, GA res. 34/91, 12 Dec. 1979. (3)A/41/697-S/18392. (4)A/41/756.

UN Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

Scholarships were granted to 1,109 persons in 1985/86 under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. The Programme was financed by a trust fund made up of voluntary contributions from States, organizations and individuals.

The scholarships were awarded to 760 South Africans, 342 Namibians (see TRUSTEESHIP AND

DECOLONIZATION, Chapter III) and 7 Zimbabweans, according to a report by the Secretary-General covering the period from 16 October 1985 to 30 September 1986.⁽¹⁾ New awards were granted to 504 applicants, while 605 awards were extended; the new awards went to 294 South Africans and 210 Namibians.

In consultation with its Advisory Committee, the Programme had instituted a number of cost-effective measures. It entered into co-financing arrangements with the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation and encouraged universities in the United States, Canada and other high-cost countries to provide tuition waivers for South African and Namibian students. The Programme extended awards to third-year and fourth-year college students who had not obtained waivers.

Projects currently being co-financed by the Programme and the Commonwealth Fund would enable jointly sponsored students to study at institutions in Canada, India, Kenya, Malta, Sri Lanka and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The Programme had developed contacts with other organizations, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World University Service, the Otto Benicke Foundation, the African-American Institute, the Institute of International Education, the Intergovernmental Committee on Migrations and the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States, with the aim of co-ordinating the search for applicants, places at educational institutions and employment after graduation; facilitating the administration of awards, the exchange of information concerning living expenses, fees and availability of facilities; and avoiding duplication of effort among scholarship agencies.

The Secretary-General concluded that the Programme had made every effort to meet the needs of South African and Namibian students; he appealed to States, institutions, organizations and individuals to support it.

Financial contributions

In 1986, 25 States contributed \$3,131,890 to the Programme, compared with \$3,246,427 in 1985.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 31 October, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 41/27.

United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The General Assembly.

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 40/54 of 2 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General containing an account of the work of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the administration of the Programme for the period from 16 October 1985 to 30 September 1986,

Recognizing the valuable assistance rendered by the Programme to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

Noting with satisfaction that educational and technical assistance for southern Africa has become a growing concern of the international community,

Fully recognizing the need at this critical juncture in southern Africa to provide educational opportunities and counselling to a greater number of student refugees in a wide variety of professional, cultural and linguistic disciplines, as well as opportunities for vocational and technical training and for advanced studies at graduate and post-graduate levels in the priority fields of study,

Strongly convinced that the continuation and expansion of the Programme is essential in order to meet the ever-increasing demand for educational and training assistance to students from South Africa and Namibia,

1. Endorses the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. Commends the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for their continued efforts to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance co-operation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to southern Africa;

3. Expresses its appreciation to all those that have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions;

4. Appeals to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other support to the Programme in order to secure its continuation and steady expansion.

General Assembly resolution 41/27

31 October 1986 Meeting 52 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/41/748 & Corr.1) without vote. 22 October (meeting 181; 46-nation draft (A/C.4/41/L.31; agenda item 107).

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Netherlands New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 4th Committee 9. 11-18; plenary 52.

REFERENCE

(1)A/41/678 & Corr.1.

Co-operation between OAU and the UN system

Report of the Secretary-General. In response to a 1985 General Assembly resolution,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General submitted a report in September 1986⁽²⁾ on the development of co-

operation between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations. 'The report covered consultations and exchange of information as well as co-operation with regard to the situation in southern Africa, economic and social development and press coverage.

Communication. On 25 September,⁽³⁾ Algeria transmitted to the Secretary-General the resolutions adopted by the OAU Council of Ministers at its forty-fourth ordinary session (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 21-26 July) and the declarations, decisions and resolutions adopted by the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its twenty-second ordinary session (Addis Ababa, 28-30 July).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 23 October, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 41/8.

Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, in particular resolution 40/20 of 21 November 1985, and the practical measures taken for their implementation, as well as its resolution 39/29 of 3 December 1984 on the critical economic situation in Africa and the Declaration annexed thereto,

Recalling also, in particular, its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-fourth ordinary session and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-second ordinary session, which were held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 26 July and from 28 to 30 July 1986, respectively,

Taking note also of the resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Organization of African Unity on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

Noting further the Declaration on the Economic Situation in Africa and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990, annexed thereto, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first session held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985, which was devoted mainly to the critical economic situation in Africa,

Noting also with satisfaction the support given by the international community to the special session of the General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa, which was held from 27 May to 1 June 1986,

Considering the important statement made by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity before the General Assembly on 30 September 1986,

Gravely concerned about the serious and deteriorating economic situation in Africa, in particular the effects of the prolonged drought, desertification and the adverse effects of the international economic environment on the African States,

Recalling, in this connection, the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its second extraordinary session, held at Lagos on 28 and 29 April 1980,

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and all specialized agencies, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in realizing the goals and objectives set forth in the Lagos Plan of Action,

Gravely concerned at the deteriorating situation in southern Africa arising from the continued domination of the peoples of the area by the minority racist regime of South Africa and conscious of the need to provide increased assistance to the peoples of the region and to their liberation movements in their struggle against colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Conscious of its responsibilities to provide economic, material and humanitarian assistance to independent States in southern Africa to help them cope with the situation caused by the acts of aggression committed against their territories by the apartheid régime of South Africa,

Deeply concerned at the gravity of the situation of the refugees in Africa and the urgent need for increased international assistance to help African countries of asylum cope with the heavy social, economic and administrative burden imposed on their fragile economies,

Recognizing the important role which the various information units and departments of the United Nations system can play in disseminating information to bring about a greater awareness of the grave situation prevailing in southern Africa as well as the social and economic problems and the needs of African States and their regional and subregional institutions,

Aware of the need for continuous liaison, consultations on matters of common concern, exchange of information at the secretariat level and technical co-operation on such matters as training and research between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and commends his efforts to strengthen such co-operation;

2. Notes with appreciation the increasing and continued participation of the Organization of African Unity in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work;

3. Commends the continued efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote multilateral co-operation among African States and to find solutions to African problems of vital importance to the international community, and notes with satisfaction the increased collaboration of various organizations of the United Nations system in support of those efforts;

4. Reaffirms the determination of the United Nations to work closely with the Organization of African Unity towards the establishment of the new international economic order in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and, in that regard,

to take full account of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990, and of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

5. Calls upon all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, to implement fully its resolution S-13/2 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

6. Also calls upon all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, to give their maximum support to Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the need to give increasingly wide publicity to all matters relating to the social and economic development of Africa, in particular to General Assembly resolution S-13/2;

8. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the timely initiative he had taken to alert the international community to the critical economic and social situation in Africa and welcomes the measures he has taken to facilitate international co-operation and co-ordination to assist Africa;

9. Expresses its appreciation also to the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the assistance so far rendered to the African States in dealing with the emergency situation as well as with the critical economic problems that exist on the African continent;

10. Calls upon all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to increase their assistance to the African States affected by serious economic problems, in particular problems of displaced persons resulting from natural and other disasters, by implementing fully General Assembly resolution S-13/2 and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1956-1990;

11. Invites the Secretary-General to continue his commendable efforts in alerting and sensitizing the international community to the plight of African countries, in mobilizing additional assistance to Africa, in co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system in Africa, and in monitoring the situation and presenting periodic reports thereon;

12. Reiterates its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts, on behalf of the international community, to organize and mobilize special programmes of economic assistance for African States experiencing grave economic difficulties, as well as for the front-line States and other independent States of southern Africa, to help them cope with the situation caused by the acts of aggression committed against their territories by the apartheid régime of South Africa;

13. Expresses its appreciation to the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme and other concerned international financial institutions for their response to the critical economic situation in Africa and their assistance in the organization of round-table and donor conferences in favour of the least developed countries of Africa, as well as in the implementation of those special programmes of economic assistance;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Organization of African Unity informed periodically of the response of the international community to those special programmes of economic assistance and to continue to co-ordinate efforts with all similar programmes initiated by that organization;

15. Calls upon the international community to provide generous assistance on a long-term basis to all African States affected by the economic crisis, particularly those suffering from calamities such as drought and flood, in accordance with General Assembly resolution S-13/2 and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990;

16. Reiterates the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to intensify its efforts to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa, and, in this connection, draws once again the attention of the international community to the need to contribute to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid established by the Organization of African Unity;

18. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system to continue to expand their co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and, through it, their assistance to the liberation movements recognized by that organization;

19. Reaffirms its willingness to co-operate with the Organization of African Unity and its organs in the implementation of resolutions and decisions of mutual concern;

20. Calls upon the competent organs, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to ensure that their personnel and recruitment policies provide for the just and equitable representation of Africa at all levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional and field operations;

21. Urges all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations to provide material and economic assistance to African

countries of asylum to help them cope with the heavy burden imposed on their limited resources and weak infrastructures by the presence of large numbers of refugees;

22. Invites Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously and effectively to the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984;

23. Calls upon United Nations organs-in particular the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to associate closely the Organization of African Unity with all their work concerning Africa;

24. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate facilities continue to be made available to facilitate continued liaison and consultations on matters of common interest as well as for the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, as required;

25. Also requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to arrange the date and venue for the next meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of that organization and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system;

26. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations concerned within the United Nations system.

General Assembly resolution 41/8

23	October	1986	Meeting	48	Adopted	without	vote
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47-nation draft (A/41/L.7): agenda item 27.

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Related resolutions: GA 41/15, 41/16, 41/42, 41/55 A, 41/60 D, 41/88 C; ESC 1986/48.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1985, p. 202, GA res. 40/20, 21 Nov. 1985.
(2)A/41/542. (C)A/41/654.

Chapter VI

Americas

The situation in Central America was considered in 1986 by the Security Council and the General Assembly, with both bodies addressing specific disputes between countries. The Assembly also dealt with the question as a whole.

The Secretary-General reported on the situation in July, including the status of regional and international peace efforts and assistance to resolve the widespread conflict and to mitigate the resultant suffering. The Assembly in November, by resolution 41/37, reaffirmed that a solution of the conflict required all States to respect international law, reiterated support for the Contadora peace activities, requested perseverance in those efforts and urged States to continue supporting them.

The Council convened four times during the year at Nicaragua's request. Early in July and in October it considered the dispute which had been the subject of a Judgment of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on 27 June in the case brought by Nicaragua against the United States. Draft resolutions by which the Council would have called for full and immediate compliance with the Judgment in conformity with relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations were not adopted due to the negative vote of a permanent Council member. However, in November, the Assembly adopted resolution 41/31, containing such a provision. Later in July and again in December, the Council considered Nicaragua's complaints of aggression against it and incidents in Central America endangering international peace. Following a September report on measures undertaken to reduce the negative effects of the trade embargo imposed against Nicaragua, the Assembly in December invited continuation of such measures and requested that the embargo be immediately revoked (resolution 41/164).

The agenda item on the observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America was deleted from the Assembly's agenda for its 1986 regular session. Earlier, at its resumed 1985 session on 15 September 1986, the Assembly, by decision 40/480, had deferred the item to its 1986 regular session.

Central America situation

Noting the deterioration in the Central America situation, with the increasing intrusion of conflicting

ideologies, attempts to impose unilateral solutions to the region's problems and the resort to force, the Secretary-General, in his annual report on the Organization's work (see p. 3), believed that only by insulating the situation from the East-West conflict and seeking a Latin American solution that took account of the economic and social needs of the area could a genuine settlement be achieved.

Communications (January-3 July). The 1986 communications to the Secretary-General on the Central America situation—mostly in the form of communiques and declarations—concerned the peace efforts of the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela) and of the Contadora Support Group (Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Uruguay) established in July 1985.⁽¹⁾ Their focus was on two documents: a Message for Peace, Security and Democracy in Central America, referred to as the Caraballeda Message; and a revised draft comprehensive agreement entitled Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America, first proposed in 1984⁽²⁾ and commonly referred to as the Contadora Act. Other 1986 communications dealt with disputes between Nicaragua and several other States (see below, under the relevant subject headings).

The President of Nicaragua, by a 9 January note,⁽³⁾ addressing the Presidents of the countries of the Contadora and Support Groups, reiterated that regional peace prospects depended on an understanding between Nicaragua and the United States, to be reached through bilateral dialogue. To that end, Nicaragua put forward several proposals to facilitate the Groups' negotiating process: that a meeting be arranged between the United States Secretary of State and Nicaragua's Minister for Foreign Affairs; that a general treaty be negotiated among Central American States embodying the fundamental principles of international law, to be concluded at a presidential meeting in May; and that bilateral peace agreements be concluded between Central American States and other machinery, such as mixed commissions, be set up.

A Message for Peace, Security and Democracy in Central America was issued by the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group and its Support Group on 12 January, at the conclusion of their two-day meeting at Caraballeda, Venezuela.⁽⁴⁾ The Ministers defined the lasting foundations for peace in Central America, outlined a series of actions necessary to consolidate them, and pledged efforts to accelerate negotiations for the speedy signing of the Contadora Act.⁽⁵⁾

In a 16 January communiqué,⁽⁶⁾ Nicaragua stated that its President exchanged views with the President of Guatemala on the occasion of his inauguration, and with those of Colombia, El Salvador and Panama, as well as with the President-elect of Honduras, on inter alia the current status of the Central American negotiating process; he expressed support for the Caraballeda Message and confirmed Nicaragua's position, as contained in a 1985 declaration, ⁽⁵⁾ that a solution would be effective only when the United States ceased attacking Nicaragua, directly or indirectly, covertly or by any other means.

Two documents—the Guatemala Declaration of 14 January, signed by the Foreign Ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua; and the Presidents' Declaration of 15 January, signed by the Presidents of El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama and the President-elect of Honduras—were transmitted by Guatemala on 17 January.⁽⁷⁾ By the first, the Ministers expressed support for the Caraballeda Message and reiterated their countries' readiness to achieve peace and stability based on the Contadora Act; by the second, the Presidents reiterated their confidence in dialogue and negotiation, and support for the Contadora peace process.

The 12-member European Community (EC), in a joint statement of 20 January,⁽⁸⁾ welcomed both the Caraballeda Message as a confirmation of the balanced and comprehensive approach of the Contadora efforts in promoting a negotiated settlement of the conflicts in Central America, and the Guatemala Declaration's endorsement of the Message. China expressed similar sentiments and pledged support for the Contadora peace efforts in a 22 January Foreign Ministry statement,⁽⁹⁾ as did Japan's Foreign Ministry in a 30 January statement.⁽¹⁰⁾

Honduras, on 21 February,⁽¹¹⁾ drew attention to its position on the Caraballeda Message, made known at the meeting of plenipotentiaries of Central America, sponsored by the Contadora Group (Panama City, 14 and 15 February): the Message gave impetus to renewing negotiations to finalize the Contadora Act, filled the diplomatic vacuum created by Nicaragua's refusal to continue negotiating unless it had a prior security agreement with the United States, and opened new political opportunities for bilateral negotiations between that country and Nicaragua.

The Foreign Ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups, by a communique issued on 28 February at Punta del Este, Uruguay,⁽¹²⁾ stressed the importance of, among other things, normalizing relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua (see p. 180), finalizing the Contadora Act and giving effect to the actions outlined by the

Caraballeda Message, and repeated the imperative of ending external aid to irregular forces and insurgent movements operating in various countries in the region if order was to be restored.

In a communique issued at the end of a joint meeting (Panama City, 5-7 April),⁽¹³⁾ the Foreign Ministers of the two Groups reaffirmed that the Contadora-sponsored process of diplomatic negotiation was the only feasible means of securing political understanding and, together with the Contadora Act when signed and in force, was the basis for peace in the region; they thus invited the five Central American States (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua) to a 6 June meeting at Panama City to resolve the two outstanding aspects of the Act—control and reduction of armaments, and international military manoeuvres—so that the Act might finally be adopted and brought into force.

Nicaragua, in its response of 11 April,⁽¹⁴⁾ agreed to sign the Act at the proposed 6 June meeting once the outstanding issues had been resolved, and provided that by then United States aggression against Nicaragua had ceased completely, in keeping with the "simultaneity" provided for in the Caraballeda Message. Honduras on 11 April,⁽¹⁵⁾ reaffirmed its political will to bring negotiations on the Act to a conclusion so as to join in its signing at the meeting.

Guatemala confirmed on 16 April⁽¹⁶⁾ that, as decided by the Foreign Ministers of the five Central American States, a meeting of their Presidents—to which the President of Panama would be invited—would take place at Esquipulas, Guatemala, on 24 and 25 May; it also outlined the meeting's agenda: mechanisms for political negotiation and for regional security; creation of a Central American Parliament; restructuring for the region's economic and social integration; and intraregional trade and solving Central American debt.

The Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (New Delhi, India, 16-19 April),⁽¹⁷⁾ adopted a Political Declaration, which commented on, among other matters, developments throughout Latin America. The Ministers, besides calling a halt to all hostile actions against Nicaragua and urging the United States to resume bilateral negotiations with it, welcomed the peace initiatives of the Contadora and Support Groups, particularly the Caraballeda Message, and hoped that implementation of the simultaneous action envisaged in the Message would lead to a resumption of the negotiation process essential for the peaceful solution of the Central American crisis.

The Presidents and heads of special missions of the members of the Contadora and Support Groups, by a communique issued on 8 May at San

José Costa Rica,(18) made clear that Latin America was capable of solving its own problems, urged the speedy conclusion of the Contadora Act, and resolved to continue working to attain peace in the region and to join in efforts to ensure implementation of any agreements to be concluded at the forthcoming Esquipulas meeting.

Nicaragua, by an official proposal of 15 May which was submitted to the Contadora Group,(19) outlined specific and detailed commitments to be assumed for the prompt finalization of the Contadora Act, with respect to: prohibiting international military manoeuvres; ceasing the arms buildup in the region; dismantling foreign military bases, schools or related installations; withdrawing foreign military or security advisers; prohibiting arms trafficking; ending support for irregular forces and for acts of terrorism, subversion or sabotage; and establishing a regional system of direct communication.

The plenipotentiaries of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, meeting in a joint session of the Contadora Group and Central American countries (Panama City, 16-18 May), issued a joint communique on 18 May.(20) The session discussed the two outstanding issues of the Contadora Act in the light of proposals submitted by the Group, Honduras and Nicaragua and by Costa Rica and Guatemala jointly; the Nicaraguan proposal stipulated that negotiations on limitation of armaments and troop strength should take place after the signing of the Act, while the Costa Rica-Guatemala proposal, endorsed by El Salvador and Honduras, was regarded as providing maximum freedom to the five Central American States to fulfil their security needs while averting an endless arms spiral. The text of the joint proposal was transmitted on 27 May(21) by Honduras, which stated that it had been communicated to the Organization of American States (OAS). In a 29 May press release,(22) Honduras asserted that the meeting of plenipotentiaries had ended in an impasse due to Nicaragua's inflexible position and its unwillingness to negotiate comprehensively on the armaments issue.

On the eve of the Esquipulas summit on 23 May, the 12 EC members issued a joint statement,(23) stating that the moment had arrived to conclude the sustained efforts of all involved by reaching final agreement on the Contadora Act and appealing to the five Central American States to sign it.

The Presidents of those five States adopted the Esquipulas Declaration at the conclusion of their meeting (Esquipulas, Guatemala, 24 and 25 May),(24) by which they indicated their willingness to sign the Act and comply with its provisions, stating that the various proposals put forward were sufficient to facilitate its signing. They

decided to hold regular meetings to address urgent problems of peace and development, to undertake efforts towards understanding and co-operation and, to that end, agreed to establish a freely-elected Central American Parliament as the focal point; to achieve peace through a democratic process that was pluralistic and participatory and without outside interference; and to review, update and give new impetus to the processes of economic and social integration of Central America.

Nicaragua, on 2 June,(25) supplemented its 15 May proposals(19) with a list of offensive weapons which it was prepared to reduce, limit, regulate or do without, adding that this represented a further effort by Nicaragua to finalize negotiations on the Contadora Act.

Costa Rica, by a 3 June communiqué,(26) noting that the Esquipulas meeting showed serious differences between Nicaragua and the other participants-Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras-agreed that the political systems of the countries of the isthmus must be pluralistic and participatory; it stressed that the Contadora mediation process should not be prolonged indefinitely but should become an effective instrument for peace in Central America; it expressed satisfaction that the Central American Governments were prepared to assume the commitments envisaged by the Contadora Act.

The positions of the five Central American States on the two outstanding issues of the Contadora Act-military manoeuvres and control and limitation of armaments-were given in detail in a document that emerged from a meeting convened to discuss those issues (New York, 29 May).(27)

In a message issued at the end of a meeting with the Central American Foreign Ministers (Panama City, 6 and 7 June),(28) the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups reported that the Contadora Act had been redrafted to take account of those positions and sent for comment to the five Central American States. They emphasized that three fundamental commitments should be accepted for the Contadora process to proceed: not to permit the use of a country's territory as a base for attacks on another, or for providing military or logistical support to irregular forces or subversive groups; not to become a member of military or political alliances threatening regional peace and security so as not to draw the region into the East-West conflict; and no Power should support irregular forces or subversive groups, or use or threaten to use force to overthrow any Government in the area. In addition, peace should be consolidated through pluralistic democracy, with majority government guaranteeing freedoms and fundamental rights of all citizens, and accompanied by economic and social development.

Earlier, Bolivia and Peru, by a joint communique signed at La Paz on 3 June,⁽²⁹⁾ reiterated their belief that a viable solution to the Central America crisis, which foreign interference aggravated and made difficult to solve, could emerge only from the joint efforts of the region's countries and from the Contadora peace negotiations.

Honduras, in a 13 June press release,⁽³⁰⁾ stated that the revised draft Act contained obligations that were unreasonable and insufficient to guarantee Honduran security. Honduras reiterated its readiness to continue to explore new formulae that would guarantee the legitimate interests of all States. The Government's position was presented to the nation by the Foreign Minister in a televised address on 4 July and in a statement by the Honduran plenipotentiary to the Contadora negotiations the texts of which were transmitted on 9 July.⁽³¹⁾ The statement explained that the revised text did not specify the limits and timetables for weapon and troop reduction, deferring negotiations on the issue until after the Act's entry into force; it set out an uncertain procedure for those negotiations, with no regard for the principles of reciprocity and simultaneity.

Nicaragua's Foreign Minister, by a 17 June note,⁽³²⁾ informed his counterparts of the Contadora and Support Groups that Nicaragua, having studied the revised draft, had always indicated its readiness to sign the Act in the spirit of the Caraballeda Message, was prepared to provide an inventory of 14 categories of military items with an accompanying "factor chart", and concurred with the three commitments specified by the Groups on 7 June⁽²⁸⁾ as necessary to advance the peace process.

Guatemala, on 3 July,⁽³³⁾ transmitted a document indicating that, on 26 June, at the end of a two-day meeting at Guatemala City, the Vice-Presidents of the Central American States, following up on the 25 May Esquipulas Declaration,⁽²⁴⁾ approved the establishment of a 25-member preparatory commission to prepare a draft treaty for the creation of a Central American Parliament, and set 14 July for the commission's installation in Guatemala City and 15 October for the draft treaty's circulation to the Central American States for comment.

Report of the Secretary-General. Pursuant to a 1985 Security Council request,⁽³⁴⁾ the Secretary-General in July 1986 reported on the situation in Central America.⁽³⁵⁾

He stated that, since his 1985 report,⁽⁵⁾ he had maintained frequent contacts with the live Central American countries and with the Contadora Group and Support Group. During his visit to South America between 30 March and 7 April 1986, he discussed the situation with the Presidents and Foreign Ministers of Argentina, Bolivia, Bra-

zil and Uruguay, and with the Foreign Minister of Peru in February and June. On 26 June, he received a visit from the Contadora Foreign Ministers who informed him about the status of Contadora negotiations and activities since their 1985 visit⁽⁵⁾ and handed him the final version of the Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America and other relevant documents.

The Secretary-General was informed of the main changes in the new version of the Act, in particular the two points on which agreement had to be reached: military manoeuvres and the control and verification of armaments. The new formulations did not reflect the viewpoints of any State of the region, but rather represented an effort to harmonize the proposals submitted by the Central American countries. The substantive aspects of the Act having been resolved and agreed upon, only procedural and operational matters would be discussed at the next round of negotiations. The Ministers emphasized the difficulties of the Central American countries in finding formulae to reconcile their national security interests with those of the region as a whole, and with problems created by increasing military activities. In expressing concern over outside pressures on certain of the countries, they stressed that countries outside the region with interests in it should help to create a climate of mutual confidence that would preclude any unilateral solution, particularly one imposed by force.

The Secretary-General paid tribute to the Contadora Group for its efforts to bring about lasting peace in Central America, underscoring that, with the Support Group's backing, it had been a restraining force and had helped avoid an overall deterioration of the situation. In drawing attention to the ICJ ruling handed down on 27 June 1986, in the case of Nicaragua v. the United States, he pointed out that the Court had decided that it was competent to rule on the case.

The Secretary-General mentioned as positive elements in an otherwise gloomy situation the elections held in Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica, the preparation of a draft constitution in Nicaragua, the meetings of the five Central American Presidents held in Guatemala in January⁽⁷⁾ and May,⁽²⁴⁾ and the high-level meetings by those countries held with increasing frequency. He especially welcomed the decision to set up a freely-elected Central American Parliament. He regarded as a hopeful sign the announcement of a possible round of talks between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Democrático Revolucionario-Frente Farabundo Martí de Liberación Nacional, and as encouraging the convergence between the five Central American countries and the Contadora and Support Groups regarding the elements on which a

comprehensive settlement of the conflicts in Central America should be based.⁽²⁸⁾

The Secretary-General appealed to the countries of the region and to those with interests there to implement those elements without delay, fully and simultaneously, and to act according to international law so as to break the continuing aggravation of the Central America crisis, the steady ideologization of the conflict and its consequent inclusion in the East-West struggle, and the threat of widespread conflict in the region. He reiterated his readiness to make any contribution towards solving the crisis.

He drew attention to the region's severe economic recession during the current decade, with the result that the inherently uneven income distribution of most of the countries had become more uneven still, and the number of those living in desperate poverty had dramatically increased. Various United Nations agencies had increased their efforts to mitigate the difficulties, spending a yearly average of some \$100 million in the first half of the 1980s, in addition to assistance to the growing number of Central Americans forced to leave their countries, who numbered 121,900 by the end of May 1986. The Secretary-General considered it imperative to devise promptly a co-ordinated plan of large-scale assistance to the five countries of the region, to help them overcome their economic crisis and transform their unjust socio-economic structures, which were at the root of the region's current political crisis.

Annexed to the report were: a 26 June letter from the Foreign Ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, providing background information on the status of the diplomatic negotiations which their Governments had been promoting since their 26 September 1985 letter;⁽³⁶⁾ the final version of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America; a 10 February communique issued at Washington, D.C., by the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups, proposing measures for immediate action to bring about the peace, security and democratic development of Central America; and a 24 February press release on a proposal by Costa Rica to Nicaragua for the stationing of a permanent inspection and monitoring force at their common border (see also p. 180).

Communications (15 July-November). El Salvador's Vice-President and Foreign Minister, commenting on the revised Contadora Act in a 9 July note,⁽³⁷⁾ stated that the Act as redrafted failed to reflect the agreed conditions for its adoption under the 1983 Contadora Document of Objectives,⁽³⁸⁾ specifically with respect to stopping the arms race and negotiations for the control and reduction of armed troops and current stocks of weapons. El Salvador considered it essential that

the Act include an effective system for the verification of all the commitments, in particular the political ones; to be effective, this required a series of agreements and a set of instruments to be embodied in the Act as the "Contadora System", involving the parties, the Contadora and Support Groups and all other nations interested in the region's peace and security.

Costa Rica's Foreign Minister, also commenting on the revised text in a 15 July letter,⁽³⁹⁾ proposed that a mandatory timetable for continuing follow-up should be drawn up and annexed to the Act to ensure verifiable fulfilment of the Act's substantive commitments; control and limitation of arms and troop strength should be negotiated and established before, not after, the Act's entry into force; and the functions of the Ad Hoc Committee for Evaluation and Follow-up of Commitments concerning Political Matters should include preparation of annual or special reports to evaluate measures adopted by the parties to enhance representative and pluralistic democracy, to co-operate with the parties to promote national reconciliation where necessary, and to follow up on the commitment to improve legal measures for genuine amnesty.

In a Declaration issued on 1 October,⁽⁴⁰⁾ the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups, noting that the Central America crisis was becoming more serious and that the risk of war was increasing, declared it imperative to abandon confrontation and stressed that preventing war was a task for all politically responsible Governments and individuals.

By a communique issued by the twelfth regular meeting of the Council of the Latin American Economic System (Lima, Peru, 16 and 17 October),⁽⁴¹⁾ the Council rejected the repeated application of coercive economic and financial measures for political or other motives, including economic embargoes and blockades against countries in Latin America, and reaffirmed the right of the peoples to select their own political, economic and social system, free from external threat and aggression.

A document titled the San Juan Declaration was issued at the end of a seminar on the crisis in Central America, held under the joint auspices of the Inter-American University of Puerto Rico and the University for Peace (San Juan, Puerto Rico, 7 November).⁽⁴²⁾ By the Declaration, the participating statesmen, politicians and academics acknowledged that the crisis was structural-rooted mainly in East-West and North-South conflicts, socio-economic imbalances, extreme social differences, lack of traditional democratic structures, and political, economic and cultural dependence-requiring far-reaching corrective action, and that the region's countries were capable

of solving their problems without outside interference. The participants supported the Contadora Declaration⁽⁴⁰⁾ and Guatemala's efforts to establish a Central American Parliament.⁽³³⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

At its resumed fortieth (1985) session, on 15 September 1986, the General Assembly decided to include in the draft agenda of its forty-first session the item on the situation in Central America (decision 40/479).

At that session, on 18 November 1986, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/37 without vote.

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 530(1983) of 19 May 1983, in which the Council reaffirmed the right of all the countries of the Central American region to live in peace and security, free from outside interference,

Recalling that the Security Council, in that resolution, encouraged the efforts of the Contadora Group and appealed urgently to all interested States in and outside the region to co-operate fully with the Group, through a frank and constructive dialogue, so as to achieve solutions to existing differences,

Recalling its resolution 38/10 of 11 November 1983, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed its firmest support for the Contadora Group and urged it to persevere in its efforts, which enjoy the effective support of the international community and the forthright co-operation of the interested countries in and outside the region,

Recalling also its resolution 39/4 of 26 October 1984, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, urged each of the five Central American Governments to speed up its consultations with the Contadora Group with the aim of bringing to a conclusion the negotiation process, and to respect fully the purposes and principles of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America,

Recalling Security Council resolution 562(1985) of 10 May 1985, in which the Council called upon all States to refrain from carrying out, supporting or promoting political, economic or military actions of any kind against any State in the region which might impede the peace objectives of the Contadora Group,

Taking note of the various reports submitted by the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 39/4,

Sharing the concern of the Latin American countries at the worsening of the situation in Central America and its possible implications for the entire region, which the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Contadora Group and the Support Group expressed in their Declaration of 1 October 1986,

Agreeing with that Declaration that the worsening of the crisis in Central America can create serious tensions and conflicts throughout the continent, and that the peace of Central America is therefore the peace of Latin America,

Bearing in mind the resolution adopted on 14 November 1986 by the General Assembly of the Organization of

American States, meeting in Guatemala, which, *inter alia*, requested the Contadora Group and the Support Group to persevere in their valuable efforts to achieve peace in Central America, and urged all States to continue to give them their resolute support,

Convinced that the peoples of Latin America wish to achieve peace, development and justice without outside interference, in accordance with their own decision and their own historical experience, and without sacrificing the principles of self-determination and non-intervention,

Convinced that it is imperative to avoid a war in Central America, and that this is primarily the responsibility of the Governments directly or indirectly involved in the conflict, as well as a task for all politically responsible Governments and individuals who are prepared to defend the cause of peace,

1. Reaffirms its conviction that the global, comprehensive and negotiated solution of the conflict in Central America requires that all States fully respect the principles of international law enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Acknowledges the commendable efforts being made by the Contadora Group and the Support Group with a view to achieving peace in Central America;

3. Reiterates its support for the peace activities of the Contadora Group and the Support Group and requests them to persevere in their valuable efforts, and urges all States to continue to give them their resolute support;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives".

General Assembly resolution 41/37

18 November 1986 Meeting 75 Adopted without vote

8-nation draft (A/41/L.34); agenda item 42.

Sponsors: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: plenary 72-75.

Nicaragua situation

Costa Rica-Nicaragua dispute

Several 1986 communications received by the Secretary-General concerned armed incidents at the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, a declared intention by both to prevent such incidents, and proceedings instituted in ICJ by Nicaragua against Costa Rica. Other communications on the Central America situation as a whole also dealt with relations between the two countries (see p. 175).

Communications. The Deputy Foreign Ministers of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, by a joint agreement signed at San José on 12 March,⁽⁴³⁾ expressed the political will of their Governments to establish a permanent civilian mission to investigate and inspect frontier incidents between the two countries. They defined the mission's functions, structure and composition, security, supplies and financing, and immunities and privileges, and

specified that an agreement creating the mission would be valid for one year, renewable automatically for equivalent periods.

Costa Rica's President issued a statement on 17 March⁽⁴⁴⁾ to make clear that Costa Rica had not signed any agreement with Nicaragua, but that what was put into writing was the basis for a potential agreement; he stressed that any solution of the border question would necessarily be temporary, pending conclusion of a general agreement of the kind contemplated in the Contadora Act.

Costa Rica's Acting Foreign Minister, by a 30 July note,⁽⁴⁵⁾ protested to Nicaragua's Foreign Minister an alleged mortar attack on Costa Rican territory in the Boca de San Carlos region, launched from Nicaraguan territory controlled by the Sandinist People's Army, and asked Nicaragua to investigate and punish those responsible.

Costa Rica's Foreign Ministry, in a 1 August communiqué,⁽⁴⁶⁾ stated that it had received notice on 28 July that Nicaragua had instituted proceedings against Costa Rica in ICJ, alleging its complicity in United States activities that were detrimental to Nicaragua (see LEGAL QUESTIONS, Chapter I). Rejecting the accusation as unfounded, Costa Rica stressed its strict neutrality.

Costa Rica's Foreign Minister, by a 16 December note,⁽⁴⁷⁾ protested to Nicaragua that on 1 and 10 December several civilians had been shot at and wounded by Sandinist soldiers firing across the San Juan Abajo River.

Honduras-Nicaragua dispute

Further communications were received by the Secretary-General and the Security Council President in 1986 from Honduras and Nicaragua alleging hostile cross-border incidents, and Nicaragua filed a complaint with ICJ against Honduras.

Communications. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua, by a letter of 7 January,⁽⁴⁸⁾ conveyed an urgent appeal to the Foreign Minister of Honduras for the immediate and unconditional return of an AN-2 Nicaraguan aircraft it alleged had been hijacked to Honduras late in 1985, for the perpetrator's extradition and for the repatriation of Nicaraguans being held in Honduras. Honduras replied on 8 January⁽⁴⁹⁾ that arrangements were being made for the return of the aircraft that had been flown to Toncontín airport and that a decision would be taken on whether the pilot should be granted political asylum, as he had requested, or sent to a third country.

Honduras, by a press communique of 25 March,⁽⁵⁰⁾ charged that the Sandinist People's Army had made incursions into Honduran territory, in the eastern border sector in Olancho; it urged Nicaragua to withdraw its troops so as to avoid confrontation with Honduran troops which had been instructed to defend the national ter-

ritory, and to avoid endangering peace between them and jeopardizing the Contadora peace efforts, adding that its troops had been transported by air with support from the United States in accordance with an agreement with that country. By a 25 March letter,⁽⁵¹⁾ Honduras denounced the incursions and again urged Nicaragua to withdraw its troops.

Nicaragua's Foreign Minister, by a 25 March communication to the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group,⁽⁵²⁾ requested that the Group establish forthwith a commission to supervise and control the Honduras-Nicaragua border territory, in view of what it said was the United States attempt to create a serious situation of tension there.

Honduras, by a press release of 29 July,⁽⁵³⁾ reported that, on the previous day, its Foreign Ministry had been notified by ICJ that Nicaragua had filed an Application with the Court's Registry that day instituting proceedings against Honduras; the political implications of this initiative were being studied, particularly in the light of efforts by Honduras to find a negotiated solution to the Central America crisis.

Nicaragua's Foreign Minister, by a note of 8 December,⁽⁵⁴⁾ protested to the Foreign Minister of Honduras an alleged violation of Nicaragua's airspace on 7 December by live lighter planes coming from Honduras and attacks on civilian and military targets, involving three of the planes that attacked positions of the Sandinist People's Army in Congojas valley, north-east of Murra in Nueva Segovia, and two others that later attacked the village of Wiwilí, 25 kilometres from the border with Honduras. The toll included 7 army personnel killed and 12 others wounded; 2 village children were also wounded.

Honduras responded on 15 December⁽⁵⁵⁾ that, contrary to Nicaragua's claim, its Air Force went into action on 7 December against the Sandinist People's Army positioned in Honduran territory in the Maquengales, Buenavista and La Esperanza zones in the district of Trojes, El Paraíso. Honduras reminded Nicaragua that it had advised of its intention to take action in defence of its national territory if the Sandinist troops were not withdrawn from Honduras; at no time, however, did it attack positions in Nicaraguan territory.

Honduras informed the Secretary-General on 16 December⁽⁵⁶⁾ that on that day Nicaragua was to begin military manoeuvres known as SUTIAVA 86 in the departments of León and Chinandega, especially in the zones of Las Manos, Guasaule, La Fraternidad and other sectors along the Honduras-Nicaragua border; it would involve 6,500 troops of the Sandinist People's Army and other Nicaraguan armed forces. Honduras viewed the manoeuvres as provocative and a threat to the small Honduran detachments guarding the

frontier zone, since they would take place within 1.5 kilometres of the frontier.

On 17 December,⁽⁵⁷⁾ Honduras, referring to the capture of two of its soldiers during an attack on a Honduran observation post on 4 December by the Sandinist People's Army, stated that the body of one of them was recovered, showing he had been brutally murdered. In contrast to this crime, Honduras pointed out that, on 11 April, it had released safe and sound seven Nicaraguan soldiers captured on Honduran territory, including one who had been medically treated for his wounds before release.

Nicaragua, on 22 December,⁽⁵⁸⁾ denied the allegation as a pretext for new and more extensive acts of aggression by Honduras against Nicaragua, saying that the Honduran President had acknowledged the reappearance of one of the soldiers and that at no point had it been claimed that he had escaped from the Sandinist People's Army. It urged Honduras to accept Nicaragua's proposal to request the Secretary-General to dispatch a commission of investigation to the area of tension to recommend measures to prevent the situation worsening.

Nicaragua-United States dispute

Relations between Nicaragua and the United States continued to deteriorate during 1986.

In response to Nicaragua's complaints, the Security Council met at the beginning of July to consider a charge of United States aggression against Nicaragua; at the end of July to consider an ICJ Judgment delivered against the United States on 27 June concerning its activities with respect to Nicaragua and the United States rejection of that Judgment (see *LEGAL QUESTIONS*, Chapter I); in October on the non-compliance with the Judgment; and in December to consider serious incidents in Central America that endangered international peace.

A number of communications addressed to the Secretary-General and/or the Security Council President in 1986 by Nicaragua and the United States, as well as by other countries, reflected the deteriorating relations. Several other communications dealing with the Central America situation as a whole also referred specifically to relations between the two States (see p. 175).

Communications (January-30 June). By a 17 January statement,⁽⁵⁹⁾ the United States Department of State said it would study the Caraballeda Message⁽⁴⁾ (see p. 175) and shortly consult about its possibilities with the Contadora Group and other Central American States; it reiterated that the United States would resume bilateral talks with Nicaragua when that country accepted the March 1985 proposal of the democratic resistance for a church-mediated dialogue, a cease-fire and a suspension of the state of emergency.

Nicaragua's Minister for Foreign Affairs, by a 29 January letter,⁽⁶⁰⁾ lodged with the United States Secretary of State a strong protest against his 28 January meeting with the heads of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, at which he reportedly expressed full support for what it termed the mercenary, terrorist organization, and asserted that the United States would not resume bilateral talks with Nicaragua. The Acting Foreign Minister, by a further letter of 19 February,⁽⁶¹⁾ lodged another protest against what it called a terrorist act perpetrated on 16 February by mercenaries under the direction of the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA); the group, which reportedly came from Honduras, ambushed a civilian truck belonging to an inter-community Christian welfare group in the Rancho Grande sector in Chinandega, killing 9 civilians, including a Swiss agronomist, and wounding 12 others.

Cuba's Foreign Ministry, by a declaration of 26 February,⁽⁶²⁾ referred to the sum of \$100 million which the current United States Administration was seeking from its Congress to assist the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries, warning that it was bound to exacerbate the situation in Central America and cut short current negotiations to solve the region's problems.

The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, by a communique adopted in New York on 31 March,⁽⁶³⁾ expressed concern at the deterioration of the situation in Central America, stemming from grave new threats and actions against Nicaragua that were to be seen as part of a broader plan to destabilize and overthrow its Government; it condemned the escalation of aggression, military attacks and other actions against Nicaragua, demanded an immediate halt to them and to the proposed financing of mercenary groups by the United States Congress, and again urged the United States to resume bilateral talks with Nicaragua.

Nicaragua's Acting Foreign Minister, by a letter of 22 April,⁽⁶⁴⁾ lodged a protest with the United States Secretary of State against alleged acts of intimidation, coercion, threats and attempted bribery by United States officials against the Agent and Counsel of Nicaragua in the ICJ proceedings between the two States.

By a 21 May communiqué,⁽⁶⁵⁾ Nicaragua's Foreign Ministry drew attention to a United States Pentagon document made public by The New York Times, stating that the signing of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America could lead to a large-scale military intervention against Nicaragua in the form of 100,000 United States troops to be dispatched to Central America and of strengthened United States military installations in Honduras and Costa Rica; in the circumstances, Nicaragua

pledged to continue defending its sovereignty and independence.

Nicaragua's Acting Foreign Minister, by a note of 25 June,⁽⁶⁶⁾ protested to the United States Secretary of State the approval by the Congress of a request for new funds for the mercenary forces whose object it said was to destroy the Sandinist People's Revolution; it demonstrated United States contempt for Central America's peace efforts, in particular those of the Contadora and Support Groups; it was a dangerous step aggravating the Central America crisis and affecting the stability of Latin America as a whole.

The USSR official news agency TASS, by a statement of 29 June,⁽⁶⁷⁾ condemned the approval by the United States Congress of \$100 million to finance what it said were counter-revolutionary bands terrorizing the people of Nicaragua and undermining that country's economy; it called the decision a dangerous escalation of the undeclared war being waged by the United States in Central America and a challenge to the entire international community. The non-aligned Movement, referring to this development in a communique adopted in New York on 30 June,⁽⁶⁸⁾ voiced concern that such funding increased the danger of direct intervention and military actions against Nicaragua and further imperilled regional and international peace and security; it appealed to the international community to act to preserve Nicaragua's right to self-determination, national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

SECURITY COUNCIL CONSIDERATION (1-3 July)

On 27 June,⁽⁶⁹⁾ Nicaragua requested an emergency meeting of the Security Council to consider what it described as the escalation of the United States policy of aggression against it that threatened international peace and security. The Council held five meetings between 1 and 3 July to consider the complaint.

Meeting numbers. SC 2694-2698.

At their request, the following States were invited to take part in the proceedings without the right to vote: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, El Salvador, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, India, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia

The debate focused on the approval, on 25 June, by the United States House of Representatives of \$100 million in aid to the so-called contras, forces known to have been actively operating within Nicaragua and from neighbouring States to overthrow the Government of Nicaragua.

That action drew almost universal condemnation from the States participating in the debate,

which viewed it as a dangerous step certain to exacerbate the conflict in Central America and imperil regional and international peace and stability. They also cited the principles of non-intervention and non-use of force and the 27 June ICJ Judgment (see p. 186), which pronounced that the United States, by its actions in respect of Nicaragua, was in breach of its obligations under customary international law. A number of States-Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Congo, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam-expressed their solidarity with Nicaragua in its light to safeguard its right to self-determination and national independence, which was being denied it by the United States. They were convinced that the conflict in Central America, including the dispute between Nicaragua and the United States, could be resolved only through peaceful negotiations.

Nicaragua asserted that the United States approval of \$100 million for the contras was the latest in a long series of sustained acts of aggression begun when the United States organized the contras in 1981 to destabilize and overthrow the Government of Nicaragua. The approval signalled the beginning of a new and dangerous phase in the interventionist activities of the United States in Central America-a declaration of war against Nicaragua that could lead to a generalized conflagration in the region. To avert such an eventuality, Nicaragua called for urgent action to promote a dialogue between it and the United States and for the creation of a joint commission to solve border problems and harmonize non-aggression pacts among Central American Governments. It further called on all concerned to commit themselves to the three courses of action set out by the Contadora Group on 7 June⁽²⁸⁾ as essential to the advancement of the peace process. Nicaragua also pointed out that ICJ had confirmed the illegality of the United States interventionist policy and that Nicaragua had no military alliances with any super-Power.

The United States asserted that the source of conflict was Nicaragua's continuing support of subversion in Latin America, whose principal targets were neighbouring Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras. United States actions were in direct response to those countries' requests for assistance to meet subversive attacks and the threat posed by the relatively immense Nicaraguan armed forces. United States policy had four broad objectives: to end Nicaraguan aggression-whether through support for guerrilla groups in neighbouring countries or through conventional military attack; to sever Nicaragua's military and security ties to Cuba and the Soviet bloc; to reduce its military strength to levels that would

restore military equilibrium to the region; and to fulfil the original promises of democratic pluralism and respect for human and civil rights in Nicaragua. The United States said the repressive Sandinist regime was directly responsible for the growth of the armed democratic resistance in Nicaragua, which was fighting to restore the original objectives of the Nicaraguan revolution. Continued United States support for that resistance was essential to induce the Sandinist regime to enter into meaningful negotiations. It added that there were serious questions about certain conclusions of law stated by ICJ, which was not equipped to deal with complex facts and intelligence information not available to it.

Algeria said the United States decision and all other measures threatening Nicaragua's security, sovereignty, independence and right to self-determination were contrary to international law and the Charter of the United Nations and were utterly inadmissible. Angola found it hard to believe that the United States lawmakers, had they been in possession of the facts of the situation in Nicaragua, would have voted funds for the contras, who were remnants of the murderous former Somozist National Guard.

The Congo agreed that the United States had deliberately placed itself in a state of undeclared war against Nicaragua by mining that country's ports, imposing economic and commercial embargoes on it, repeatedly violating its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and rejecting dialogue with it.

Ghana said the tragedy of Central America had its source in the insistence of the United States in treating the region's sovereign States as minors in its backyard. For Viet Nam, the behaviour of the United States stemmed from its habit of regarding the region as part of its sphere of influence and so had arrogated to itself the right to call the shots and to punish any independence-oriented country. Czechoslovakia expressed essentially the same view, asserting that interference in the internal affairs of the Central American countries had to be eliminated as anachronistic and unacceptable in the present-day world. The Lao People's Democratic Republic, along with Mongolia, stressed that the basic cause of tension and instability in Central America was not the Sandinist regime, as had been claimed, but the United States, which could not accept that regime's refusal to bow to the will that it imposed on other sovereign States.

Bulgaria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mongolia shared the view that the latest action of the United States was another manifestation of a neo-colonial policy designed to establish its global hegemony. The Syrian Arab Republic pointed out that it was unbecoming for the United States as

a super-Power to resort in some instances to terrorism and sabotage in an aggressive policy of domination and hegemony. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya asked the Council to shoulder its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, lest the region slip into a devastating war.

The USSR found it difficult to understand the logic of those who paid lip-service to the struggle against terrorism but in practice were "godfathers" of counter-revolutionary bands precisely engaged in terrorism in Nicaragua, concluding that the United States was obviously intent on undermining international law and order and legitimizing the cult of force in relations among States. It called on all United Nations Members to state their views on the latest United States action, urging that it was important to do everything possible to prevent a spread of the conflict. The USSR believed that a solution to the critical Central America situation was possible only through a political settlement. It also categorically rejected fabrications about its supposed intention to use Nicaraguan territory for military and strategic purposes.

The Ukrainian SSR observed that the United States was once again acting as an enemy of political settlement in Central America, for the latest step it had taken was clearly intended to undermine the Contadora proposals. It urged the United Nations and the Council to play an important role in normalizing the situation, to adopt measures to put an end to interference in that region's internal affairs and to ensure the right of its peoples to free, democratic and independent development.

Iran denounced the United States decision as a blatant violation of the most fundamental international norms and principles, underscoring, along with Australia, that it raised serious questions of principle about the conduct of relations between sovereign States. Anticipating a United States veto on any Council draft resolution on the issue, Iran urged that, as an alternative, the Council should ask the media to invite as many of its members as possible to public discussions and debates so as to make the American public aware of the corrupt character of United States foreign policy.

Afghanistan condemned the United States for its policy of State terrorism and acts of outright banditry-the source of aggravation of the Central America situation, according to the German Democratic Republic. Afghanistan moreover stated that the current United States Administration had betrayed the letter and spirit of the nation's Declaration of Independence; it had sought to deny peoples in various parts of the world-through a policy of aggression, intervention, blackmail and pressure-what the American peo-

ple had fought for and held close to their hearts: the right to self-determination and independence. The German Democratic Republic asked whether it was not time to abandon the double standard of upholding liberty, freedom and justice for others but not for Nicaragua and its freely elected Government.

The United Arab Emirates declared that the purposes for which the United States appropriated the funds in question ran counter to the 1970 Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.⁽⁷⁰⁾ The United Arab Emirates also reaffirmed its rejection of threats to the independence and national sovereignty of States under the pretext of an East-West conflict, while Ghana rejected attempts to explain the problems of instability and tension in Central America as resulting from a historical confrontation between East and West in the region.

Guyana explained that Central America was engaged in a process of internal change, that its peoples were struggling to improve the quality of life and to attain fuller participation in the political process; it was therefore dangerous to misrepresent these national impulses for change and to cast them in any other mould. Guyana hoped for the voices of moderation to prevail over the clamour for intervention and belligerence and appealed for an end to all manner of hostility towards Nicaragua and the Sandinist revolution.

Yugoslavia viewed the United States decision as a dangerous precedent and an overt act of interference in the internal affairs of an independent country. It pointed out, as did the United Arab Emirates, that Nicaragua, along with all other countries, had the right to independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, to the system of government it desired, and to a life in peace without pressure, advice or interference.

Venezuela regretted the persistence of the United States in conduct that, apart from being contrary to international law, was also prejudicial to its relations with Latin American countries, which had always rejected intervention in their internal affairs. History showed that United States intervention in certain of those countries had generally resulted in the establishment of autocratic regimes, largely responsible for the political, economic and social backwardness of those countries, which the United States then had to support.

India voiced the non-aligned Movement's conviction that peace, to be enduring, must be based on the acceptance of political and socio-economic pluralism of States, on the scrupulous observance of non-interference and non-intervention, on a positive appreciation of the endemic problems of

the region, and on a constructive and co-operative approach to their resolution. It was incumbent on the Council to grasp this reality and to give the urgent task of bringing peace to the region a real chance.

Australia felt that the United States decision to provide continued aid to the contras and the subsequent Nicaraguan decision to close down the opposition newspaper *La Prensa* left little ground for optimism. Along with Denmark, it remained committed to the observance of international law and to supporting the role of ICJ in settling international disputes, pointing to the Court's finding that certain United States actions against Nicaragua had contravened international law.

Algeria called for renewed and steadfast support for the work of the Contadora Group, which, it felt, had become irreplaceable at the current crucial moment when it was completing the redrafting of an agreement for peace and co-operation in Central America. Such support was expressed by most States, including China and France. Iran said the United States must accede to the Group's decisions, whose members were its neighbours and hence in the best position to define the terms of their relations with it. Denmark, as well as Australia, also believed there was no realistic alternative to the peace process initiated by the Contadora Group, whose efforts were based on the recognition that it was the responsibility of the region's countries to solve their differences without military pressure or other forms of coercion. Noting the Group's great patience and flexibility in negotiation and in redrafting an agreement, Australia said it was up to the countries directly involved to make reciprocal concessions and to exercise tolerance in order to carry the peace process forward. In Yugoslavia's opinion, the solution offered by the Contadora and Support Groups addressed the root causes of the problem and took into account the interests of all the countries there.

Denmark added that a lasting solution to the conflicts must be based on a commitment to democratic systems of government, free elections, freedom of the press and respect for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.⁽⁷¹⁾

China maintained that respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Nicaragua and of other countries in Central America and a cessation of outside interference would ease tension. Agreeing, Trinidad and Tobago urged all States concerned to exercise restraint and resume dialogue among them.

Democratic Yemen asked the Council to reaffirm its support for the people of Nicaragua, to put an end to the flouting of the international community by the United States and to deter its policy of aggression.

Cuba, as well as Spain, said it had always favoured a peaceful negotiated solution to the con-

flict and restated that a solution through weapons could only lead to a conflagration with unforeseeable consequences. The Lao People's Democratic Republic called on the United States to waste no time in renewing contact with Nicaragua to normalize relations between them. Ghana pointed out that the United States, as a founding Member of the United Nations, had a moral obligation to settle its differences with Nicaragua through non-violent means.

Citing the ICJ Judgment, Madagascar reminded Nicaragua and the United States of their obligation to seek a peaceful solution in accordance with international law. Based on that and other available data, Madagascar said the Council could not but denounce direct or indirect intervention or interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs and must ask whether it was prepared to demand that all States respect the obligations incumbent upon them under the Charter, to ensure that interference was not automatically justified under the pretext of defending national interests, to support the principles constituting the foundation of an international society in which pluralism could also be accommodated, and not to rest content with giving a purely formal support to the Contadora efforts but, rather, to create all the political, legal and other conditions necessary for those efforts to succeed.

El Salvador saw Nicaragua's statement, that the recently authorized aid to the anti-Sandinist forces would lead to a widespread conflagration, as a veiled threat to drag neighbouring countries into a conflict that would convert it from a bilateral to a regional one. That statement was of concern to El Salvador because Nicaragua, with its war-ready army, enjoyed unusual military hegemony; the Central America crisis, at the national and regional levels, had increased in magnitude to the extent that Nicaragua had not respected the principles of international coexistence and had constantly intervened in the internal affairs of others. Its policy of aggression, in the form of support and sanctuary to groups engaged in terrorist acts in El Salvador, had made accomplices of the Sandinist Government in their escalation of violence and terrorism. The resulting instability in El Salvador had hindered the freely elected Government from fully implementing its development plan. El Salvador stressed that it had demonstrated a desire for peace through political means-at the national level through dialogue with opposition forces and at the regional level through support for the Contadora initiatives.

Communications (3-28 July). The Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, by a note of 3 July,(72) protested to the United States Secretary of State a series of attacks by mercenaries said to be trained and directed by the United States; on a farmers' co-

operative at Camoapa, Chontales, on 27 June; an anti-tank mine explosion set off by a civilian vehicle on a road between Bocaycito and El Cedro in Wiwilí, on 2 July; and the strafing of the Bluefields Express on the River Escondido south-east of Ciudad Rama, on 3 July. The Minister, who placed the toll at 40 civilians killed and one injured, denounced the acts as barbarism.

The Minister registered another protest, on 24 July,(73) against alleged preparations under way at Tegucigalpa by leaders of the Fuerza Democrática Nicaragüense, which it said was the mercenary organization in the service of the United States, for terrorism and sabotage against Nicaragua; the Minister appealed to the United States to desist from involving countries such as Honduras in its plans for death and destruction.

The non-aligned Movement, by a communique of 28 July,(74) noting the June ICJ Judgment, strongly appealed to the United States to comply strictly with it and renewed its call for an immediate end to all threats, attacks and hostile actions, the financing of mercenary groups and coercive economic measures taken against Nicaragua-all designed to overthrow its legitimate Government; the Movement again urged resumed bilateral discussions and reaffirmed its support for the Contadora Group's efforts.

Consideration of the ICJ Judgment

On 27 June 1986, ICJ delivered its Judgment in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua" (see *LEGAL QUESTIONS*, Chapter I). The Application instituting proceedings against the United States in respect of those activities had been filed by Nicaragua in 1984.(75) The text of the Judgment was transmitted by Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council on 11 July 1986,(76) while the separate and dissenting opinions to the Judgment were transmitted by the United States to the Secretary-General on 18 July.(77)

The Security Council considered the Judgment at the end of July and again in mid-October. Draft resolutions calling for compliance with the Judgment were not adopted on either occasion owing to the negative vote of a permanent Council member. The General Assembly then considered the matter, adopting a resolution containing such a provision in early November.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (29-31 July)

Referring to the ICJ Judgment, Nicaragua, on 22 July,(78) requested that the Security Council meet to consider its dispute with the United States, which, it said, threatened international peace and security. The Council held five meetings between 29 and 31 July.

Meeting numbers. SC 2700-2704.

At their request, Afghanistan, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, El Salvador, Honduras, India, Iran, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nicaragua, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe were invited to take part in the proceedings without the right to vote.

On 31 July, the Council voted on a draft resolution sponsored by the Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Arab Emirates.⁽⁷⁹⁾ The vote was 11 to 1, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Denmark, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

Against United States.

Abstaining: France, Thailand, United Kingdom.

Owing to the negative vote of a permanent Council member, the draft was not adopted.

By the text, the Council would have: reaffirmed ICJ's role as the United Nations principal judicial organ and a means for peaceful solution of disputes and recalled the obligation of all States to seek such solutions; urgently called for full compliance with the June Judgment; and called on all States to refrain from carrying out, supporting or promoting political, economic or military actions against any of the region's States that might impede the Contadora Group's peace objectives.

The United States voted against the draft because it painted an inaccurate picture of the true situation in Central America, it would not have contributed to a comprehensive and peaceful settlement of the region's problems, and it would have done a disservice to the international law and institutions that it purported to uphold.

The United Kingdom addressed two issues in explaining its abstention: its view that all Members of the Organization should accept the Court's compulsory jurisdiction, even as it noted the significant dissent within the Court to certain decisions contained in the Judgment; and Nicaragua's misrepresentation of the Central America problem by defining it simply as a dispute between Nicaragua and the United States. The problem, the United Kingdom said, was rooted in long-standing social and economic conditions in Central America, exploited from without by States with little respect for democracy and little desire to help restore political stability, exacerbated by cross-border incursions between Nicaragua and its neighbours, and compounded by the inability of OAS to find a solution. Nicaragua had recently taken steps in a direction opposite that of peace, the United Kingdom added.

Thailand had no difficulty with the draft's general principles; however, because no Govern-

ment had been formed in Thailand following recent elections and in the consequent absence of government instructions concerning the paragraph calling for full compliance with the Judgment—which Thailand felt was not entirely devoid of political content—it was obliged to abstain. France would have liked to vote in favour of a text that had the Council's unanimous support for its approach to a peaceful solution of the region's conflicts through the Contadora peace process; however, the draft contained certain objectionable elements relating to the Judgment, both as to the Court's role and to those substantive elements that did not receive unanimous agreement.

Despite its affirmative vote, Denmark stressed that making an urgent call for full compliance with the Judgment might be said to be premature.

The President of Nicaragua opened the debate by stating that the ICJ Judgment explicitly rejected the justification of collective self-defence maintained by the United States in connection with the military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua; eloquently affirmed the principle of State sovereignty by declaring that discontent with Nicaragua's political, social, economic and cultural system gave the United States no right to intervene in its internal affairs; and ordered the United States immediately to cease and desist from all its illegal activities and to compensate Nicaragua for damages suffered. Noting a worsening of the Central America situation following the Judgment's delivery, he emphasized that all Nicaragua was asking for was support and respect for the Court's decision and for law in international relations to be upheld. Nicaragua was prepared immediately to negotiate with the United States to overcome existing problems and normalize relations between them.

The United States regretted Nicaragua's misuse of the Court by obtaining a ruling which it found useful for its propaganda war against the United States. Saying it was neither the time nor the place for an exposition of the Judgment and the compelling dissents that accompanied it, the United States felt it sufficient to state its belief that the Court had fundamentally misperceived the situation in Central America: it was wrong in many of its facts, and its conception of the relevant international law was seriously flawed in important respects. The crisis, portrayed by Nicaragua as essentially a conflict between it and the United States, was in fact a conflict between the "comandantes" and Nicaragua's own long-suffering people, victims of ever-increasing repression, and between the "Comandantes" and Nicaragua's neighbours, victims of unprovoked aggression. The real mercenaries were the Cuban military and security personnel and other "internacionalistas" imported to help maintain the repressive State.

The United States was prepared to resume direct bilateral negotiations; they must, however, be accompanied by serious talks between the Sandinistas and their neighbours and between them and their own people.

Cuba observed that Nicaragua had been compelled to resort to ICJ to secure United States compliance with the Charter. Its disdain for the Judgment, however, once again showed the United States to be the greatest violator of the Charter and of international law, whose entire fabric, woven over many years, could come unravelled owing to its attitude. Underscoring that it was unacceptable for any country, however powerful, to apply international law at its convenience, Cuba urged all to struggle to make reason and justice prevail in this case.

The Syrian Arab Republic stated that the complaint before the Council related to threats to the international legal system and to the regime of international commitments and conventions. Pointing to the United States rejection of the Court's decision and denial of its jurisdiction, it warned that, if the Council failed to end the policy of force and arrogance, all civilized values and international principles, especially that of peaceful coexistence among States, would become extinct. The Council's success in compelling the United States to abide by the Court's decision would be a success for the cause of the international legal system, for although Nicaragua was the only one affected in the case at hand, its complaint represented the aspirations of all States, particularly the small ones.

The United Republic of Tanzania said the non-participation of the United States in the Court proceedings and its rejection of the Judgment showed contempt for a United Nations organ entrusted with the preservation of world justice. In its opinion, there was great danger that such a practice could become a habit, which would be detrimental to United Nations purposes and principles and could sound the death knell for customary international law on which international relations depended. The United Republic of Tanzania called on the Council, whose task had been simplified by the Court, to request the United States, a founding Member of the Organization and a permanent Council member, to uphold basic Charter principles in the interest of peace and security in the region.

Viet Nam also deplored the United States absence from the Court and said its rejection of the Judgment, which, if it prevailed, would be a negative precedent in international relations and a serious challenge to world public opinion. Viet Nam demanded that the United States abide by the Judgment, which meant that it should cease its acts of aggression against Nicaragua and resume direct talks with it.

The Congo, referring to the United States rejection, said that in the long run no one would be able to participate in an international system from which the primacy of law had been unseated in favour of the use of force and coercion; were such a trend to gain strength, the attraction to the very notions of democracy and freedom would be weakened and would lead to all kinds of attacks on the fundamental norms for which the international community had gradually managed to win acceptance by those who were using their differences as a basis for co-operation rather than for opposition.

Zimbabwe was amazed that a super-Power would choose, in the pursuit of some narrow short-term gain, to assail the legal underpinnings of an international order that had assured its predominance in world affairs. The Council was being asked not only to show compassion to Nicaragua's suffering people, Zimbabwe said, but also to uphold the rule of law.

Czechoslovakia was gratified to note that the Court had again underlined the importance of compliance with civilized norms of inter-State relations. It fully supported the diplomatic efforts of the Latin American countries to find a just solution through the Contadora peace process, without external interference, and stressed its rejection of any attempt to countervail the process by the creation of artificial structures.

India recalled the non-aligned Movement's reiteration that the process of change in Central America could not be explained in terms of ideological confrontation between military blocs, its reaffirmation of the need to guarantee the security of the region's States so as to create a climate of stability and confidence as the basis for reaching peace and co-operation in the region, and its recognition that an immediate halt to all acts of aggression against Nicaragua was a necessary step to reach those objectives—all of which derived from the Movement's realization not only that instability in Central America was a danger to world peace and security but also that true sovereignty of States in the region would be a positive factor in the global endeavour.

Democratic Yemen believed that, to avoid further tension in the region, the United States, as a Council member, should join in the international consensus on the need to solve the problems of Central America by peaceful means through the Contadora Group. It appealed to the Council to support Nicaragua in compelling the United States to abide by the ICJ rulings and called on that country to put an end to its policy of intervention.

Bulgaria reiterated its support for Nicaragua's defence of its national independence and its inalienable right to determine its own social, economic and political development, for a political

resolution of the conflict in the region and for the Contadora and Support Groups. It was Poland's hope that the Council would secure that inalienable right for Nicaragua and the rest of the region's States, strongly support the Contadora peace efforts and appeal to all parties to resume dialogue.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic noted that even the United States member of ICJ, who alone opposed the verdict to compensate Nicaragua for damages suffered, had associated himself with the Court's condemnation of his country for mining Nicaragua's harbours and encouraging the contras in acts contrary to humanitarian law. It was incumbent on the Council, it said, to give effect to the Judgment to the benefit of Nicaragua, the winning party, and to persuade the other party, if not immediately able to execute all the demands sanctioned by the Court, at least to desist forthwith from its hostile acts against Nicaragua, as noted in the Judgment. It called on the United States to join Nicaragua in the search for a peaceful solution to their differences and to the problems of peace and security in Central America and the Caribbean.

The USSR viewed the Court's Judgment as a further corroboration of the fact that in today's world the policy of pressure and military adventurism could neither settle disputes nor achieve security. The USSR emphasized that a peaceful political settlement in Central America, favoured by the overwhelming majority of States, was possible only if account was taken of the legitimate security interests of the region's countries, of the need to remove military bases, to withdraw foreign troops, and to put an end to the use of a country's territory from which to intervene in the internal affairs of another.

The USSR said that the United States, to justify its evil policy, had constantly depicted the situation in Central America as part of East-West confrontation and had accused the USSR of intervention in the internal affairs of the region's States—a tactic justifiably rejected by the non-aligned Movement. The USSR stressed that it was firmly opposed to any attempt to turn the region into an arena for such confrontation and had not created nor did it intend to create a threat to the interests of the United States and its allies in the region or anywhere else.

Iran stressed that, having attended the anniversary celebrations of the Sandinist revolution on 20 July, it observed at first hand that that revolution was a genuine national revolution, not a communist one transplanted to Nicaragua, as United States officials had claimed. It again declared its support for Nicaragua's revolutionary Government in its fight against the aggressive and inhuman policies of the United States.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya stated that the United States persisted in acting as if it were the world's policeman—an attitude that explained its rejection both of the Judgment and of the Court's jurisdiction in the case against it. The Jamahiriya said it recognized, perhaps more than any other State, the gravity of the threat facing Nicaragua; it appealed to the Council to exercise its responsibility and put an end to the policy of arrogance, terror and blackmail pursued by the United States throughout the world.

The Ukrainian SSR called the Court's Judgment an eloquent condemnation of the activities of the United States, which missed no opportunity to dictate standards of conduct to other countries and to attempt to impose its own laws on them. It called on the Council to support the Judgment and on the States concerned—foremost the United States—to comply with it so that a favourable climate for the solution of all disputes might be established.

The Congo, saying it was committed to the logic of dialogue, called on Nicaragua and the United States unconditionally to resume talks so as to remove the main obstacle to peace in the region. For Ghana, it was the Council's solemn duty to urge them to resume a serious dialogue and all other parties concerned to work together to resolve their differences.

Madagascar emphasized that the Court had clearly recognized that the United States, by its activities with regard to Nicaragua, had violated its obligations under customary law, and had recalled to both parties their obligation to seek a peaceful solution to their disputes. The Council could only amplify those conclusions by denouncing as contrary to international law and Charter goals any interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs and resort to force in violation of its sovereignty, and by breathing new life into the efforts of the Contadora Group and the Support Group in order to facilitate a peaceful settlement of the region's problems. Afghanistan stated that the Judgment gave the Council every reason to make such a denunciation, adding that it should also demand an immediate end to all types of interference in Nicaragua and appropriate compensation for the human and material losses inflicted upon it.

China voiced opposition to acts of interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs and hoped the United States would respect the Court's ruling. It again emphatically pointed out that the key to eliminating tension in Central America lay in the removal of all outside interference, and asked the countries concerned to refrain from actions that might further aggravate the situation so as to enable the Contadora Group to achieve peace and stability.

Venezuela said the Latin American countries in general had always condemned any violation of the

deeply rooted principles of self-determination, non-intervention, respect for State sovereignty, non-use of force and the peaceful settlement of disputes, whether for political or ideological or opportunistic considerations. Rather than enter into a detailed analysis of the Court's decision, Venezuela found it more important to emphasize the need for dialogue among all the parties and the Contadora Group's readiness to leave no stone unturned in its effort to achieve a negotiated solution to the region's problems.

El Salvador cited portions of the Judgment pertaining to Nicaragua's own conduct, concluding that there had been support for the Salvadorian armed opposition from Nicaraguan territory until the early months of 1981. It could not accept certain conclusions of the Judgment affecting El Salvador, since they were drawn from a partial analysis of a large problem not considered from the standpoint of the inter-related factors of the situation. Citing also instances of continuing Sandinist support and public announcements of such support for armed groups in El Salvador that were destabilizing the Government and causing vast damage to its economic infrastructure and population, El Salvador affirmed that it had been the victim of continuing Nicaraguan aggression. Like any small country unable to confront such aggression, it had been obliged, in self-defence, to seek assistance through bilateral channels. El Salvador felt it important to state that Nicaragua remained a destabilizing factor in Central America and that its ideological and political system, its relations with the United States and Sandinist commitments or indebtedness to armed groups in El Salvador did not justify Nicaragua's intervention in its internal affairs.

Honduras found it necessary to participate in the debate because of Nicaragua's request to ICJ for a ruling against it—an initiative indicating Nicaragua's attempt to turn the highest judicial organ into a political forum and to transform the Council into a propaganda apparatus. While Nicaragua had given the impression that it was the only party ready to sign the revised Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America, it must be pointed out that that Contadora initiative had encountered a number of problems owing to the intransigence of Nicaragua, which refused to accept verifiable commitments to internal reconciliation, democratization and disarmament, or to give up its alliances with anti-democratic, extra-continental Powers. Despite Nicaragua's pursuit of aggressive policies against it—training and supporting terrorist movements engaged in kidnappings, bombings, skyjackings, sabotage and other violent acts within Honduras, besides the recent

Nicaraguan troop concentrations along the border between them—Honduras had taken steps to foster open and frank regional negotiations, to include Nicaragua, on formulating commitments to ensure peace and security in the region.

Communications (21 August-27 October). Between 21 August and 19 October, the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua addressed four notes to the United States Secretary of State. Cuba also addressed a letter to the Secretary-General commenting on one of those notes and referring to a matter that, in turn, drew a reply from Venezuela.

The first note, dated 21 August,⁽⁸⁰⁾ protested a statement by the United States President, as reported on 19 August by Mexico City's newspaper *Excelsior*, to the effect that if Nicaragua failed to see the light, the only alternative would be for the freedom fighters to take over. Nicaragua regarded the statement as a direct threat to its independence and sovereignty, reminded the United States of its obligation to comply with the ICJ Judgment, and reiterated Nicaragua's readiness to resume direct and unconditional bilateral talks.

The second note, of 9 September,⁽⁸¹⁾ rejected reports from unidentified intelligence sources, as conveyed to Nicaragua's Ambassador to the United States on 8 September, that Nicaragua was planning attacks on United States diplomatic staff in Central America and other parts of Latin America. Nicaragua stated that those untenable charges were designed to implicate it in terrorist activity and thus set it up as a target for reprisals and pave the way for direct military intervention.

The third note, dated 8 October,⁽⁸²⁾ reported that, on 5 October, the Sandinist People's Army had shot down a C-123 tactical cargo aircraft transporting supplies for the mercenary forces in the area of El Tule, Rio San Juan, in southern Nicaragua. Three of the crew were killed and the fourth was captured. Investigations revealed him to be Eugene Hasenfus, one of three United States nationals on board, who had made four supply flights since July for the mercenaries from the Ilopango military base in El Salvador. The aircraft was carrying 70 AK-MS rifles and more than 100,000 cartridges, dozens of PG-7 rockets, jungle boots and other military equipment. The evidence of more direct CIA participation reflected a decision to commit the United States armed forces to military and paramilitary operations against Nicaragua, it said.

On 17 October,⁽⁸³⁾ Cuba charged that the aircraft belonged to Southern Air, a United States company reportedly in the service of the CIA, and that Ilopango was utilized, with El Salvador's approval, for covert actions against Nicaragua, with the aid of United States aircraft piloted by its nationals and counter-revolutionaries of Cuban origin, carrying identification cards issued by El

Carriles, as a terrorist and mercenary of Cuban origin and one-time inspector in Venezuela's Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services, who "escaped" from a Venezuelan prison in August 1985. Venezuela, on 27 October, (84) rejecting any insinuation of collusion in the case, stressed that the case had been the subject of exhaustive investigation and that it was taking all steps to make sure justice prevailed.

The fourth Nicaraguan note, dated 19 October,(85) formally protested the enactment into United States law on 18 October of a bill authorizing involvement of United States military advisers with the mercenary forces, the delivery of all types of weapons and transport and the \$100-million outlay for those forces. Nicaragua said the move opened a new and dangerous chapter in the Central America crisis, and placed international peace and security in imminent danger.

Nicaragua, on 23 October,(86) transmitted details of what it said were acts of aggression against it carried out, since the ICJ Judgment, by contra mercenary forces from 2 July to 6 October.

SECURITY COUNCIL CONSIDERATION (October)

On 17 October,(87) Nicaragua requested a further emergency meeting of the Security Council, this time to consider the non-compliance with the ICJ Judgment of 27 June. In making its request, Nicaragua invoked Article 94 of the Charter providing for recourse to the Council by any party to a case in the event the other failed to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment (for full text of Article 94, see APPENDIX II).

The Council held four meetings between 21 and 28 October.

Meeting numbers. SC 2715-2718.

The Council invited the following States, at their request, to take part in the proceedings without the right to vote: Algeria, Argentina, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Yugoslavia.

On 28 October, the Council voted on a draft resolution sponsored by the Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Arab Emirates.(88) The vote was 11 to 1, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Denmark, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: France, Thailand, United Kingdom.

The draft was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent Council member.

The draft would have had the Council urgently call for full and immediate compliance with the

Judgment, in conformity with the relevant Charter provisions.

The United States said its negative vote was essentially for the same reasons it had given in July (see p. 187). The draft did not focus on the real issues of the conflict and took no account of Nicaragua's own responsibility for the current situation; instead, it sought to present, in the guise of support for the 27 June Judgment, a one-sided picture of the situation in Central America and to portray it as merely a conflict between Nicaragua and the United States. The United States asserted that what was at stake was not simply a legal question, despite Nicaragua's efforts to pretend otherwise, that the reality of the situation could not be side-stepped by hiding behind an ICJ decision, much less a decision that the Court had neither the jurisdiction nor competence to render, and that no court, not even ICJ, had the legal power to assert jurisdiction where no basis existed for it.

Explaining its abstention, France would have liked the Council to be in a position to make a significant contribution to the Contadora efforts by unanimously adopting a resolution. The draft submitted, however, contained questionable references to the Judgment, both on matters of substance and of the Court's role.

Thailand, abstaining, pointed out that the Council, in convening at Nicaragua's request based on paragraph 2 of Charter Article 94, did not ipso facto recognize that a party had indeed failed to perform obligations incumbent upon it under the Judgment. The Council's initial concern should be to assist by practical means the process of achieving a peaceful settlement of the problem, bearing in mind its implications for the peace and security of all Central American countries. While the Judgment might constitute a central pillar, it was not necessarily the one needed to support possible Council action. There were certain legal principles, particularly non-intervention, which were generally recognized and valid with or without any elaboration by the Court. Thailand believed it to be more constructive for the Council to attempt practical measures to assist the Contadora and Support Groups, adding that current over-reliance on Article 94 would prove counter-productive.

The United Kingdom, also abstaining, noted it was the only permanent Council member which accepted the Court's compulsory jurisdiction, and said it fully supported ICJ and that compliance with its decisions was a clear Charter obligation. While not challenging the draft on legal grounds, it was unable to support it for its failure to take account of the wider political factors and to acknowledge that Nicaragua had largely brought its troubles upon itself.

After the vote, Denmark reiterated its conviction that the Court played an important role in the peaceful settlement of disputes and the necessity

for Member States to accept its verdicts. It would be appropriate if more Members accepted the Court's compulsory jurisdiction with no understandings or reservations, as Denmark had done.

Ghana regretted the Council's inability to act in favour of the ICJ Judgment. It regarded the Council's failure to take a decision as momentous, especially for small, militarily insignificant countries, whose involvement in the United Nations was profound because it underpinned their own independence, sovereignty and national identity. Therefore, any development that undermined its existence and efficient functioning also undermined their own sovereignty. Fearing the decision was a paradigm of what could constitute regression, Ghana none the less remained hopeful that the Council and the United Nations could still promote peace and stability in Central America, improve relations between the disputing parties and uphold the objectives of the United Nations.

In the debate, Nicaragua asserted that events since the June Judgment showed that the United States remained determined to continue its war of aggression against Nicaragua-referring to the aircraft shot down on 5 October, found to be owned and operated by the United States and carrying arms and military supplies for the *contras*;(82) a 6 October attack on the El Diamante farm co-operative in Jinotega, where the *contras* burned down houses, a school, a clinic and a market; a 14 October attack on a passenger bus at La Gateada, Zelaya, by terrorist mercenaries, killing 3 of 70 passengers, wounding 15 and kidnapping 20 others; and, on 20 October, the blowing up of a bus by a mine planted by CIA mercenaries. Therefore Nicaragua asked the Council to urge the United States to implement the Judgment, which it was obliged to do as a United Nations Member.

The United States asserted that acceptance of the Court's jurisdiction was a matter of consent, not a function of United Nations membership pursuant to the Charter or the ICJ Statute-the reason why, of the 14 Council members besides itself, 11 did not accept that compulsory jurisdiction at all; the other 3 had subjected their acceptance to understandings and reservations. Since the United States did not accept the proposition that it had consented to the Court's jurisdiction in the case brought by Nicaragua, it did not believe that the item before the Council had any merit. The United States also said that its 18 October legislation providing aid to the resistance made clear that its policy towards Nicaragua would continue to be based on Nicaragua's responsiveness to continuing concerns affecting the national security of the United States and Nicaragua's neighbours, as it had detailed in July (see p. 184). Nicaragua, the

United States said, was manipulating the Court, the General Assembly, the Council and other international forums founded to pursue matters far more meritorious than Sandinist propaganda. Referring to the 5 October incident, the United States said Mr. Hasenfus, the pilot, was taking part in a private initiative which had nothing to do with the United States Government; the conditions of his detention, where he had been paraded before the media for propaganda reasons, did not provide acceptable standards of due process.

Peru regarded the issue as a global one that raised questions of whether the United Nations supported the legal order for which it had been founded, whether it protected the Charter and its system of guarantees, or whether its Members had to admit that they were all exposed to the law of the mighty. It felt that United Nations inaction in the case would call into question the status of its Members as independent sovereign States and make fiction of their capacity as Members of an Organization established to consolidate law and peace.

Iraq requested to participate because it felt the matter involved important fundamental principles-the obligation of every Member State to respect the sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity of others; the right of all States, including Nicaragua, to live in peace and security, free from outside interference; compliance with the Court's decisions; and peaceful dispute settlement. Iraq said everyone should reflect seriously on the positive implications of the Court's historic Judgment, which went far beyond Nicaragua and Central America.

Mexico voiced concern over the violation of international law, the postponement of a negotiated settlement of the Central America crisis and the consequent buildup of foreign military presence in the region. Latin America, however, had presented an alternative to war and deserved to be heard. The Contadora and Support Groups had clearly placed on record-in the revised Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America,(28) in the Caraballeda Message of 12 January(4) and in their joint Declaration of 1 October(40)-the essential conditions for peace in the region. The strength of the two Groups lay not only in the unity and harmonious combination of their efforts, but also in their authentic representation of the values and principles sustaining international relations in the American continent.

Cuba said the Council and the entire international community were duty-bound to work together to avert the worst in Nicaragua and, therefore, in Central America. It hoped the Council would bring about United States compliance with the Court's decision, which meant a halt to

all United States assistance to the Somozist counter-revolution in Nicaragua.

Yugoslavia said that the Court's Judgment should be understood in the light of the principles of self-determination, independence and non-alignment, and that it was necessary to proceed with negotiations without delay, for the longer the crisis lasted, the more it threatened peace in the region and throughout the world. Observing that attempts to impose social, economic and political models or relationships of bygone times invariably met with determined resistance, Yugoslavia was convinced that negotiations on an equal footing were the only way to achieve just and lasting solutions to existing international problems.

Argentina reiterated that Contadora offered the only realistic means for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of Central America's problems and that the revised Contadora Act embodied commitments that, if accepted and carried out in good faith by all parties, could bring peace to the region. It hoped, along with Venezuela, that the joint appeal of the two Groups(40) would be heeded.

Venezuela stated that although the principle of the legal equality of States continued to be undermined by the privileged position enjoyed by permanent Council members, there was no room in the current international order for attitudes more suited to bygone times. What was currently necessary was multilateral action, and regional participation in resolving disputes affecting the region's countries, as called for by the Contadora initiatives.

The USSR condemned the dangerous steps taken by the United States to escalate aggressive activities in Central America, as detailed by Nicaragua, and demanded an end to them. The USSR said the United States must at long last heed the voice of Latin America and the views of the international community; it must show statesmanlike wisdom and give evidence through specific actions of an understanding of modern-day realities, among them pluralism in the political orientations of the world's countries, including those of Latin America.

Algeria felt that the Judgment required full respect for Charter principles governing relations among States, regardless of differences in their systems and their disproportionate means. Compliance with that requirement was what the peoples of Central America were waiting for and what the international community had the right to expect from a permanent Council member.

For Bulgaria, the issue was not merely one of giving effect to the Judgment, but was basically one of respect for and compliance with fundamental norms of international law on which the United Nations was based. In addition to non-compliance with the Judgment, the world community had

subsequently witnessed further hostile acts. Bulgaria thus associated itself with the appeals for their immediate cessation and respect for the principles of non-interference and non-use or the threat of the use of force.

In Iran's view, the basic question was whether, with the attitude exemplified by the United States, there was really any future for international law or for the United Nations. Recalling that the signatories of the Charter joined the Organization in the hope that aggression would be suppressed and that the Charter and other instruments of international law would be implemented impartially and comprehensively, Iran said it was important that the Council must finally make the choice of rescuing the Organization from becoming a toy in the hands of some irresponsible Members.

Ghana stated that the Court had affirmed the sanctity of the international legal system: non-use of force, non-intervention and respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States. The Court thus underscored the primacy of law in restraining States, big or small, from unbridled pursuit of self-interest in disregard of others' rights in a diverse and interdependent world. Ghana-along with Democratic Yemen and the Syrian Arab Republic-called on the Council to urge compliance with the Judgment.

Spain said that the Charter principles and the norms of customary international law invoked in the Judgment constituted full legal obligations for all States; furthermore, according to the ICJ Statute, the Judgment calling for respect for those principles bore the full force of *res judicata*.

The Congo reiterated its faith in a negotiated solution to any dispute that existed between Nicaragua and the United States and urged both to resume contacts to that end. It also pointed to the Contadora and Support Groups, which had frequently indicated their availability and had provided a whole range of procedures, which, if followed, would be sufficient to ensure satisfactory results even for the most demanding political moralists.

Guatemala also called for dialogue, negotiations and agreements comprehensively to resolve the complex problem in Central America. It restated its support for the good offices of the two Groups and for the genuinely Latin American peace proposal they had put forward; it underscored the need for political will and a flexible and realistic attitude, and voiced the conviction that a regional understanding could be reached, enjoining the region's countries to be prepared to make certain sacrifices, without prejudice to their sovereignty, to produce lasting results.

Honduras said it was taking part in the debate to draw international attention to the fact that the

Sandinist Government was merely using the Council and the United Nations highest judicial organ for its own political ends, with a clear propagandistic intent, to the detriment of the Court's prestige and dignity. It condemned the move as jeopardizing the peace process in Central America and called on the Council to put an end to such activity.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Nicaragua, on 29 October,(89) requested the inclusion of an item on the June ICJ Judgment in the agenda of the General Assembly's 1986 regular session; annexed to its request was a draft resolution proposed for adoption. The following day, the General Committee recommended, without vote, the item's inclusion; it rejected, however, by 10 votes to 9, with 6 abstentions, a United States proposal to merge the item with that on the situation in Central America.

On 3 November, the Assembly adopted resolution 41/31 by recorded vote.

Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua:
need for immediate compliance

The General Assembly,

Having heard the statement made by the Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 530(1983) of 19 May 1983 and 562(1985) of 10 May 1985,

Aware that, under the Charter of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations and that each Member undertakes to comply with the decision of the Court in any case to which it is a party,

Considering that Article 36, paragraph 6, of the Statute of the Court provides that "in the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court",

Taking note of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua",

Having considered the events that have taken place in and against Nicaragua since the Judgment was rendered, in particular the continued financing by the United States of America of military and other activities in and against Nicaragua,

Emphasizing the obligation of States, under customary international law, not to intervene in the internal affairs of other States,

1. Urgently calls for full and immediate compliance with the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua" in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed on the implementation of this resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/31

3 November 1986 Meeting 53 94-3-47 (recorded vote)

Draft by Nicaragua (A/41/L.22): agenda item 146.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Bvelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriy, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: El Salvador, Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Paraguay, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Explaining its vote, El Salvador, besides declaring that the Assembly was not the right place to deal with the ICJ Judgment, regarded the draft proposed by Nicaragua as a manoeuvre to continue its false, one-sided portrayal of the conflict in Central America. It said that Nicaragua had raised the issue of the Judgment in every possible forum to advance its political cause; to adopt the draft would make international law the loser.

Guatemala's abstention accorded with its policy of active neutrality, which it felt was the best way it could contribute to restoring peace in Central America. Reaffirming its devotion to the Charter and to international law, as well as its respect for the Court's findings, Guatemala underscored the extreme complexity of the region's problem which had to be dealt with in all its aspects; it was basically a political one with serious economic and social implications, and failure to recognize it as such was an error of evaluation.

Costa Rica said its abstention should be seen in the light of its acceptance of the Court's jurisdiction in a complaint against it entered by Nicaragua in connection with its case against the United States. Costa Rica added that, since it wanted to respect its international obligations, it stood ready to discuss its rights before the Court.

Luxembourg did not vote negatively because the text recognized the validity of ICJ judgments: international law, however imperfect, was the only defence against arbitrary international action and violence; nor did it vote affirmatively, believing it inadvisable to consider the Judgment in isolation from a general review of the situation in Nicaragua, including the Contadora peace proposals, which called for concessions by all parties to the conflict in Central America.

Jordan accepted the Court's jurisdiction and, were it not for its belief that some of the text's language could delay agreement between the parties, it would have voted affirmatively.

Several States voted positively to stress the primary importance they attached to respect for the rule of law in international relations, but nevertheless registered certain reservations.

Ecuador, in deciding on its vote, said it tried to disregard the substance of the resolution because of its eminently political implications.

For the Netherlands, the resolution fell short of making an unequivocal contribution to furthering respect for the Court by failing to stress that all United Nations Members should accept its compulsory jurisdiction; although it favoured more frequent use of the Court, its prestige would be threatened if misused for short-term political gains.

Maldives would have preferred a text based on actual arguments against the party not accepting the Court's authority, rather than one based entirely on a statement made by the other party; also, the text lacked the clarity and detail that would have made it more meaningful with respect to upholding the Court's authority and credibility.

Canada voiced concern that the text pointed only to the United States, and not others, including Nicaragua, which also intervened in the internal affairs of other States in the region. Canada added that it was mindful of the complexities of the questions before the Court, and also that Nicaragua, while citing the Court's integrity, had not maintained the same judicial standards in its popular anti-Somozist tribunals, which were the subject of comment by Amnesty International in its 1986 report.

Related resolution and decision: GA 41/164; 41/470.

Communications (November/December). The USSR, on 16 November,(90) stated that events in Central America were taking an increasingly dangerous turn, owing to the United States recent open and stepped-up interference in Nicaragua's affairs. It cited the financing of mercenary counter-revolutionary bands and the provision to them of weapons, plans for direct participation in their activities of United States military personnel, and the manipulation of domestic and international public opinion by official United States propaganda to create an atmosphere conducive to direct military action against Nicaragua. Indicating its readiness to promote conditions favourable for a political settlement within the framework of the Contadora peace process, the USSR also reaffirmed solidarity with and continued assistance to the people of Nicaragua.

The Foreign Minister of Nicaragua, in a note to the United States Secretary of State transmitted on 21 November,(91) protested against the massing of United States naval forces off the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, between 13 and 20 November, with some units sailing within 100 kilometres south-east of Puerto Cabezas on 19 November; the extensive use by the United States Air Force of various airstrips in the region, in particular in Panama; and a planned

attack on the Honduran town of Danli, so as to blame Nicaragua for it and thus provoke a conflict between the two countries.

The same Minister, on 3 December, addressed similar letters to the United States Secretary of State(92) and to the Foreign Minister of Honduras,(93) in which he denounced what was described as provocative and intimidatory manoeuvres, begun on 30 November and reportedly scheduled to last until 13 December, involving the movement of United States troops, aircraft and heavy war materiel towards the Honduras-Nicaragua border along the road from Danli, and the participation of the Honduran Army in those manoeuvres.

Mongolia, in a 27 November statement,(94) condemned what it called the stepped-up aggressive actions of the United States against Nicaragua and confirmed its support for the constructive efforts of the Sandinist Government in easing tension and for the Contadora peace proposals.

SECURITY COUNCIL CONSIDERATION (December)

On 9 December,(95) Nicaragua requested a further urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider what it said were serious incidents occurring in Central America endangering international peace and security. The Council met on 10 December.

Meeting number. SC 2728.

At their request, Honduras and Nicaragua were invited to participate in the Council's deliberations without the right to vote.

Nicaragua said that, despite the Assembly's call for full and immediate compliance with the June ICJ Judgment, and despite the Contadora efforts for a negotiated, peaceful political solution to the crisis in Central America, recent events showed that the situation was worsening daily and that the possibility of a wider war continued to be stubbornly pursued by the United States as a pretext for direct aggression against Nicaragua aimed at overthrowing the legitimate Government. Nicaragua cited air attacks on civilian and military targets in its territory launched, it said, from bases in Honduras, joint United States-Honduras military manoeuvres and the United States naval presence near the Nicaraguan coast accompanied by air espionage, and referred to a dangerous fabrication about Nicaraguan troops being in Honduran territory. Nicaragua had come before the Council to alert the international community against the new escalation of aggression. It again appealed to the United States to cease fanning the flames of war in Central America and heed the ICJ ruling.

Honduras asserted that Nicaragua's responsibility for the worsening situation owing to its acts of aggression against Honduras had been duly reported and confirmed by the international press. In addition to a considerably worsening border situation, the presence of elements of the Sandinist People's

Army within Honduran territory had become virtually permanent. Honduras found it inconceivable that such a presence could continue without the knowledge of Managua, if not on instructions from it, stressing that since the beginning of the year, it had been asking Nicaragua to withdraw its troops, especially when over 2,000 Sandinist troops violated Honduran territory in March, and again in November and December. The most recent cross-border attacks, on 4 and 5 December, on a military observation post at Las Mieles, with the consequent capture of two Honduran soldiers, and on the villages of Maquengales, Buena Vista and La Esperanza and other villages in El Paraiso, had forced Honduras to remove the invading soldiers, with the help of United States resources; the Honduran Air Force had been instructed not to halt its defensive action until the last Sandinist soldier left. Honduras could have requested the current Council meeting but did not do so because the Central American countries had formally undertaken not to have recourse to any other body or forum while the Contadora process was under way. In support of its assertions, Honduras offered to make available to the Council, on request, evidence yielded by its mopping-up operations.

The United States voiced disbelief that the Sandinistas had again sought to convene the Council for what it said was a false and cynical complaint, calling it an act of duplicity and arrogance to attack one's neighbour, lie about it at every opportunity, and then accuse a third party of perpetrating or master-minding the entire event. The United States clarified that, at the request of Honduras, it had agreed to transport Honduran troops and supplies in nine unarmed United States helicopters from the vicinity of Tegucigalpa to the Jamastran airfield, and that Nicaraguan allegations of other United States involvement were absurd. The issue before the Council was not one between Nicaragua and the United States, however Nicaragua might seek to portray it as such: it was Nicaragua's blatant aggression against its neighbours. The United States assured the Council that it would be prepared to continue its prompt assistance to the victims of Sandinist aggression.

Trade embargo against Nicaragua

Report of the Secretary-General. Pursuant to a 1985 General Assembly resolution,(96), all States were invited by the Secretary-General to provide information on actions of co-operation in the economic and technological spheres in Central America, in particular to reduce the negative effects of the trade embargo and other measures which had been imposed against Nicaragua.

The Secretary-General prepared a report on 15 September 1986 containing 10 replies received as of that date; subsequent addenda to the report, issued in October, contained three replies.(97)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December, the General Assembly, acting on a recommendation by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, adopted resolution 41/164 by recorded vote.

Trade embargo against Nicaragua

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2625(XXV) of 24 October 1970 and 40/185 and 40/188 of 17 December 1985,

Reaffirming the sovereign and inalienable right of Nicaragua and the other States in Central America to determine their own political, economic and social systems, and to develop their international relations according to their peoples' interests, free of outside interference, subversion, direct and indirect coercion or threats of any kind,

Deeply concerned at the fact that the trade embargo against Nicaragua still persists and has been extended and broadened as from May 1986,

Considering the Judgment of the International Court of Justice, dated 27 June 1986, by which the Court decided that the country that imposed the embargo had a duty immediately to cease and to refrain from said act,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the trade embargo against Nicaragua,

1. Invites all States members of the international community to continue to promote concrete forms of co-operation in Central America, in particular to help reduce the negative effects of the trade embargo adopted against Nicaragua;
2. Deplores the continuation of the trade embargo contrary to General Assembly resolution 40/188 and the Judgment of the International Court of Justice, and requests once again that those measures be immediately revoked;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/164

5 December 1986 Meeting 98 83-2-44 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/857/Add.1) by recorded vote (86-1-43), 21 November (meeting 341; S-nation draft (A/C.2/41/L.29); agenda item 79 (a).

Sponsors Algeria, Angola, Burkina Faso, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 19,23-28,33,34; plenary 98.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger,¹ Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Spain, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros,² Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala,³ Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mauritius, Nepal, Netherlands, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, Zaire.

¹Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

²Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

During the Second Committee consideration of the draft, the United States proposed that the draft, together with the Secretary-General's report, be referred

to the Assembly for consideration in plenary meetings under the agenda item on the situation in Central America. The proposal was rejected by 65 votes to 33, with 21 abstentions. It then introduced a number of amendments(98) to the preambular and operative sections of the draft, which it subsequently withdrew, stating that it would not participate in the consideration of the question.

An operative paragraph proposed for insertion after paragraph 2 would have had the Assembly deplore also the continued suspension of civil liberties in Nicaragua in violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,(71) and request that the suspension be immediately revoked and a genuine dialogue begun with the internal opposition in Nicaragua.

Several paragraphs proposed for insertion in the preambular section would have had the Assembly (1) recall also its resolution 39/4,(99) in which it encouraged the efforts of the Contadora Group and appealed to all interested States inside and outside the region to co-operate with it through a frank and constructive dialogue; (2) reaffirm the sovereign right of each country to choose its own trading policies and partners; (3) express deep concern also that the declaration of 15 October 1985 to suspend basic civil liberties in Nicaragua would not contribute to economic and social development, international co-operation, or the goals of national reconciliation embodied in the Contadora process; (4) recall article XXI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), by which trade measures considered by a party to be necessary for the protection of its essential security interests were expressly permitted; and (5) take note of the conclusions of the GATT panel, which considered the Nicaraguan complaint on that issue but concluded that the trade embargo could not be considered a nullification or impairment of benefits to Nicaragua under the General Agreement. A phrase was proposed for addition to the fifth paragraph to indicate that the Secretary-General's report (6) contained the replies of only 11 countries in response to his request for information.

Sub-amendments to the United States amendments were introduced by Canada,(100) the Federal Republic of Germany,(101) Ghana,(102) Mexico(103) and Peru.(104)

Ghana suggested deletion of the proposed operative paragraph, while Mexico wanted to reword it to deplore also "the continued financing of military and other activities in and against Nicaragua which impede its economic and social development and violate the fundamental rights of the Nicaraguan people".

As to the proposed preambular paragraph (1), Peru wanted to replace "its resolution 39/4" by

"Security Council resolution 530(1983)"(105) and to add at the end, "as well as Security Council resolution 562(1985)"(34) which called on all States to refrain from carrying out, supporting or promoting political, economic or military actions of any kind against any State in the region which might impede the peace objectives of the Contadora Group; it suggested that "trading policies and partners" in amendment (2) be replaced by "development policies and strategies", whereas the Federal Republic of Germany wanted to replace "and partners" by "in accordance with international obligations". Peru also suggested replacing "only 11 countries" by "Governments of Member States" in amendment (6). Mexico wanted to change "declaration of 15 October 1985 to suspend basic civil liberties in Nicaragua" in amendment (3) to "the trade embargo against Nicaragua" and "goals of national reconciliation" to "goals and objectives"; and replace "article XXI" in amendment (4) with "all relevant articles".

Mexico also wanted to replace the second part of amendment (5) after "issue" by "and which, inter alia, stated that trade embargoes, such as the one imposed by the United States, ran counter to the basic aims of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, namely to foster non-discriminatory and open trade policies, to further the development of less developed contracting parties and to reduce uncertainty in trade relations". Canada's sub-amendment would have had the Assembly merely take note of the conclusions of the GATT panel.

Explaining its negative vote in the Assembly, the United States said its non-participation in the vote in the Committee and withdrawal from further consideration of the issue was to express displeasure with the procedures used by the text's co-sponsors to deny the United States the right to a fair hearing on matters it considered vital to balanced consideration of the issue. The text overlooked the reasons for the embargo, the United States added, and by ignoring Nicaragua's human rights and civil liberties violations and by refusing to consider its interference in its neighbours' internal affairs, the text did not give full and fair consideration to the issues involved. The United States observed that Nicaragua and two other sponsors of the text, Algeria and Democratic Yemen, maintained trade embargoes as part of their current political policies; other co-sponsors actively advocated them.

Other explanations of vote were given in the Assembly and the Committee or in both those bodies.

Israel felt it ludicrous that, after 41 years of existence, the United Nations should vote on a specific embargo under pressure from countries which thought they were in the right simply because of their numerical strength, stressing that

if Nicaragua—which had the audacity to submit the draft when it maintained a similar embargo against Israel—wished to contest the principle of trade embargoes, it should start by renouncing their use.

Among those explaining their abstentions, Japan said trade embargoes had deep political implications, while Ecuador pointed out that it did not maintain diplomatic relations with Nicaragua, but that its vote did not alter its position as to coercive measures. Canada said it had questioned the appropriateness of addressing the trade embargo against Nicaragua in the Second Committee, since it failed to see what constructive contribution the Committee could make to the Assembly's consideration of the issue in the context of the debate on Central America. It regretted the impossibility of considering the draft in informal negotiations, the unnecessary fragmentation of the question at the United Nations and the resulting politicization in the proceedings over the draft, with the result that the important issues of human rights and interference in neighbouring countries did not receive proper attention.

The United Kingdom, speaking for the members of the European Economic Community (EEC), said they did not vote negatively because they wished to contribute to the establishment of peace and economic development in Central America. The Netherlands, which had abstained for the same reasons given by the United Kingdom, did not consider the text conducive to furthering the cause of a negotiated solution to the Central America situation. It pointed out that the appeal in the text, while based on the Court's Judgment, was less than faithful to the Court's consideration of the case: the reference to the principle of non-intervention suggested that the Court had based its decision with respect to the trade embargo on that principle; in fact the Judgment stated that it was unable "to regard such action on the economic plane . . . as a breach of the customary-law principle of non-intervention".

The Netherlands further stated that resolution 41/37 had already called for compliance with the Judgment so that it was unnecessary in the current text to register another such call—a duplication that Canada also observed. Spain also said that through the Assembly resolutions on the Contadora process, under the agenda item on the situation in Central America, there had been consideration of the overall situation in the region.

A number of States—Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom, on behalf of EEC—shared the view that every Member had as much right to submit draft resolutions to the Committee as it had to submit amendments to express its views and to have such amendments considered and acted upon. They therefore regretted the resort to

tactics, procedural or otherwise, to prevent the exercise of that right, as the sponsors of the draft had done, leading the United States to withdraw its amendments. Had they been put to the vote, Australia added, it would have abstained on most of them because they either were designed to change the sense of the draft or did not accurately refer to general principles of international behaviour; however, it would have supported the proposed operative paragraph and the proposed preambular paragraph (3). Norway also said it would have been able to support some of the amendments.

Panama-United States

The President of Panama, by a letter of 27 June 1986 (106) drew the Secretary-General's attention to what he said was an aggressive media campaign recently begun in the United States, including a senator's public statements, discrediting the Commander-in-Chief and other high-ranking officers of Panama's Defence Forces in connection with drug trafficking and money laundering. The President asserted that the campaign was timed to prevent implementation of the Panama Canal treaties (1977 Panama Canal Treaty and 1977 Treaty concerning the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal) from being implemented and was designed to harm the Central Bank of Panama and undermine that country's struggle to maintain its sovereignty.

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Other question relating to the Americas

Arms transfer to Chile

Chile addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council on 26 August 1986,(1) informing

him that on 6, 13 and 14 August, Chile's national defence and security forces discovered at Carizal Bajo, Huasco Bajo, Palo Negro and Cerro Blanco, in the northern coastal area of Chile, a massive quantity of weapons and war materiel which had been smuggled into the country and that Chile had formally requested international co-operation to determine the origin of the weapons, which did not correspond to weapons used by Chile's armed forces. The letter annexed a detailed list documenting the type, quantity and place of discovery of the weapons, as well as 20 photographs of them.

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Chapter VII

Asia and the Pacific

The United Nations considered a number of matters of important international concern in Asia and the Pacific in 1986, including the situations in Afghanistan and in Kampuchea, and the Iran-Iraq war.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Command continued monitoring the 1953 Armistice Agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea.

The United Nations was extensively involved in efforts to resolve the Kampuchea question but significant differences persisted, the Secretary-General noted (see p. 5). As armed incidents continued to occur both within Kampuchea and around its borders, the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea continued consultation missions with Governments in South-East Asia to help seek a settlement. The Secretary-General also maintained close contacts to that end. In October, the Assembly reaffirmed its past resolutions on Kampuchea, reiterated the principal components of a just and lasting solution and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its work (resolution 41/6). Other border incidents in South-East Asia-affecting China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand and Viet Nam-also continued to be reported throughout the year.

The prolonged Iran-Iraq war was a source of deep distress and perilous tensions in the region, and posed an ever-present risk of expansion; efforts had to continue to bring that war to an end, the Secretary-General stressed. The Security Council convened four times during the year to consider the conflict and adopted two resolutions-one providing a possible basis for the initiation of negotiations (resolution 582(1986)), the other calling on the parties to implement that resolution without delay (resolution 588(1986)). Following a report by a specialist mission dispatched to Iran in February to investigate allegations of the use of chemical weapons by Iraq, the Council, in March, issued a declaration strongly condemning their continued use. In December, it issued a statement expressing concern over the widening of the conflict through the escalation of attacks on civilian targets, on merchant shipping and on oil installations of the region's littoral States.

Turning to Afghanistan, the Secretary-General said the United Nations was continuing efforts to negotiate a settlement and valuable progress had been made, but important political decisions had

to be taken if the diplomatic process was to yield positive results. The negotiations had been resumed based on understandings that emerged from consultations with the parties in May by the Secretary-General's Personal Representative. In November, the Assembly reaffirmed the right of the Afghan people to determine their own future (resolution 41/33). Meanwhile, Afghanistan and Pakistan continued to charge each other with acts of aggression.

East Asia

Korean question

During 1986, the President of the Security Council received the report of the United Nations Command (UNC) concerning the maintenance of the 1953 Korean Armistice Agreement. He also received communications from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea relating to the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Communications. Early in 1986, communications regarding military exercises conducted by both sides were sent to the Security Council President.

In a statement of 11 January,⁽¹⁾ the Democratic People's Republic of Korea announced that, to create a favourable climate for a north-south dialogue, it had decided to refrain from conducting large-scale military exercises as of 1 February and to stop all military exercises for the period of the dialogue, and called on the United States and the Republic of Korea to do likewise. Responding on 10 February,⁽²⁾ the Republic of Korea stated that the call for suspension of the exercises was just another propaganda offensive by the Democratic People's Republic to deceive world public opinion by promoting a peace-loving image, while conducting secret military exercises.

On 10 February,⁽³⁾ the Democratic People's Republic of Korea charged that the United States and the Republic of Korea had ignored its call and started the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercises, which it described as a rehearsal for an attack against the northern half of the peninsula.

Report of the United Nations Command. A report of UNC concerning the maintenance in 1985 of the 1953 Korean Armistice Agreement⁽⁴⁾ was submitted on 31 May 1986 by the United States⁽⁵⁾ on behalf of the Unified Command established pursuant to a 1950 Security Council resolution. ⁽⁶⁾

The report stated that in 1985 the Korean People's Army (KPA) and the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) had committed no fewer than 11,000 substantiated violations of the Armistice Agreement. One of the most serious incidents occurred on 20 October, when an armed KPA boat-infiltrating the waters contiguous to the Republic of Korea-was intercepted by Republic of Korea naval vessels, given several signals to stop which it ignored and, following an exchange of fire, sunk.

At a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC)-set up to supervise the Agreement's implementation and settle through negotiations any violations of it⁽⁴⁾-on 21 March, UNC explained that the purpose of the annual defensive "Team Spirit" exercise was to meet the threat posed by the offensively postured military forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It described in detail the North Korean troop and military equipment buildup.

UNC outlined the initiatives it had taken to reduce military tensions, including mutual notification of major training exercises and exchange of observers; an invitation to observe the "Team Spirit" exercise; a proposal to establish a joint special investigative team, including representatives from the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland), to conduct impartial investigations of serious incidents occurring in the demilitarized zone (DMZ); and a proposal that both sides resume submitting agenda items for MAC meetings so that they might be better prepared for productive negotiations.

In addition, UNC put forward at an MAC meeting on 6 December four new key proposals: that negotiations between the two sides be based on strict compliance with the Armistice Agreement; that both adhere strictly to the number and types of armed guard personnel at Panmunjom, in the DMZ, as set forth in the Agreement; that a system of frequent, no-notice, mutual inspections be instituted to ensure that no heavy and automatic weapons or excess guards were introduced into the Joint Security Area; and that both sides agree to a mutually acceptable area in the DMZ for redemilitarization, a step-by-step method leading towards redemilitarization of the entire DMZ, and a verification system in the zone to ensure compliance with the Agreement.

The report noted that the Democratic People's Republic had made two proposals: that both sides

remove all military installations from the MAC headquarters area and cease military exercises during south-north meetings. UNC responded that to agree to the first proposal would place its forces at a military disadvantage, since the area was bordered on three sides by KPA/CPV forces. UNC maintained that the conduct of military exercises was not germane to the provisions of the Agreement; what was necessary to reduce tension was mutual notification of, and exchange of observers at, major military exercises.

Commenting on the report in a letter of 9 July,⁽⁷⁾ the Democratic People's Republic described it as replete with distortions and fabrications designed to conceal the aggressive plan of the United States in the peninsula; it declared that the so-called United Nations Command was in fact a United States military command, which was aggravating tension and plotting to unleash a war.

Further communications. Between June and September, the Council President received further communications.

In a report of 17 June, transmitted by the Democratic People's Republic,⁽⁸⁾ the KPA Supreme Command said the situation in the peninsula was one of heightened tension and imminent war, brought about by a policy of confrontation pursued by the United States and the Republic of Korea; it urged that the three military authorities hold talks to ease tensions and establish detente so that the north-south dialogue, suspended on 20 January 1986, might be resumed. On 23 June,⁽⁹⁾ the Democratic People's Republic reiterated its January 1984 proposal for talks with the United States and the Republic of Korea to negotiate a peace agreement among them that would replace the Armistice Agreement, as well as a declaration of non-aggression between the two Koreas; it also proposed, as on many previous occasions, to make the peninsula a nuclear-free zone of peace.

Responding on 16 July,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Republic of Korea said that those proposals were a propaganda ploy to mislead world public opinion and that mutual trust could only be restored through the existing channels for inter-Korean dialogue, which had been boycotted by the North.

By a letter of 30 July,⁽¹¹⁾ the Democratic People's Republic reiterated its hope for detente and asserted that its peace proposals enjoyed worldwide support. The letter contained two enclosures: a Korean Central News Agency report on how the proposed tripartite talks had been rejected and a denunciation of the United States and the Republic of Korea for that rejection.

By a 5 September communique,⁽¹²⁾ the KPA Supreme Command drew attention to the fact that its army and security forces were engaged in economic construction despite prevailing tension in the peninsula; it suggested that a similar ges-

ture from the other side would encourage further steps for peace.

Other matters concerning Korea

The President of the Security Council received a 25 February letter⁽¹³⁾ from the Republic of Korea, relating to the downing of a Korean Air Lines aircraft in 1983,⁽¹⁴⁾ expressing indignation at a statement made by the USSR before the Council on 6 February 1986 which, the Republic of Korea said, claimed falsely that the airliner had deliberately deviated from its course to carry out a spy mission.

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South-East Asia

Kampuchea situation

The situation in and around Kampuchea and the country's representation in the United Nations continued to be considered by the Organization in 1986.

On 17 March, Democratic Kampuchea put forward an eight-point proposal to resolve the situation in Kampuchea. The Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea dispatched two missions of consultation in June and July to live countries in pursuance of its mandate to assist in seeking a settlement. The President of the International Conference also undertook a tour in January and February of four member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN). In October, the General Assembly, by resolution 41/6, reiterated its view of the principal components of a settlement: withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea; restoration of the country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and of the people's right to determine their own destiny; and a commitment by all States to non-interference and non-intervention in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

Communications. The majority of communications received by the Secretary-General during the year on various aspects of the Kampuchea situation and related issues were from the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Communications on the subject were also received from China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.

In a statement of 30 December 1985,⁽¹⁾ Democratic Kampuchea, referring to an announce-

ment by Viet Nam that it would withdraw its forces from Kampuchea provided Pol Pot was removed, declared that Pol Pot promised to stop all military and political activities from the first day after Democratic Kampuchea and Viet Nam signed an agreement on the withdrawal of Viet Nam's forces from Kampuchea. Democratic Kampuchea proposed that one fourth of Viet Nam's total troop strength be withdrawn every quarter in 1986, to make the withdrawal complete by year's end, and that United Nations observers or forces were needed to supervise the withdrawal.

On 22 January,⁽²⁾ Democratic Kampuchea gave an assessment of the situation in Kampuchea at the end of 1985, stating that the struggle of national resistance forces against the Vietnamese aggressors had moved forward and that international pressure on Viet Nam to withdraw had increased, as expressed by the voting pattern on a 1985 General Assembly resolution.⁽³⁾

By a communique of the Twelfth Conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam (Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic, 23 and 24 January 1986),⁽⁴⁾ the Ministers welcomed what they called the accomplishments of the forces of revolution and peace of the three Indo-Chinese countries, their growth and cohesion, and their solidarity with the USSR and other socialist countries. It was reaffirmed that the withdrawal of Viet Nam's forces from Kampuchea would continue during 1986 and be completed in 1990. The People's Republic of Kampuchea declared its readiness to begin talks with the Khmer opposition to bring about national reconciliation. The Ministers said that a settlement of the international aspect of the Kampuchean question should go hand in hand with the cessation of military assistance to the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionary forces, of their use of Thai territory for refuge, and of military hostilities conducted by foreign countries against the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Democratic Kampuchea, in a 27 January statement,⁽⁵⁾ described the Vientiane meeting as a manoeuvre aimed at legalizing Viet Nam's aggression against Kampuchea and misleading world public opinion. In an 8 February statement,⁽⁶⁾ Democratic Kampuchea, stating that in the meeting's communique Viet Nam had not departed from its stand that sought to achieve a fait accompli in Kampuchea, reaffirmed its readiness to negotiate with Viet Nam, directly or by way of proximity talks, a comprehensive settlement of the Kampuchean problem. Democratic Kampuchea reiterated its view of the problem and the way to a settlement in a 7 March statement.⁽⁷⁾

Two statements, both by Khieu Samphan, President of the Democratic Kampuchea party, and Son Sann, Vice-President, were issued on 12

February.⁽⁸⁾ One statement confirmed that the party regarded Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea, that he would be regarded as President of Kampuchea after Viet Nam's withdrawal and that the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Co-operative Cambodia (FUNCINPEC) was a national political force in the struggle against Viet Nam. In the second statement, the party confirmed the current and future role of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) in that struggle.

On 22 February,⁽⁹⁾ Democratic Kampuchea denounced what it called Viet Nam's deception and often-repeated argument that, were it to withdraw from Kampuchea, China would use its influence on that country; it asserted that, on the contrary, Kampuchea would remain independent, neutral and non-aligned.

On 1 March,⁽¹⁰⁾ referring to Thailand's demand, on behalf of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), that Viet Nam respond positively to Democratic Kampuchea's proposal for negotiations, Viet Nam said it had rejected the same proposal by Thailand in 1985⁽¹¹⁾ because it distorted the situation in Kampuchea and because of its obduracy in clinging to the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

By a statement of 5 March,⁽¹²⁾ a member of the Co-ordination Committee for Health and Social Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea condemned the Vietnamese aggressors for what he charged was their continued use of chemical and biological warfare to exterminate the Kampuchean people.

Two documents—a press communique and an eight-point peace proposal both dated 17 March—were transmitted by Democratic Kampuchea.⁽¹³⁾ The communique, issued by the Council of Ministers, reviewed the military situation, outlined measures for a more efficient conduct of the struggle against Viet Nam, denounced what it called the intensification by the Vietnamese of chemical and biological warfare against the Kampucheans, and appealed to the international community to prevent the extermination of the people of Kampuchea. The peace proposal, among other things, called for negotiations with Viet Nam for the withdrawal of its troops in two phases, under United Nations supervision; after the first phase, negotiations between the Heng Samrin faction (the regime in Phnom Penh) and the Coalition Government to set up a quadripartite coalition, with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President and Son Sann as Prime Minister; free elections, also under United Nations supervision; a guarantee of Kampuchea's neutrality by the United Nations with an observer group on the spot for a period of two or three years; and the conclusion of a treaty of non-aggression and peaceful

coexistence between an independent, neutral Kampuchea and Viet Nam.

On 14 April,⁽¹⁴⁾ Democratic Kampuchea, charging that Viet Nam was continuing to seek a military victory, said that only negotiations based on its peace proposal could lead to a settlement. A 28 April letter⁽¹⁵⁾ transmitted excerpts from a 15 April statement by Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchea's Vice-President, describing the situation in Kampuchea as of mid-April. He said Viet Nam's war effort was at an impasse while the Kampuchean struggle was developing favourably and there was world-wide support for the eight-point peace proposal; he appealed for continued condemnation of crimes committed by the Vietnamese against Kampucheans—such as artificially created famine, chemical and biological warfare, mass deportations to the western borders and replacement of displaced populations with Vietnamese settlers.

An ASEAN statement of 28 April, transmitted on 6 May by the Philippines,⁽¹⁶⁾ supported Democratic Kampuchea's peace proposal, reaffirmed ASEAN's resolve that the Kampuchea problem must be solved by the Kampuchean people themselves, and called on Viet Nam to reconsider its rejection. Appreciation for ASEAN's efforts with regard to Kampuchea was expressed in a joint statement by the 12-member European Community (EC), transmitted by the Netherlands on 27 May.⁽¹⁷⁾

A 21 May statement by the Department of Defence of Democratic Kampuchea and a 28 May press communique from its Co-ordination Committee for Defence⁽¹⁸⁾ drew attention to Viet Nam's recent troop rotation conducted under the apparent guise of partial troop withdrawal and to the sending of troop, tank and heavy artillery reinforcements by Viet Nam to Kampuchea.

By a declaration of 5 May, issued at the conclusion of a mass meeting to mark the International Year of Peace (1986) (see p. 115),⁽¹⁹⁾ Democratic Kampuchea stressed its desire to bring a speedy end to the war through its peace proposal.

On 30 May,⁽²⁰⁾ Democratic Kampuchea alleged that on 29 May Viet Nam's army of occupation subjected the refugee camp of Ta Ngoc in the Thai province of Prachin Buri to a 40-minute artillery barrage, killing 20 people and wounding 30 others, mostly women and children. Referring to the incident, ASEAN, in a joint communique on the Kampuchea situation, issued at Manila, Philippines, on 24 June and transmitted by Singapore on 8 July,⁽²¹⁾ condemned Viet Nam, called on it to desist from such premeditated and violent actions, and reiterated its call for a political settlement.

In a statement of 19 July,⁽²²⁾ Democratic Kampuchea rejected what it termed the so-called

economic and cultural agreement concluded on 17 July and propagated by the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam and the regime in Phnom Penh.

By a press communique of 31 July,⁽²³⁾ Democratic Kampuchea reported on a meeting of its Co-ordination Committee for Defence which had reviewed military operations against the Vietnamese army during the rainy season months of June and July, noted increased co-operation among the resistance forces, and exchanged views on military plans for the remaining months of the rainy season.

On 12 August,⁽²⁴⁾ Democratic Kampuchea transmitted a document entitled "An Indo-Chinese Federation under Viet Nam's domination: real strategic objective of the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea". The document stated that the strategy, conceived at the founding of Viet Nam's communist party in 1930, included annexation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the invasion of Kampuchea and its settlement by Vietnamese nationals numbering 700,000 to date.

On 30 July,⁽²⁵⁾ Democratic Kampuchea charged Viet Nam with pursuing a genocidal policy by starving the Kampuchean people to death and bringing in Vietnamese nationals to live in their place. While claiming better living conditions for Kampucheans in areas under its control, Viet Nam, through its puppet regime, yearly declared acute food shortages and appealed to the international community for food relief, which never reached the Kampuchean people but was distributed to the Vietnamese armed forces, Democratic Kampuchea alleged.

A communique of 18 August, issued by the Thirteenth Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam

(Hanoi, 17-18 August), transmitted by Viet Nam,⁽²⁶⁾ stated that the evolution of the situation during the past eight years in South-East Asia had set off the two opposing positions on the question of Kampuchea and of peace and stability in the region: on the one hand, the three countries' demand for the removal of the Pol Pot clique and their proclamation of Viet Nam's total withdrawal from Kampuchea by 1990; on the other, Democratic Kampuchea's eight-point proposal⁽¹³⁾-tantamount to a demand for the elimination of the People's Republic of Kampuchea-and recognition of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which was none other than the Pol Pot clique. Such a proposal, the Conference said, was unacceptable. It concluded that normalizing relations with China and Thailand would contribute to regional peace, while declaring it was prepared to co-operate with other ASEAN countries of the region to achieve that objective.

Democratic Kampuchea's Council of Ministers, by a communique of 11 August⁽²⁷⁾ reviewed the Kampuchea situation, attributed the difficulties facing Viet Nam to its war of aggression, appealed to its leaders to reconsider their position on Democratic Kampuchea's peace proposal, and reiterated the Council's gratitude to the countries supporting that proposal.

On 19 August,⁽²⁸⁾ Democratic Kampuchea criticized a 28 July foreign policy speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR (see p. 209), in which he spoke of a desire to improve relations with various countries in Asia and the Pacific, but continued to support Viet Nam's war of aggression in Kampuchea, a policy which, Democratic Kampuchea said, revealed the USSR's expansionist strategy in the region.

On 20 August,⁽²⁹⁾ Democratic Kampuchea declared that Viet Nam, at a loss for diplomatic manoeuvres, had staged an "Indo-Chinese Foreign Ministers' meeting" ⁽²⁶⁾ in an attempt to split the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and to break international support for the Kampuchean people's just struggle.

Commenting further on that meeting,⁽²⁶⁾ Democratic Kampuchea, on 31 August,⁽³⁰⁾ said the meeting's communique had shown no flexibility on Viet Nam's part; the meeting had been directed entirely by Viet Nam; and Viet Nam's announcement that it would withdraw its forces from Kampuchea by 1990 was merely a deceitful propaganda statement.

In a 29 August statement by the Co-ordinating Committee on Press and Information of Democratic Kampuchea on the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, Zimbabwe, 1-6 September),⁽³¹⁾ the Committee restated Democratic Kampuchea's position regarding two issues: first, that Viet Nam's aggression in Kampuchea violated the Non-Aligned Movement's principles and the United Nations Charter; second, that the decision at the 1979 sixth non-aligned Conference to keep Kampuchea's seat vacant violated the consensus rule, and hence must be declared null and void and the seat restored to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

By a declaration issued at Beijing on 10 September,⁽³²⁾ the Council of Ministers of Democratic Kampuchea expressed gratitude to China for its support of Kampuchea's struggle for national independence and survival; it noted China's reaffirmation that China-USSR relations could not be normalized as long as the USSR continued to support Viet Nam's aggression; and it thanked ASEAN for calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and appealed to the United Nations to continue pressing for

their withdrawal. The Council reaffirmed its support for a political settlement based on the Declaration of the 1981 International Conference of Kampuchea,⁽³³⁾ United Nations resolutions and Democratic Kampuchea's recent peace proposal. It also called on those Eastern European countries that had supported Viet Nam to end their assistance.

On 12 September⁽³⁴⁾ and on 9⁽³⁵⁾ and 10 October,⁽³⁶⁾ Democratic Kampuchea transmitted three documents on the situation in Kampuchea. The first provided excerpts from official statements and the media in 1986; the second, entitled "The pursuit of Vietnamization in Kampuchea", was excerpted from an unofficial English translation of an article in the February 1986 issue of *Etudes*, a French review; the third alleged Viet Nam's torture and ill-treatment of political prisoners and prisoners of conscience in Kampuchea, as excerpted from a document issued in September 1986 by Amnesty International.

In a memorandum by the United Kingdom of 23 September,⁽³⁷⁾ issued as a companion piece to its speech on behalf of the 12 EC members before the Assembly on that day, the 12 expressed their concern on a number of issues, among them the intractable conflict in Kampuchea, its continued occupation by Viet Nam, and Viet Nam's policies that inflicted suffering on Kampuchea and serious difficulties on the ASEAN countries; they urged Viet Nam to reconsider proposals to resolve Kampuchea's problems, while stressing that it must be free of foreign troops and of any prospect of a return to the appalling activities of the Khmer Rouge.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam, by a joint statement issued in New York on 15 October,⁽³⁸⁾ said the General Assembly agenda item⁽²⁵⁾ entitled "The situation in Kampuchea" misrepresented the real causes of the prolonged instability there and was an attempt to make the public forget that the Pol Pot clique, in less than four years, had exterminated nearly half of its compatriots. A correct solution, they asserted, should guarantee the withdrawal of Viet Nam's forces, as well as the removal of the perpetrators of genocide and the realization of national reconciliation without the danger of renewed genocide and external interference. Including the item in the agenda without the consent and participation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea-the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people-constituted gross interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign State, they stated, and they would therefore not take part in the debate, would vote against the related draft resolution (see p. 207) and would consider null and void any resolution adopted.

A similar position was taken by the People's Republic of Kampuchea in an 18 October

message, transmitted by the Lao People's Democratic Republic.⁽³⁹⁾ It said the ritual Assembly resolutions on Kampuchea reflected the strategic interests of their sponsors and were adopted without the participation of the authentic representatives of the Kampuchean people, who eight years earlier had exercised their right to self-determination and installed the current Government; the pseudo-coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, made up of a handful of criminals, was a judicial fiction prolonging its usurpation of the Kampuchean right at the United Nations.

Troop reinforcements dispatched from Viet Nam to Kampuchea during September and October were detailed by the Military High Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in a press communique of 31 October.⁽⁴⁰⁾

The People's Republic of Kampuchea, in a 5 November letter⁽⁴¹⁾ drew attention to what it said was a serious and sustained conflict caused by new aggressive acts by Thailand at certain points on the Thai-Kampuchean border inside Kampuchean territory; Thailand had been asked to stop interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs and to open discussions to resolve issues of common interest.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

By decision 1986/146 on the right of peoples to self-determination, the Economic and Social Council endorsed a March resolution of the Commission on Human Rights, reaffirming that the continuing occupation of Kampuchea by foreign forces deprived Kampucheans of their right to self-determination and currently constituted the primary violation of human rights in Kampuchea. The Council also expressed concern at the unresolved dilemma of some 250,000 Kampuchean civilians stranded in Thailand as a result of armed attacks by those forces on civilian encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border since 1984 and at the more than 1,000 landmines recently found planted in Thai territory near that border, which had claimed the lives of 25 Thai civilians and had injured another 130.

Related resolution: GA 41/153.

Activities of the Committee of the Conference on Kampuchea. The lo-member Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea met in 1986 on 5 March, 2 June and 12 September. In accordance with its mandate to assist in seeking a comprehensive political settlement,⁽³³⁾ it also undertook two missions of consultation: one to Mexico (4-6 June) and another to the Philippines, China, Thailand and Austria (23 June-2 July). Details of these and other activities were contained in the Committee's report of 24 September.⁽⁴²⁾

The report stated that the missions had held extensive consultations with the Governments concerned on the prospects for a comprehensive Kampuchean political settlement, in the light of developments since adoption of the 1985 Assembly resolution.⁽³⁾ The missions reiterated that the purpose of the consultations was to reflect the international community's continuing concern in regard to Kampuchea and to obtain the widest possible support for a settlement. They stressed that one of the Committee's objectives was to encourage negotiations leading to implementation of the Declaration⁽³³⁾ adopted by the 1981 International Conference on Kampuchea.

The first mission briefed the Mexican authorities on recent developments. They expressed concern over the continuing conflict and its implications for peace and security in the region. They were of the view that a peaceful settlement could be achieved through a balanced dialogue between the parties.

In its discussions with the Foreign Ministers and other senior officials of ASEAN at Manila and with Chinese and Thai officials in Beijing and Bangkok, respectively, the second mission focused on the eight-point peace proposal put forward by Democratic Kampuchea⁽¹³⁾ which was supported by all. The ASEAN Ministers hoped Viet Nam, which had rejected the proposal, would reconsider it. Chinese officials stated that there could be no military solution to the problem and that they favoured a political settlement based on foreign troop withdrawal. At Bangkok, the mission was briefed on the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border and other regional developments. The Thai authorities pointed out that the proposal had two main objectives: the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea and the holding of general elections that would give the Khmer people a genuine opportunity to decide their own future.

On 9 July, at Vienna, the mission briefed the President of the International Conference on its consultations, while he reported on his tour of Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia (21 January-5 February) and Viet Nam, which he visited in his capacity as Austria's Foreign Minister (5-7 February). He said that all sides had appeared seriously interested in achieving a political solution to the question of Kampuchea, and although differences remained as to its elements and the modalities for negotiation, some common ground existed for progress. He would continue to seek contacts with the parties to promote a settlement. The Committee also stressed its determination to continue its consultations and to encourage negotiations to that end.

Report of the Secretary-General. In a 14 October report on the situation in Kampuchea,⁽⁴³⁾

submitted pursuant to a 1985 General Assembly request,⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General said he, too, had continued, in the framework of his good offices, to seek a peaceful solution. He had maintained close contact with the States most directly concerned and other interested parties, meeting in February and again in May, in New York, with the designated interlocutor of ASEAN on the issue. His Special Representative, Rafeeuddin Ahmed, met in May in New York with the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam. The Secretary-General later held further discussions in New York with the Presidents of Democratic Kampuchea and the Philippines, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia and Thailand, the Deputy Foreign Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and a member of the Council of Ministers of Viet Nam.

At the request of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative went to South-East Asia at the end of June, meeting with the ASEAN Foreign Ministers in Manila and then visiting Viet Nam, Thailand and Indonesia.

The Secretary-General had followed the developments in the region and closely discussed the proposals for a settlement made since the beginning of the year, including Democratic Kampuchea's peace proposal.⁽¹³⁾ In the light of those discussions and the clarifications provided by the parties concerned, he felt that further efforts were needed to bridge the significant differences that persisted on the procedure for negotiations and on the implementation of the main elements of a settlement which, he was convinced, could only be reached through genuine negotiations without preconditions.

Kampuchean humanitarian assistance programmes continued to be implemented by the Secretary-General. They were funded largely by voluntary contributions from Member States for operations in Thailand, in Kampuchea, and along the border. In seven years of operation, the programmes had channelled more than \$1 billion in aid to the Kampuchean people. Those who had sought refuge along the Thai-Kampuchean border and those in the only remaining holding centre (Khao-I-Dang) operated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Thailand had remained totally dependent on assistance. Of some 228,000 Kampuchean refugees granted temporary asylum in Thailand and received into UNHCR-assisted camps, as many as 210,000 had been resettled since 1975; another 2,100 accepted for resettlement were awaiting departure for third countries.

Most of the nearly 250,000 Kampuchean civilians who sought refuge in Thailand following the upsurge of hostilities in late 1984 and early 1985 remained in evacuation sites operated by the

United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO). The relative calm currently prevailing along the border had enabled UNBRO to consolidate its operations and achieve improvements in public health, nutrition and social welfare. The Secretary-General said it was encouraging to note that voluntary repatriation of Kampucheans was receiving special attention, with emphasis on safe passage, humane reception and successful reintegration in their homeland.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, on 21 October 1986, adopted resolution 41/6 by recorded vote.

The situation in Kampuchea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980, 36/5 of 21 October 1981, 37/6 of 28 October 1982, 38/3 of 27 October 1983, 39/5 of 30 October 1984 and 40/7 of 5 November 1985,

Recalling further the Declaration on Kampuchea and resolution 1(I) adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea, which offer the negotiating framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/7,

Deploing that foreign armed intervention and occupation continue and that foreign forces have not been withdrawn from Kampuchea, thus causing continuing hostilities in that country and seriously threatening international peace and security,

Noting the continued and effective struggle waged against-foreign occupation by the Coalition with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1986/146 of 23 May 1986 on the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation,

Greatly disturbed that the continued fighting and instability in Kampuchea have forced an additional large number of Kampucheans to flee to the Thai-Kampuchean border in search of food and safety,

Recognizing that the assistance extended by the international community has continued to reduce the food shortages and health problems of the Kampuchean people,

Emphasizing that it is the inalienable right of the Kampuchean people who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries to return safely to their homeland,

Emphasizing further that no effective solution to the humanitarian problems can be achieved without a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict,

Seriously concerned about reported demographic changes being imposed in Kampuchea by foreign occupation forces,

Convinced that, to bring about lasting peace in South-East Asia and reduce the threat to international peace and security, there is an urgent need for the international community to find a comprehensive political solu-

tion to the Kampuchean problem that will provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces and ensure respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, as well as the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination free from outside interference,

Reiterating its conviction that, after the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question through peaceful means, the States of the South-East Asian region can pursue efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia so as to lessen international tensions and to achieve lasting peace in the region,

Reaffirming the need for all States to adhere strictly to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which call for respect for the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-recourse to the threat or use of force and peaceful settlement of disputes,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6, 38/3, 39/5 and 40/7 and calls for their full implementation;

2. Reiterates its conviction that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the commitment by all States to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea are the principal components of any just and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem;

3. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea on its activities during 1985-1986 and requests that the Committee continue its work, pending the reconvening of the Conference;

4. Authorizes the Ad Hoc Committee to convene when necessary and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate;

5. Reaffirms its decision to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time, in accordance with Conference resolution 1(I);

6. Renews its appeal to all States of South-East Asia and others concerned to attend future sessions of the Conference;

7. Requests the Conference to report to the General Assembly on its future sessions;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to consult with and assist the Conference and the Ad Hoc Committee and to provide them on a regular basis with the necessary facilities to carry out their functions;

9. Expresses its appreciation once again to the Secretary-General for taking appropriate steps in following the situation closely and requests him to continue to do so and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement;

10. Expresses its deep appreciation once again to donor countries, the United Nations and its agencies and other humanitarian organizations, national and international, that have rendered relief assistance to the Kampuchean people, and appeals to them to continue to provide emergency assistance to those Kampucheans who are still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the holding centres in Thailand;

11. Reiterates its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts in co-ordinating humanitarian

relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requests him to intensify such efforts as are necessary;

12. Urges the States of South-East Asia, once a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean conflict is achieved, to exert renewed efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia;

13. Reiterates the hope that, following a comprehensive political solution, an intergovernmental committee will be established to consider a programme of assistance to Kampuchea for the reconstruction of its economy and for the economic and social development of all States in the region;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

General Assembly resolution 41/6

21 October 1986 Meeting 44 115-21-1 3 (recorded vote)

60-nation draft (A/41/L.2 & Add.1); agenda item 25.

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zaire.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/41/735. Among communications received by the Secretary-General on the subject was a statement of 23 August from Democratic Kampuchea,⁽⁴⁶⁾ drawing attention to what it termed the arbitrary decision of the Chairman of the sixth (1979) summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement that had since prevented Democratic Kampuchea from participating in the Movement. It characterized that decision as being in violation of the Movement's consensus rule and of its task to defend the principles of non-aggression and non-interference in the affairs of States. It accused Viet Nam of manoeuvring to prevent discussion of the Kampuchea situation at the forthcoming eighth summit.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 12; 15 May 1986.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

in favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Benin, Cape Verde, Finland, Guyana, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

India abstained because it did not believe the approach embodied in the resolution would promote a political solution; it felt that the problem should be solved according to the framework accepted by the eighth non-aligned summit Conference (see p. 209).

Although voting affirmatively, Brazil had reservations concerning the fifth preambular paragraph, stressing its belief that the problem could be solved not by military means but through genuine negotiations; it would not subscribe to language that prejudged the outcome of the exercise by the Kampuchean people of their right to self-determination.

Ireland, referring to the same paragraph, said its affirmative vote did not imply any change in its position regarding Kampuchean representation; it pointed out that when the question was last raised with the presentation to the Assembly of the 1982 Credentials Committee report, Ireland, as in previous years, had abstained.

Participation and representation of Democratic Kampuchea in UN bodies

In 1986, the question of the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea was raised twice in the Credentials Committee, with respect to the General Assembly's thirteenth special session, on 29 May, and with respect to the fourteenth special and forty-first regular sessions, on 16 October.

A number of States expressed different opinions with regard to the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea. Those opinions were voiced in both the Credentials Committee and in the General Assembly (see p. 379).

Democratic Kampuchea's credentials were accepted by virtue of General Assembly resolutions S-13/1 and 41/7 A, approving the Credentials Committee report for the Assembly's thirteenth special session (44) and the Committee's first report (45) for the fourteenth special and forty-first regular sessions.

Among communications received by the Secretary-General on the subject was a statement of 23 August from Democratic Kampuchea,⁽⁴⁶⁾ drawing attention to what it termed the arbitrary decision of the Chairman of the sixth (1979) summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement that had since prevented Democratic Kampuchea from participating in the Movement. It characterized that decision as being in violation of the Movement's consensus rule and of its task to defend the principles of non-aggression and non-interference in the affairs of States. It accused Viet Nam of manoeuvring to prevent discussion of the Kampuchea situation at the forthcoming eighth summit.

A note verbale of 21 October⁽⁴⁷⁾ from Afghanistan affirmed its recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as the legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people. The so-called Democratic Kampuchea was no more than a group of individuals thrown out by the very people they claimed to represent and should in no way be allowed to continue its usurpation of Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations.

The participation and representation of Kampuchea were also raised in several other communications (see p. 205).

International security in South-East Asia

In 1986, the Secretary-General received a number of communications dealing with the general aspects of relations among the countries of South-East Asia.

Bangladesh, on 23 January, transmitted the documents issued at the conclusion of the first meeting of heads of State and Government of the South Asian Regional Co-operation Countries (Dhaka, 7 and 8 December 1985). The meeting established the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation, to promote peace, stability, amity and progress in the region, and to co-operate with organizations with similar aims.

In a communique of the Twelfth Conference of Foreign Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam (Vientiane, 23 and 24 January),⁽⁴⁾ the Ministers declared their readiness to begin talks with Thailand, based on peaceful coexistence and re-establishing good-neighbourly relations, on the repatriation of Kampuchean refugees currently in camps which should be relocated far from the Thai-Kampuchean border and placed fully under the supervision of humanitarian organizations, and on the question of Thai nationals captured on Kampuchean territory. They reaffirmed their support of Viet Nam's effort to resume talks with China to normalize their relations.

The USSR, on 23 April,⁽⁴⁹⁾ stated that in advocating a comprehensive system of international security and development of co-operation, it took full account of the interests of the Asian and Pacific countries. Certain circles in the United States and Japan, however, envisaged the future of those countries in no other terms than confrontation and thus were attempting to establish a "Pacific Community", eventually to be transformed into an exclusive regional grouping or into yet another militaristic bloc; such a course, if not halted, could seriously aggravate tension in the region. The USSR proposed instead: bilateral and multilateral consultations to resolve contentious issues and a separate conference of Pacific countries to consider security matters; adoption of confidence-building measures and reduction of naval fleets in the Pacific Ocean; the establishment of nuclear-free zones in the region; and discussion of the development of commercial, economic, technological, scientific and cultural co-operation.

On 14 July,⁽⁵⁰⁾ Japan commented that the USSR's allegations concerning itself and the United States were groundless, but agreed that promoting co-operation among the countries of Asia and the Pacific, utilizing their vast potential for development, would contribute to peace and prosperity. Japan stressed that such co-operation should not have a military character and that initiatives from ASEAN and other developing countries and the private sector should be respected.

A joint communique issued on 3 April by the USSR and Mozambique,⁽⁵¹⁾ following a 30 March to 1 April visit by Mozambique's President

to the USSR, called for solving the problems of South-East Asia by a dialogue between the countries of the region, as proposed by the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam.

The Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries (New Delhi, India, 16-19 April), in a political declaration,⁽⁵²⁾ expressed concern over the continuing conflicts and tensions in South-East Asia. The Ministers reaffirmed support for the principles of non-interference and non-use of force, as well as the right of Kampucheans to self-determination. Warning that tensions in and around Kampuchea could escalate, the Ministers urged all States of the region to negotiate and establish a durable peace. The political declaration of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, 1-6 September)⁽⁵³⁾ contained similar statements.

In a foreign policy speech at Vladivostok on 28 July,⁽⁵⁴⁾ the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR stated that part of USSR foreign policy was aimed at integrating Asia and the Pacific in a comprehensive system of international security. It would make USSR bilateral relations with the region's countries more dynamic and, in particular, invigorate the USSR's ties with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Viet Nam. The USSR was ready to discuss additional measures for good-neighbourliness with China and for better relations and mutually beneficial co-operation with Japan and the United States. Mongolia, on 31 July⁽⁵⁵⁾, said it regarded those proposals as a sound basis on which to promote co-operation with the countries of Asia and the Pacific.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Following consultations on the question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia, the General Assembly on 7 October 1986 adopted without vote decision 41/404, deferring consideration of the item and including it in the provisional agenda of its forty-second (1987) session.

China-Viet Nam dispute

Between January and March 1986, the Secretary-General received an exchange of communications from China and Viet Nam, each charging the other with aggressive acts along their common border and elsewhere.

The Commission for the Investigation of the Chinese Expansionists' and Hegemonists' War Crimes against Viet Nam, by a communique of 8 January, transmitted by Viet Nam,⁽⁵⁶⁾ accused

China of continuing a hostile policy against Viet Nam through sabotage and border-nibbling, maintaining large concentrations of troops and war-planes near Viet Nam's border, and creating a permanent state of confrontation in the area. The Commission cited 150 land-grabbing attacks in 1985, heavy artillery barrages across the border into Viet Nam, armed incursions by land and sea, airspace intrusions, and more than 100 incidents of river mine explosions. It placed the toll at 92 Vietnamese killed, 167 wounded and 30 others abducted into China, 500 dwellings, three schools and more than 20,000 hectares of agricultural and timber lands destroyed, and more than 1,000 livestock slaughtered or taken to China.

China insisted, on 11 February 1986,(57) that it was Viet Nam which was intensifying aggression against Kampuchea and creating tension along the China-Viet Nam border, stating that it had intensified provocations against China's Yunnan and Guangxi border areas and, in the past two months, had shelled Chinese territory, killing more than 100 Chinese and damaging many houses and production facilities. Retaliatory actions by China's frontier guards had been taken entirely in self-defence.

On 10 March,(58) Viet Nam recalled its 1979 three-point proposal for a settlement(59) and subsequent overtures for establishing peace along the China-Viet Nam border which it said China had persistently evaded. It charged that since the early 1970s China had colluded with the United States at the expense of Viet Nam. If China really desired peace and improved relations, it should end its hostile policy against Viet Nam and engage in talks to settle their mutual problems. Viet Nam had already made a public commitment to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea by 1990. However, China had demanded immediate, unconditional withdrawal, while it maintained the right to support the genocidal Pol Pot clique, thus opposing the Kampuchean people's revival, jeopardizing Viet Nam's security and perpetuating instability in South-East Asia.

Kampuchea-Viet Nam border dispute

A dispute concerning border lines between Democratic Kampuchea and Viet Nam was the subject of communications received by the Secretary-General during the year.

On 3 January 1986,(60) Democratic Kampuchea transmitted a statement of 28 December 1985, rejecting a so-called Kampuchea-Viet Nam border treaty between Vietnamese authorities in Hanoi and Phnom Penh. It said that the "treaty" was tantamount to abolishing the border between the two countries so as to legalize the settlement in Kampuchea of Vietnamese nationals and their continued influx. It

appealed to the international community not to recognize any agreement concluded between Viet Nam and the Phnom Penh administration, which was invented to legalize Viet Nam's strategy to annex Kampuchea.

In a statement of 27 January 1986, transmitted by the Lao People's Democratic Republic,(61) the People's Republic of Kampuchea referred to what it called Thailand's fallacious statement of November 1985(62) refuting an agreement signed between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Viet Nam concerning the dividing line between their historical waters and Viet Nam's statements of 12 November 1982(63) and of 5 June 1984(64) on the baselines defining its territorial sea and airspace, respectively. Thailand's statement, it said, constituted interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Viet Nam; it asserted that the People's Republic of Kampuchea was an independent country and the sole, legal representative of the Kampuchean people, with the right to sign any agreement or treaty with any country.

On 5 December,(65) Singapore, also referring to the agreement and statements, protested against Viet Nam's 1982 claim(63) to so-called "historical waters" in the Gulf of Thailand and over other waters based on a baseline it had defined, and against its 1984 claim to sovereignty over the airspace of those "historical waters"; Viet Nam's claims did not conform to well-established rules of international law on the matter, as reflected in article 4 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of 1958(66) and article 7 of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,(67) of which Viet Nam was a signatory. Singapore also stated that the so-called People's Republic of Kampuchea did not represent Kampuchea in any manner, as the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was the legitimate Government. (See also below.)

Lao People's Democratic Republic-Thailand dispute

Letters from Thailand and the Lao People's Democratic Republic were addressed to the Secretary-General concerning armed incidents in their common border area.

On 18 June 1986,(68) Thailand described what it said was a savage attack by forces of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on a makeshift encampment of 142 Lao illegal immigrants, some 10 kilometres inside Thai territory, resulting in 35 Lao killed and 18 others wounded or injured. Thailand condemned the attack and reaffirmed the right to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity, by every means.

Calling the accusation misleading and slanderous, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on 20 June,(69) said that since its establishment Thailand had carried out countless acts of armed provocation along and across their common border and was currently engaged in spying activities. It annexed a statement of 6 June reaffirming its 1985 proposal(70) for negotiations between it and Thailand which it said should begin forthwith.

Thailand-Viet Nam dispute

Border clashes between Thailand and Viet Nam and incursions by one into the territory of the other, as well as a dispute over their territorial seas (see also above), were the subject of several communications sent by the two countries to the Secretary-General during the year.

By a statement of 21 January,(71) Viet Nam reaffirmed that its 1982 statement(63) on a baseline to measure the breadth of its territorial sea and 1984 statement on its airspace(64) were based on its legitimate interests, in conformity with international law and practice; therefore, Thailand's position, as stated in 1985,(62) was utterly unjustified. Viet Nam reaffirmed its determination to defend its sovereignty and interests.

Thailand, on 29 January,(72) complained of aggression against its sovereignty by Viet Nam's occupation forces in Kampuchea: on 23 January, artillery bombardment of marine bases well inside Thai territory, killing three Thai marines and injuring several others; on 24 January, the ambush of a Thai patrol unit 3.5 kilometres inside its territory, killing three soldiers and seriously wounding three others; and on 25 January, the explosion of land-mines planted in Thai territory, which injured five of its soldiers retrieving the bodies of those killed the previous day.

On 28 March,(73) Thailand alleged further violations of its sovereignty by Vietnamese troops, as follows: on 11 February, an armed incursion clashed with Thai defence volunteers at Ban Nong Pak Wan, Ta Phraya District and Prachinburi Province, killing two volunteers and injuring two others; on 17 February, another incursion 2 kilometres inside Thailand (south-east of Khao Ta Ngoc, Klong Had sub-district of Prachinburi Province), resulting in injury to a Thai soldier and the capture of four Vietnamese intruders; between 17 and 19 February, the discovery of caches of ammunition (Ban Paed Um, Nam Yuen District, Ubon Rajthani Province); on 20 February, Thai rangers and defence volunteers stepped on Vietnamese-planted land-mines (Ban Paed Um), killing 10 and injuring 18; on 23 February and 10 March, artillery bombardment (Ban Noen Soong, Nam Yuen District; Klong Yai District, Trat Province), injuring villagers and damaging houses and high-voltage wires; on 12 March, armed incursion

(Ban Dan, Kantralak District, Si Sa Ket Province); and on 14, 18 and 21 March, artillery barrage (Ban Khao Sarapee, Aranyaprathet District, Prachinburi Province).

By a statement of 2 April,(74) the Viet Nam News Agency rejected Thailand's allegations as slander to cover up its own violations of the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in support of the Khmer clique living along the Kampuchea-Thailand border.

On 30 May,(75) Thailand claimed that on the previous day Vietnamese forces had fired 15 rounds of artillery shells that landed in the middle of an UNBRO-supervised refugee camp housing some 30,000 Kampuchean civilians about 4 kilometres inside Thailand, killing 11 Kampucheans, wounding 47 others and destroying houses. That charge was rejected by a Viet Nam News Agency statement of 30 May,(76) asserting that although on-the-spot international relief workers had expressed doubt about the charge and assumed that it was the Khmer Rouge who had opened fire, Thailand's military tried to blame Viet Nam to cover up strife within the various Khmer factions and to divert public attention from the fifth partial withdrawal of Viet Nam's army volunteers from Kampuchea.

On 25 September,(77) Thailand reported an incursion, on 20 September, by some 100 Vietnamese troops about 2 kilometres from the Kampuchea-Thailand border (north-west of O-Bok pass, Ban Kruat District, Buri Rum Province). Supported by artillery fire, they were able to entrench themselves on Hill 538. Ensuing clashes injured two Thai soldiers and damaged village property. Thailand demanded that Viet Nam withdraw.

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Western and south-western Asia

Afghanistan situation

In 1986, the General Assembly again took up the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. It adopted resolution 41/33 in November, again calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and calling on all parties to work for the urgent achievement of a political solution. It expressed its support for the diplomatic process initiated by the Secretary-General, and requested him to continue his efforts.

The Secretary-General's Personal Representative undertook consultations with the parties in March, and in the mean time with the USSR and the United States. Those talks were followed by a seventh round of negotiations at Geneva between 5 and 23 May and 31 July and 8 August, during which agreement was reached on a large number of complex issues.

Communications. Numerous communications were addressed to the Secretary-General throughout the year relating to the situation in Afghanistan. The majority were from Afghanistan and Pakistan, alleging violations of airspace and territory in the form of reconnaissance flights, shellings, bombings and other acts of aggression and provocation by one against the other. Each party reported lodging repeated protests with the other, demanding an immediate end to such acts.

Afghanistan, on 7 January 1986,⁽¹⁾ alleged several provocative acts perpetrated against it by Pakistan forces: a violation of its airspace over Puzdah by a Pakistan aircraft on 1 December 1985; bombardment, with 150 rockets, of the frontier areas in Kunar Province on 30 December; and another airspace violation over Gupary, on 2 January 1986, by two Pakistan helicopters co-ordinating shellings into the Raqam area, which fired at the residential district of Pashad, south-west of As-ad Abad in Kunar-all of which killed 10 civilians, injured 11 others, and destroyed or damaged 52 houses. Pakistan rejected those allegations as baseless on 10 January.⁽²⁾

Afghanistan, on 14 January⁽³⁾ and 4 February 1986,⁽⁴⁾ reported further provocative actions against it: on 5 December 1985, the frontier areas, in particular Afridi and Shinwar, were blockaded and villages demolished and set ablaze; and on 28 January 1986, two war-planes flew reconnaissance flights into Afghan airspace over Jaji Maidan, Paktia Province, as far as 28 kilometres once and as far as 35 kilometres a second time.

Pakistan, on 4 February,⁽⁵⁾ alleged violations of its airspace and territory by Afghanistan on 27

January, involving two Afghan helicopters that fired rockets at the village of Shalozan, wounding three persons, and at Parachinar, killing one and wounding 13.

Afghanistan, by a letter of 12 February,⁽⁶⁾ protested a 5 February Pakistan reconnaissance flight over Shinkorak in Khas Kunar district, Nengrahar Province; it rejected at the same time Pakistan's claim that two Afghan helicopters had intruded into Pakistan airspace over Kharlachi village on 31 January. Pakistan, on 14 February,⁽⁷⁾ rejected the 28 January and 5 February allegations as baseless.

On 13 February,⁽⁸⁾ Afghanistan reported lodging a complaint three days earlier with the Iranian Embassy in Kabul that a group of Iranian clergymen, Afghans residing in Iran and counter-revolutionary bands had entered Afghanistan illegally to create a united Islamic front against the Government. Afghanistan demanded that Iran put an end to all forms of aggression against Afghanistan.

On 12 March,⁽⁹⁾ Afghanistan reported that, from 3 to 9 March, Pakistan forces subjected the residential area of Tsamkani, Paktia, to a barrage of some 1,500 ground-to-ground rockets and other heavy-weapons fire, killing 13 people, wounding 52, and destroying 20 houses, 40 kilometres of irrigation network, 280 tons of food and a large number of fruit trees.

Pakistan claimed, on 13 March,⁽¹⁰⁾ that 15 artillery rounds fired by Afghan forces landed in Shilman, Khyber Agency, on 28 February, killing a Pakistani soldier. Afghanistan, which had received a protest through its Islamabad Embassy on 2 March, rejected the claim on 10 March⁽¹¹⁾ as devoid of reality, following a thorough investigation of the incident.

On 17 March,⁽¹²⁾ Pakistan alleged an artillery bombardment on 12 and 14 March of areas in Kurram Agency that killed two Afghan refugees and injured three others, and also rejected as totally false Afghanistan's charge of 12 March.⁽⁹⁾ Pakistan, on 21 March,⁽¹³⁾ alleged a rocket bombardment by three Afghan aircraft, on 16 and 18 March, of Karshya post and the refugee camp of Mata Sangar near Kharlachi in Kurram Agency, killing six and wounding 22. Those allegations were rejected by Afghanistan, on 27 March,⁽¹⁴⁾ which condemned an alleged violation of its airspace on 18 March by a Pakistani aircraft flying reconnaissance over Karokoh, 60 kilometres east of Jalalabad.

Pakistan, by letters of 1⁽¹⁵⁾ and 3 April,⁽¹⁶⁾ charged that, between 22 and 30 March, certain areas in Kurram, Bajaur and Mohmand Agencies- including the refugee camp of Mata Sangar-sustained shellings by Afghan forces that left eight people dead and 34 injured. Afghanistan, on 4⁽¹⁷⁾ and 10 April,⁽¹⁸⁾ rejected the charges as a

cover-up for Pakistan's aggressions against it, drawing attention at the same time to the latest of them: from 10 to 23 March, repeated shellings with rockets and cannons of frontier areas in Paktia that killed or injured over 100 civilians, destroyed 50 houses and four mosques and killed livestock; and on 30 March, a violation of Afghan airspace in the Chandar-Ghar region by two Pakistani fighter planes.

Pakistan, on 8 April,(19) rejected the alleged 10-23 March violations as false and, in turn, protested unprovoked attacks against it, as follows: on 3 and 4 April, Afghan armed forces bombarded areas in Bar Chamar Kand and Nakhtar with rockets and artillery fire, and machine-gunned a militia post on the outskirts of Chaman; on 5 April, six Afghan planes and 12 helicopters bombed and strafed the Frontier Corps posts of Dandi, Sasai and Gargat. The attacks wounded a child and two soldiers. Afghanistan rejected those charges as false on 21 April,(20) when it also reported a violation of its airspace on 11 April by four Pakistani aircraft on reconnaissance over Zhawra.

Afghanistan, on 11 April,(21) transmitted a message of 19 January from the Association of Lawyers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, outlining the Association's aims. It also stated, among other things, that Pakistan, with United States participation, had subjected Afghanistan to aggression, subversion and terrorism through counter-revolutionary bands dispatched into the country from more than 120 training camps in Pakistan and other neighbouring countries. The Association asked the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to condemn such acts and reiterated Afghanistan's 1980(22) and 1981(23) proposals to solve the Afghanistan situation, as well as the Revolutionary Council's 1985 declaration on its goals.(24) It also welcomed the Council's new policy of opening the Government to representatives of the people who were not members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Pakistan, on 16 April,(25) reported that, on 12 April, Afghan armed forces fired 40 rounds of mortar and 76-millimetre artillery towards Chaman and the village of Murdar Baghicha, wounding a soldier and four civilians. On 22(26) and 24 April,(27) Pakistan reported further violations of its territory and airspace between 15 and 21 April, including the repeated shelling of several areas in Kurram, the village of Saidgi in North Waziristan-also bombed by four Afghan aircraft-and the village of Murdar Baghicha. The resulting casualties were six civilians dead, among them an Afghan refugee, and 15 others injured, 3 of them refugees. Afghanistan rejected these claims as groundless on 5 May(28) and demanded a halt to such slanders.

Afghanistan claimed earlier, on 23 April,(29) that a Pakistan aircraft raided Burj Kalai and other areas in Spin Buldak district, Qandahar Province, destroying a number of villages and killing four people and wounding 50.

Pakistan, on 8 May,(30) reported several incidents of shelling on 29 April and 3 May in Kurram (Lakka Tigga, Ali Mangal) and Mohmand (Nawa Pass), and two bombing attacks by four Afghan aircraft on 5 May, also in Kurram. The toll included 10 civilians killed, 8 of them Afghan refugees, live injured, three of them refugees, and extensive property damage.

Afghanistan, on 12 May,(31) rejected as groundless Pakistani claims that Afghan forces had invaded its territory on four occasions between 27 April and 3 May.

On 19 May,(32) Pakistan alleged that, between 8 and 14 May, Afghan aircraft bombarded areas in Kurram and the Domandai area in Baluchistan, destroying Kotri Post in Kurram, while shelling Peiwar Kotal, Teri Mangal and Shadal Sar northwest of Parachinar in Kurram, including the Bala Hisar Post, half of which was destroyed. Sixteen people were killed, of whom 15 were Afghan refugees; 24 were injured, among them 4 refugees.

Afghanistan, on 21 May,(33) rejected the violations claimed to have been committed by its armed forces between 5 and 13 May.

Pakistan, on 5 June,(34) reported that, between 14 and 19 May, several villages and Frontier Corps posts in Kurram sustained Afghan artillery fire and the village of Murdar Baghicha, machine-gun fire; in addition, four Afghan military aircraft were alleged to have violated Pakistan airspace over the Parachinar area, of which one was shot down and another hit; the attacks killed live people, including an Afghan refugee, and injured 22, all but 2 of whom were Afghan refugees. Following protests lodged with its Embassy shortly after the incidents were said to have occurred, Afghanistan, on 3 June,(35) rejected the allegations and other earlier ones(32) as baseless.

Afghanistan, on 25 June,(36) also rejected Pakistan's claims(37) that: the Arandu area of Chitral had come under Afghan small-arms fire on 15 June; the Domandai area near Chaman had been bombarded by six Afghan MIG-23 aircraft on 18 June; and Chakai in Bajaur and the Domandai area had come under artillery attacks on 23 June, with a total of four dead and 10 wounded.

Afghanistan, on 2 July,(38) transmitted a message commemorating the fifth anniversary of the National Fatherland Front of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, stating, among other things, that the USSR forces in Afghanistan would be withdrawn only when cessation of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs could be guaranteed, and requesting Iran and Pakistan to reduce tension in the region.

Pakistan, on 8,(39) 25(40) and 30 July,(41) reported live incidents of shellings and rocket attacks across the border from Afghanistan into Pakistan, landing in Shilman, north of Landi Kotal, on 1 and 2 July; in Nawa Pass, on 12 July; and in the Ghakhai area, Bajaur, and in the Frontier Corps area in Chaman, on 23 and 25 July. The toll numbered two dead and 10 injured. Afghanistan, on 8(42) and 28 July,(43) denied the charges and said they were aggravating tension in the frontier areas.

Afghanistan's High Council of Religious Scholars and Clergymen in a message transmitted on 28 July,(44) asked that the Secretary-General play a role in stopping United States interference in the region, where the situation was deteriorating daily because of that interference.

Pakistan, on 18(45) and 25 August,(46) reported two artillery attacks in Shilman and on the village of Shaikh Baba, Mohmand, on 13 and 21 August, killing two people and injuring five. Rejecting those allegations on 2 September,(47) Afghanistan countercharged that, on 28 August, a Pakistani fighter plane conducted a seven-minute reconnaissance flight 6 kilometres into Afghan airspace over the Gul Ghundi and Shahidan mountains. Pakistan rejected the charge as baseless on 2 September.(48)

Afghanistan's Bakhtar Information Agency transmitted two communications on 8 September. The first was a statement(49) claiming the confiscation in Wardak, Kabul and Logar Provinces of large caches of arms, ammunition and chemical weapons, manufactured in France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States. The statement charged that the organizers of the undeclared war against Afghanistan were using those weapons and attributing such use to the Afghan and USSR armed forces. The second communication was an open letter(50) condemning what it called the brutal and provocative acts, especially the use of chemical weapons, by the instigators of the undeclared war.

Pakistan, on 18(51) and 26 September,(52) charged that, on 16 September, two Afghan aircraft intruded into its airspace over Teri Mangal and six aircraft violated its airspace over Peiwar Kotal, dropping bombs and firing rockets; and that, on 23 September, two Afghan aircraft repeated a similar attack over Teri Mangal. The raids left two persons dead and 10 wounded.

On 29 September,(53) Afghanistan alleged that a Pakistani aircraft violated its airspace over the Torkham area; it also denied ground and aerial attacks cited by Pakistan as having occurred in mid-September. Afghanistan further alleged on 6 October(54) that Pakistan military and militia, with the help of United States advisers, mounted a nine-hour ground-to-ground rocket attack on 19 September from the village of Sultanazai, into the

centre of Spin Buldak district, killing an Afghan soldier, 60 children and a woman, injuring 44 others and damaging a mosque. Pakistan, on 8 October,(55) rejected the charge as baseless. On 14 October,(56) it also rejected Afghanistan's allegation made that same day(57) that a Pakistani aircraft had intruded on 9 October into Afghan airspace over Band-e-Kamal Khan, Nimroz Province.

Afghanistan, on 27 October,(58) cited a violation of its airspace on 12 October by two Pakistani fighter jets that conducted a 40-minute reconnaissance flight over Orgun in Paktika. Pakistan rejected that allegation as baseless on 28 October,(59) and cited a violation of its airspace on 23 October by four Afghan fighter planes that flew over Gargat Sar in North Waziristan and fired rockets, wounding one person.

Afghanistan, on 29 October,(60) reported the shelling on 24 October of a residential area at Barikot in Kunar that killed four residents, wounded eight, and destroyed seven homes. Pakistan, on 31 October,(61) stated it had conveyed to Afghanistan its rejection of that allegation two days previously.

Afghanistan, on 4 November,(62) alleged other acts of aggression against it by Pakistan on 29 October: ground-to-ground rockets fired into the Afghan region of Sotan Zay and a machine-gun and mortar attack on border security posts at Wesh, injuring a civilian.

On 5 November,(63) Pakistan reported that, on 25 October, Afghan armed forces fired three artillery rounds that landed on the village of Gwatai, Bajaur, killing one person and wounding another.

Pakistan, by letters of 12, 20, 24 and 26 November, cited a series of continued unprovoked attacks by Afghan armed forces, mostly artillery fire that landed in the Arawali and Teri Mangal areas, on 9 and 10 November,(64) in the Teri Mangal area on 19 November,(65) and in an area south-west of Arawali on 21 November;(66) and an attack by three tank rounds on Spin Suka, north of Landi Kotal, the bombing of Saidgi in North Waziristan by four Afghan aircraft, and the shelling of Shilman on 15, 17 and 18 November, respectively.(67) The attacks took the lives of two Sepoys of the Khyber Rifles and seven Afghan refugees and wounded 10, among them a refugee.

On 2 December,(68) Pakistan rejected the charge that on 19 November its forces shelled the Afghan frontier posts of Jaji district in Paktia, wounding two soldiers and damaging the posts, as claimed by Afghanistan on 3 December.(69)

Pakistan, by two letters, dated 8(70) and 23 December,(71) reported that Afghan forces fired seven tank rounds that landed in the Landi Kotal area of Khyber Agency on 4 December and that two Afghan fighter planes dropped two bombs in

the Ali Mangal area on 18 December. The first incident injured six persons; the second killed eight. Those incidents as well as those reported to have occurred in November were rejected by Afghanistan by letters of 15(72) and 31 December.(73) By the last letter, Afghanistan also reported that a Pakistani aircraft on 24 December flew a reconnaissance flight over the Boldak region in violation of its airspace.

Other communications concerned alleged interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs by certain countries.

On 3 January,(74) Afghanistan transmitted a book published by its Foreign Affairs Ministry entitled *White Book: China's Interference in the Internal Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan*. The book accused China of a clandestine war against Afghanistan, which it was waging jointly with the reactionary rulers of Egypt and Saudi Arabia, Pakistan's military and the United States Central Intelligence Agency, and, along with Iran and Pakistan, exporting into the country counter-revolutionaries whom it financed, armed and trained. China, on 21 January,(75) rejected the accusations and insisted that the Afghanistan situation was the result of a super-Power's armed invasion of that sovereign country.

Iran, by a 13 February letter(76)-referring to a pledge by the President of the United States, in his 4 February State of the Union message, to continue moral and material support to the freedom fighters in Afghanistan-declared that the United States had no right to interfere in the affairs of Muslim Afghanistan, that the only solution to the situation in that country was to let its people determine their own destiny. It demanded the unconditional withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan.

Several other communications reflected the positions of individual Governments and intergovernmental organizations.

The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR, in a 28 July foreign policy speech,(77) announced that, having assessed the situation in Afghanistan and following consultations with that Government, the USSR had decided to withdraw six regiments before the end of 1986-a step intended to speed up a political settlement.

The United States President, by a statement of 27 December,(78) urged renewed efforts to seek a free and independent Afghanistan and asserted that, as long as the USSR and its surrogates continued to wage a war that threatened extermination of an entire people, that people would have the support of both the United States and the international community.

The Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Fez, Morocco, 6-10 January 1986), by

a resolution transmitted by Morocco on 5 May,(79) emphasized its commitment to help resolve the Afghan issue and once more demanded the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan.

The Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries (New Delhi, 16-19 April), in its political declaration,(80) called for a political settlement of the Afghan situation based on foreign troop withdrawal, on the principles of self-determination, non-intervention and non-interference, and on the right of Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety. The Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, Zimbabwe, 1-6 September) made similar statements in a political declaration.(81)

The European Council, by a statement of 6 December,(82) drew attention to the continued presence of 110,000 USSR troops in Afghanistan, the massive suffering engendered by large-scale violations of human rights there, and the five million Afghans who had been forced to flee their country. The Council reiterated its call on the USSR to agree to a rapid and complete withdrawal of its forces and expressed support for the Secretary-General's search for a political settlement based on principles overwhelmingly endorsed by the international community.

Report of the Secretary-General. As requested by the General Assembly in 1985,(83) the Secretary-General reported on 18 September 1986 on progress towards a political settlement of the Afghanistan situation.(84)

He stated that, at the round of negotiations convened at Geneva from 16 to 20 December 1985, an impasse had remained, obliging the interlocutors to adjourn without having considered the fourth draft instrument, setting out the inter-relationships between the three instruments that had been virtually completed-on non-interference and non-intervention, on the return of the Afghan refugees and on international guarantees -and the withdrawal of troops.

Consequently, the Secretary-General's Personal Representative, Diego Cordovez, undertook another trip for consultations to Pakistan and Afghanistan, from 7 to 18 March 1986. Iran, where a stop was not possible, was briefed on the discussions. A set of understandings emerged from the consultations that broke the impasse. In other consultations with the USSR and the United States, the two designated guarantors, the Personal Representative was informed that the text of the instrument on international guarantees was acceptable to them, subject to an overall settlement they could support.

Based on those understandings, a seventh round of negotiations was convened at Geneva on 5 May,

during which the interlocutors considered for the first time the draft instrument on interrelationships and finalized, among other things, the text of the principles and objectives of the settlement, including non-intervention and non-interference, the non-use of force and self-determination. The negotiations were suspended on 23 May at the interlocutors' request to enable them to hold consultations in their respective capitals. At that stage, two issues remained outstanding in the draft text of the instrument on interrelationships: the arrangements to ensure effective implementation of the settlement and the time-frame and modalities for withdrawal.

Those two issues were discussed during resumed negotiations at Geneva from 31 July to 8 August. On the first, the Personal Representative submitted a revised proposal taking into account that each party's determination to implement its obligations would be enhanced by the conviction that the other side was acting with equal determination. The revised proposal was the subject of preliminary discussion at Geneva and of examination by the interlocutors in their capitals. On the second issue, there was still a wide gap between the stated positions of the interlocutors, but during the May and August rounds there was some movement.

The Secretary-General said the interlocutors had become increasingly convinced that it was essential to ensure that the settlement was broadly supported and effectively implemented and were considering practical measures to that end. He recalled that on the eve of the August round, the USSR, in a move it described as designed to speed up a political settlement, had announced the withdrawal of six regiments from Afghanistan,⁽⁷⁷⁾ stressing the expectation that its unilateral step would be answered by a curtailment of outside interference.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, on 5 November 1986, adopted resolution 41/33 by recorded vote.

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security",

Recalling its resolutions ES-6/2 of 14 January 1980, 35/37 of 20 November 1980, 36/34 of 18 November 1981, 37/37 of 29 November 1982, 38/29 of 23 November 1983, 39/13 of 15 November 1984 and 40/12 of 13 November 1985,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State,

Reaffirming further the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever,

Gravely concerned at the continuing foreign armed intervention in Afghanistan, in contravention of the above principles, and its serious implications for international peace and security,

Noting the increasing concern of the international community over the continued and serious sufferings of the Afghan people and over the magnitude of social and economic problems posed to Pakistan and Iran by the presence on their soil of millions of Afghan refugees, and the continuing increase in their numbers,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need for a political solution of the grave situation in respect of Afghanistan,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, and the status of the diplomatic process initiated by him,

Recognizing the importance of the initiatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the efforts of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for a political solution of the situation in respect of Afghanistan,

1. Reiterates that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution of the problem;

2. Reaffirms the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever;

3. Calls for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan;

4. Calls upon all parties concerned to work for the urgent achievement of a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and the creation of the necessary conditions which would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and honour;

5. Renews its appeal to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

6. Expresses its appreciation and support for the efforts and constructive steps taken by the Secretary-General, especially the diplomatic process initiated by him, in the search for a solution to the problem;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue those efforts with a view to promoting a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and the exploration of securing appropriate guarantees for the non-use of force, or threat of force, against the political independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of all neighbouring States, on the basis of mutual guarantees and strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full regard for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council concurrently informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to Member States a report on the situation at the earliest appropriate opportunity;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security".

General Assembly resolution 41/33

5 November 1996 Meeting 57 122-20-11 (recorded vote)

47.nation draft (A/41/L.12 & Add.1); agenda item 26.

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda. Bahrain. Bangladesh. Brunei Darussalam. Chile. Colombia. Comoros. Costa Rica. Djibouti. Dominica. Egypt. Fiji. Gambia. Guatemala. Guinea. Haiti. Honduras. Jamaica. Jordan. Kuwait. Malaysia. Maldives. Mauritania. Morocco. Nepal. Niger. Oman. Pakistan. Papua New Guinea. Paraguay. Philippines. Qatar. Saint Christopher and Nevis. Saint Lucia. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Samoa. Saudi Arabia. Senegal. Singapore. Solomon Islands. Somalia. Thailand. Tunisia. Turkey. United Arab Emirates. Uruguay. Zaire.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/41/792; S-G, A/C.5/41/26. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 20; plenary 55-57.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Albania. Antigua and Barbuda. Argentina. Australia. Austria. Bahamas. Bahrain. Bangladesh. Barbados. Belgium. Belize. Bolivia. Botswana. Brazil. Brunei Darussalam. Burma. Burundi. Cameroon. Canada. Central African Republic. Chad. Chile. China. Colombia. Comoros. Costa Rica. Cote d'Ivoire. Democratic Kampuchea. Denmark. Djibouti. Dominica. Dominican Republic. Ecuador. Egypt. El Salvador. Equatorial Guinea. Fiji. France. Gabon. Gambia. Germany. Federal Republic of. Ghana. Greece. Grenada. Guatemala. Guinea. Guinea Bissau. Guyana. Haiti. Honduras. Iceland. Indonesia. Iran. Ireland. Israel. Italy. Jamaica. Japan. Jordan. Kenya. Kuwait. Lebanon. Lesotho. Liberia. Luxembourg. Malawi. Malawi. Maldives. Malta. Mauritania. Mauritius. Mexico. Morocco. Nepal. Netherlands. New Zealand. Niger. Nigeria. Norway. Oman. Pakistan. Panama. Papua New Guinea. Paraguay. Peru. Philippines. Portugal. Qatar. Rwanda. Saint Christopher and Nevis. Saint Lucia. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Samoa. Sao Tome and Principe. Saudi Arabia. Senegal. Sierra Leone. Singapore. Solomon Islands. Somalia. Spain. Sri Lanka. Sudan. Suriname. Swaziland. Sweden. Thailand. Togo. Trinidad and Tobago. Tunisia. Turkey. United Arab Emirates. United Kingdom. United Republic of Tanzania. United States. Uruguay. Vanuatu. Venezuela. Yugoslavia. Zaire. Zambia. Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan. Angola. Bulgaria. Burkina Faso. Byelorussian SSR. Cuba. Czechoslovakia. Democratic Yemen. Ethiopia. German Democratic Republic. Hungary. Lao People's Democratic Republic. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Madagascar. Mongolia. Poland. Syrian Arab Republic. Ukrainian SSR. USSR. Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria. Benin. Cape Verde. Congo. Cyprus. Finland. India. Iraq. Mali. Nicaragua. Uganda.

Afghanistan restated its objection to the inclusion in the Assembly's agenda of what it called the artificial question of Afghanistan and of any discussion of its internal affairs. The sponsors had arrogated to themselves the right to advise the Afghan people on the socio-economic and political system they should adopt, while Pakistan had grossly exaggerated the numbers of so-called refugees, not only to lend drama to the matter but also to pocket millions of dollars in refugee aid. As to the USSR forces in the country, Afghanistan again stressed that they were there at its request to repel armed aggression from outside. The text paid lip-service to the negotiating process, whereas no steps had been taken to create the atmosphere of trust and confidence essential for any negotiations to succeed. No viable solution could be expected from one-sided, biased and unrealistic resolutions.

Burkina Faso said that the draft did not seem adequately to appreciate the progress made towards a solution, as emphasized in the Secretary-General's report, and disregarded the practical gesture displayed by the highest authority of the USSR on 28 July.(77)

Believing that the resolution would not help to resolve the problem, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

felt the issue should not be placed in the context of super-Power struggles, but dealt with within Afghanistan, so that its people might determine their own future, free from foreign pressure and without imperialist forces maintaining a tense atmosphere in the region for their own selfish ends.

Its affirmative vote notwithstanding, Iran registered certain reservations: the invasion of Afghanistan by the USSR not only violated international law but was an attack on Islam and the entire Islamic world. Iran could not be satisfied with a resolution that shied away from naming the aggressor or from spelling out the fact that Afghanistan's sovereignty and independence had been violated; the issue was simplified by referring only to the internal affairs of Afghanistan, disregarding its effect on other nations. Iran added that the current Geneva talks were of no validity without the participation of the Afghan Mujahidin, the Afghan people, the real party to the negotiations.

Bolivia defended the principle of non-interference and supported the Secretary-General's search for a political settlement. Mexico said it had always defended the principle of the non-use of force against the territorial integrity of any State and two related principles, respect for the self-determination of peoples and non-intervention in the internal affairs of States. The United Nations must continue to respond firmly to the situation to avert further military escalation in the area.

Sao Tome and Principe said that, although it had always abstained on similar resolutions in the past, its positive vote was in support of the good offices of the Secretary-General, whose report raised hopes that progress towards a peaceful solution would continue.

Related resolution and decision: GA 41/148, ESC 1986/136.

Statements regarding the credentials of the representatives of Afghanistan to the Assembly's sessions were made in the Credentials Committee's 1986 meetings (see p. 379).

Afghan refugees

In 1986, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees continued its assistance programme for Afghan refugees who remained largely concentrated in Pakistan and Iran. The programme's emphasis was on the provision of supplies and services and the encouragement of self-sufficiency. (See ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS, Chapter XX.)

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Iran-Iraq armed conflict

In February 1986, Iran mounted a new offensive against Iraq. The escalation of the fighting was reflected in communications addressed to the Secretary-General by the two countries throughout the year, reporting repeated bombardments of civilian centres, chemical-weapons use, increased attacks on third-party commercial shipping in international waters in the Persian Gulf, and attacks on civil aviation. The question of the treatment of prisoners of war was also addressed in several communications.

The Security Council convened in February to consider the situation, and adopted resolution 582(1986), in which it deplored the initial acts that had given rise to the conflict and called for: an immediate cease-fire, a cessation of all hostilities, the withdrawal of troops to internationally recognized boundaries, a comprehensive exchange of prisoners of war, and Iran and Iraq to submit all aspects of the conflict to mediation. As requested by the Council, the Secretary-General subsequently reported to it on his efforts to give effect to the resolution. In October, the Council adopted resolution 588(1986), by which it called on the parties to implement its February resolution without delay and asked the Secretary-General to report again no later than 30 November. After considering his second report, the Council, in December, issued a statement reiterating its call for implementation of both 1986 resolutions.

A mission of specialists, dispatched to Iran by the Secretary-General, conducted an investigation

in February/March of alleged victims and sites of chemical attacks. The Council considered the mission's report in March, and issued a declaration condemning the continued use of chemical weapons and demanding strict observance of the 1925 Geneva Protocol.

Resuming its fortieth session in September 1986, the General Assembly decided to include the item on the consequences of the prolongation of the conflict in the agenda of its forty-first (1986) session (decision 40/483), but did not discuss it, deferring consideration to its resumed session in 1987 (decision 41/470).

Communications January-18 February). On 2 January 1986,(1), Iran denied an allegation made by Iraq in a military communique of 30 December 1985 that on that date Iran had bombarded civilian areas in Mandali and Al-Ghadir; Iran said its air force had bombed an Iraqi military concentration, the nearest civilian area to which was nine kilometres away. It charged that Iraq, under cover of that false claim, had attacked the cities of Piranshahr and Mehran on 31 December 1985. On 3 January 1986,(2) Iran alleged another Iraqi aerial attack on Piranshahr on 2 January that resulted in 20 casualties. Responding on 6 January,(3) Iraq said the alleged attack had no basis in fact, and warned that Iran was using civilian centres along the border as bases for massing its forces and launching attacks against Iraq, which exposed Iranian civilians to retaliatory bombardment.

Iraq, on 28 January, (4) listed four two-plane bombing raids during January, on populated areas in the governorates of Sulaymaniyah and Arbil, as well as the community of Zamki and the towns of Khurmali and of Dirluk in Amadiyeh Province-which killed 15 civilians, wounded 44 others, and destroyed or damaged 23 houses. Iran, on 30 January,(5) called the allegations mere fabrications, adding that, if true, Iraq would have invited the United Nations team at Baghdad to visit the areas reportedly bombed.

Iran, by two letters dated 30 January, charged that, between 15 and 27 January, Iraq violated Iranian airspace over Abadan and Sanandaj, attacked a passenger bus in Chenareh, mounted aerial attacks on Abadan, Khorramshahr, Baneh, Marivan (twice) and Sardasht,(6) and subjected Marivan and Rabat village near Sardasht to a massive air raid.(7) Sixty-one civilians were killed and 162 were wounded.

Iraq transmitted two letters on 10 February, one annexing photographs(s) of the civilians injured in the January air raids(4). The other conveyed a statement(9) reporting a large-scale armed attack east of Basrah and covering the entire Shatt al-Arab sector in southern Iraq that began on the night of 9/10 February and was continuing. Iraq

claimed that Iran's object was to occupy the area around Basrah and territory bordering Kuwait to enable it to threaten the Persian Gulf countries; Iraq said the Security Council should tackle the situation which was threatening the region's security.

On 12 February,(10) Iraq transmitted excerpts of a statement by Iran's President and of military communiques, broadcast over Radio Teheran on 11 and 12 February, to the effect that Iran's forces had crossed the Shatt al-Arab into Iraq, had broken through Iraqi defenses and taken the industrial port of Al Faw, cutting off Iraq's access to the Persian Gulf; Iraq itself reported that the attack killed numerous civilians and inflicted severe damage.

A communique by the Ministerial Committee of Seven of the Council of the League of Arab States (Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Yemen) and the Secretary-General of the League was issued after a round of meetings in Baghdad on 12 February and transmitted by Iraq the next day.(11) The Committee-set up in 1984(12) to monitor developments in the war-called on Iran to halt its aggression against Iraq, and requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to end the conflict.

Iraq, on 27 February, (13) transmitted a statement broadcast by Radio Teheran on 12 February to the effect that the Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq viewed Iraq's request for a meeting of the Committee as a hostile act against the people of Iraq and that the Iraqi mujahidin remained determined to pursue their jihad to topple Saddam Hussein's regime. Iraq said the statement was further evidence of Iran's expansionist character.

Zambia, on 13 February,(14) declared that Iraq had shown its readiness to resolve the conflict through negotiation, and called on Iran to heed the international community's appeal to act similarly.

Iraq, on 14 February,(15) reported that, despite Iran's boasts over sparing civilians the scourge of war, its invading forces, on 9, 11 and 12 February, had subjected the town of Abu al-Khasib in the governorate of Basrah to heavy bombardment. The attacks had killed two civilians and wounded five; damaged 27 houses, a girls' school, commercial premises and an automobile; and destroyed the main water pipeline.

Also on 14 February, (16) Iraq transmitted excerpts from two Iranian military communiques, broadcast over Radio Teheran on the preceding two days, claiming that Iran had cut off Iraq's only access to the Persian Gulf in the Al Faw area and at Khawr Abd Allah, had destroyed major installations in Al Faw, and had so far "liberated" more than 700 square kilometres of Iraqi territory. On

16 February,(17) Iraq transmitted excerpts of later communiques, also broadcast over Radio Teheran, stating that Iran was keeping watch over the Khawr Abd Allah region, in the northern part of which Iraqi naval forces were trapped at Umm Qasr, and that it had "liberated" another 50 square kilometres of Iraqi territory. Iraq said the excerpts were proof of Iran's expansionist ambitions, which belied its protestations to the contrary.

On 18 February,(18) Democratic Yemen expressed concern over the recent developments in the war which, it felt, could create a pretext for imperialist and Zionist military intervention in the region, again emphasized the inadmissibility of territorial acquisition by force and called on the parties to resolve their conflict peacefully.

The Secretary-General, in a 14 February statement, reiterated that military force could not resolve issues underlying the tragic conflict and called for a cessation of hostilities to facilitate efforts towards a just and peaceful settlement.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (February)

The Security Council considered the Iran-Iraq conflict at four meetings between 18 and 24 February. It convened in response to a letter of 12 February, transmitted by Iraq,(19) from the Committee of Seven of the Council of the League of Arab States and the League's Secretary-General, calling for an urgent meeting of the Council, citing disturbing developments following Iran's 9/10 February large-scale armed aggression against Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity in the sector east of Basrah and the sector of the Shatt al-Arab.

The Council invited Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Yemen, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. At the request of the United Arab Emirates,(20) the Council also invited the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to participate under rule 39a of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

As further proposed by the United Arab Emirates,(21) the Council decided on 19 February, by 10 votes to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (Australia, Denmark, France, United Kingdom), to invite the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to participate. The United States, which had requested the vote, said it was opposed to ad hoc departures from orderly procedure, and consequently to granting the same

^aRule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence."

rights of participation to non-governmental entities as those granted to Members of the United Nations. The President had stated that the proposal was not made pursuant to rule 37^b or rule 39, but that the invitation would confer on PLO the same rights of participation as those conferred on Member States when invited to participate pursuant to rule 37.

On 24 February, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 582(1986).

The Security Council,

Having considered the question entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq",

Recalling that the Security Council has been seized with the question of the situation between Iran and Iraq for almost six years and that decisions have been taken thereon,

Deeply concerned about the prolongation of the conflict between the two countries resulting in heavy losses of human lives and considerable material damage and endangering peace and security,

Recalling the provisions of the Charter and in particular the obligation of all Member States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered,

Noting that both the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq are parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,

Emphasizing the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Taking note of the efforts of mediation pursued by the Secretary-General,

1. Deplores the initial acts which gave rise to the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq and deplores the continuation of the conflict;

2. Also deplores the escalation of the conflict, especially territorial incursions, the bombing of purely civilian population centres, attacks on neutral shipping or civilian aircraft, the violation of international humanitarian law and other laws of armed conflict and, in particular, the use of chemical weapons contrary to obligations under the 1925 Geneva Protocol;

3. Calls upon the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq to observe an immediate cease-fire, a cessation of all hostilities on land, at sea and in the air and withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries without delay;

4. Urges that a comprehensive exchange of prisoners-of-war be completed within a short period after the cessation of hostilities in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross;

5. Calls upon both parties to submit immediately all aspects of the conflict to mediation or to any other means of peaceful settlement of disputes;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his ongoing efforts, to assist the two parties to give effect to this resolution and to keep the Council informed;

7. Calls upon all other States to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any act which may lead to a further escalation and widening of the conflict and, thus, to facilitate the implementation of the present resolution;

8. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Security Council resolution 582(1986)

24 February 1966

Meeting 2666

Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/17859).

Meeting numbers. SC 2663-2666.

In statements before the vote, Denmark said that whatever the shortcomings of the draft resolution, the Council should launch an urgent appeal to Iran and Iraq to co-operate fully in its implementation so that the conflict could finally be brought to an end. In Australia's view, the draft, while not fully in accord with the attitudes of either party, laid an objective foundation on which to build a settlement.

Madagascar, pointing to the intensive consultations held to take account of all viewpoints in the text, felt that the Council could do no more than propose steps and solutions advocated by the Charter and international law, together with a framework for negotiations whose content, scope and purpose were for the parties to define. It would have preferred the first three operative paragraphs to reflect more strictly a twofold concern: the lack of practical means to enforce Council decisions and the Council's obligation to place the conflict in a historical and political context.

France considered it imperative that the relevant Council resolutions and rules of international law be accepted without reservation and urgently implemented.

Iran's comments on the resolution were contained in a 24 February statement by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs.⁽²²⁾ Although unbalanced and inadequate on the whole issue of the war, the resolution was a positive step towards condemning Iraq as the aggressor and towards a just conclusion to the war, Iran said. It was prepared to continue co-operating with the Secretary-General in matters relating to the rules of international law and to his 1985 eight-point plan,⁽²³⁾ as well as to prevent the expansion of the war and involvement of other countries in it. Iran observed that while the Council was under an obligation to condemn Iraq strongly by name for its repeated, large-scale use of chemical weapons (see p. 232), the Council had taken a milder position on that point than in the past. The Council should also condemn Iraq's 20 February attack on an Iranian passenger plane and its attacks against neutral ships (see p. 234) and its attacks on civilian centres.

Iraq commented on 5 March⁽²⁴⁾ that the resolution contained the basic principles in the Charter of the United Nations, international law and

^bRule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may be invited, as a result of a decision of the Security Council, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council when the Security Council considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected, or when a Member brings a matter to the attention of the Council in accordance with Article 35(1) of the Charter."

State practice for the peaceful settlement of armed conflicts. It expressed readiness to implement the resolution in good faith provided Iran was ready to do the same and once agreement had been reached on the following points: step-by-step implementation of all elements, guaranteed by an established time-table; a definite time-frame for the cease-fire and withdrawal of forces; the submission of all aspects of the conflict to mediation; and well-defined procedures for the exchange of prisoners of war. Failing these conditions, Iraq could not comply with the resolution. During the debate, Iraq emphasized that the Council's tendency to focus on secondary questions, rather than a comprehensive settlement, had prolonged the war and called on the Council to shift from selective solutions.

Numerous States expressed concern over the aggravation of the situation resulting from the latest Iranian offensive. They spoke of the possible expansion of the war, currently in its sixth year, into the rest of the region, with adverse consequences for world peace and security. As Kuwait pointed out, the conflict risked creating conditions in an important and sensitive region of the world that could justify intervention by the super-Powers.

The Secretary-General of the League of Arab States said that Iraq had responded positively to all mediating efforts and peace initiatives while Iran had constantly rejected all such efforts, putting forward a series of crippling conditions to peace efforts and adamantly pursuing the war. The League had from the outset stood for opposition to aggression against any Arab State and total solidarity with the aggrieved, and for a negotiated solution to the conflict based on international law and United Nations resolutions, guaranteeing the legitimate rights of both parties. He said that the recent Iranian aggression had created a new, infinitely more dangerous situation, and called on the big Powers to move from mere expressions of concern to a practical stand which would create the conditions necessary to end the conflict.

Tunisia stressed that the initiative of the Arab States in bringing the matter before the Council was in no way indicative of hostility towards Iran, nor was it a prejudgement of the situation, but was to bring about the immediate cessation of hostilities.

For Yemen, the matter was a straightforward one of blatant aggression, acknowledged by Iran itself; therefore no Council investigation or fact-finding was necessary. It asked the Council to call on the belligerents to declare an immediate cease-fire and withdraw their forces to their internationally delimited borders, and to send United Nations observers to monitor compliance.

Jordan felt it imperative for the Council not to allow its role to be thwarted or to become hostage to one party's position, especially to a position based on the use of force as a means to settle disputes. Saudi Arabia urged a firm stand with regard not

only to Iran's latest escalation of the war, but also to its continued disruption and thwarting of efforts to end it. Bahrain said there was a need for those States enjoying a certain ascendancy in the world to live up to their responsibilities for the consolidation of peace rather than merely mouthing pious hopes. Oman called for swift action by the international community and for new steps by the Secretary-General commensurate with the gravity of the situation. The Council could not at this stage merely put out the flames of war, Morocco said; it was duty-bound to use all its powers to provide lasting stability. China expressed the same view, as did the United Arab Emirates, which said that partial solutions were not a basis for a comprehensive peaceful settlement.

Egypt reaffirmed its support for past United Nations resolutions to end the conflict and asked the Council to adopt measures to implement them.

Thailand said that while Iran's absence deprived the Council of the opportunity to hear both sides, it still had to discharge certain duties and obligations under the Charter; the immediate concern should be to end the fratricidal blood-letting.

The United Kingdom believed that effective Council action must have as its clear objective the agreement of both sides to a series of related steps: an immediate cease-fire so as to end the slaughter; withdrawal of all forces to the borders recognized before the outbreak of hostilities; and the opening of negotiations, directly between the parties or under United Nations auspices. United Nations personnel, authorized by the Council and organized and controlled by the Secretary-General, would supervise and monitor the cease-fire and withdrawal. The Secretary-General would exercise mediatory efforts; the Council would stand ready to give support and exercise good offices as required. No issue, such as the bombardment of civilian centres, the use of chemical weapons, interference with freedom of navigation, safety of civil aircraft or the ill-treatment of prisoners of war, should be allowed to delay efforts to end the fighting.

The USSR, stressing its concern over dangerous pockets of tension and conflict in its immediate vicinity, repeated that the disputes between the parties should be resolved at the negotiating table, not on the battlefield. It continued to oppose attempts to use the conflict as a pretext for outside interference in the internal affairs of States of the region.

The United States said it continued to seek the earliest possible end to the conflict, with the sovereignty and territorial integrity of both sides intact. Expressing concern over the possible expansion of the conflict to neighbouring States, it again said that it would regard such an adverse development as a major threat to United States interests in the region.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya stated that its experience had confirmed that the Council had

become useless with respect to carrying out its role, owing to the irresponsible practices of the United States-its use of the veto and its insistence in paralysing the United Nations so that it might become the world's policeman. The Jamahiriya advised the Council that, before demanding anything from Iran, it must implement its resolutions on Palestine and impose sanctions against Israel; the same applied to South Africa. France, the United Kingdom and the United States said that the Jamahiriya's statement was unacceptable because it was intemperate, disrespectful to the Council and an abuse of the right to participate under rule 37 of the Council's rules of procedure. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, by a letter of 27 February,(25) reaffirmed its statement and characterized the language of the three permanent Council members as exceeding the bounds of propriety; their invoking the rules of procedure was an attempt to deprive non-members of the Council of the right to express their views.

Communications (19 February-6 October). On 19 February,(26) during the Council's deliberations, Iran transmitted a letter criticizing the Council for having taken no decisive action in the past against Iraqi aggression. It declared that countering aggression was an absolute necessity for the maintenance of international peace and security; hence, Iran's military measures against Iraq's aggression were not only necessary but also sanctioned by the Charter. Iran welcomed any proposal to prevent interference by other countries in the conflict. It believed that the Council's April 1985 declaration,(27) which it regarded as a step towards understanding, together with aspects of the Secretary-General's eight-point plan, (22) constituted a framework for a just conclusion of the conflict.

In letters of 20 February, Mongolia,(28) India(29) and Yugoslavia(30) expressed concern over the renewed escalation of the conflict and appealed to both Iran and Iraq to stop the fighting, India offering to assist in evolving a phased programme of de-escalation.

Iran, also on 20 February,(31) reported an Iraqi air raid the day before on the city of Rabat that left 24 civilians dead and 27 severely injured; Iran asked that the United Nations team at Teheran visit Rabat to document yet another Iraqi violation of humanitarian law.

The 12-member European Community (EC), by a statement of 25 February, transmitted the following day by the Netherlands,(32) called on Iran and Iraq to respect the sovereignty of neighbouring States and not to interfere with third-party commercial navigation in international waters or with civil aviation in the area. Affirming their support of the Secretary-General's renewed appeal for a cessation of hostilities, they

urged both parties to co-operate with him and the Council to achieve a settlement.

Iran, by one of two letters dated 28 February,(33) drew attention to repeated Iraqi violations of its airspace, especially over Bakhtaran and Marivan, and to Iraq's threats to bombard deep inside Iran using weapons acquired from the USSR, an apparent indication of its intention to renew its war of the cities. The second letter said Iraqi warplanes carried out its threats by bombing the city of Baneh that same day, killing 18 civilians and wounding 30; Iran warned of a decisive response if such inhumane acts continued.(34) Iran further reported on 2 March(35) that an aerial bombardment that day in the vicinity of Sardasht killed three civilians and wounded seven; meanwhile, the toll of wounded at Baneh had reached 52. On 3 March,(36) Iran reported that a similar attack near Baneh on 27 February had wounded three persons.

Iraq, on 3 March,(37) charged Iran with the continued use of border towns as bases from which to attack Iraq, thus making those towns targets of Iraqi bombing raids.

Iran, on 4 March,(38) alleged that Iraq bombarded the civilian quarters of the city of Shadegan that day, killing 12 civilians and wounding 72; it said the incident was another indication of Iraq's intention to escalate its war of the cities and warned of retaliation in kind. Iraq contended, also on 4 March,(39) that the Shadegan bombing target was a military camp housing Iranian troops, military supplies and fuel storage tanks; Iran's baseless accusations were intended to distract international attention from its invasion of Iraqi territory and its continual shelling of populated areas with long-range artillery.

Iraq, on 6 March,(40) reproduced excerpts of several military communiques broadcast over Radio Teheran between 25 February and 1 March, detailing the successes of Iran's Wa-al-Fajr IX operation on the northern front, indicating the capture of strategic heights in the mountainous region of Sulaymaniyah. Iran replied on 20 March(41) by quoting from 1980 Iraqi communiques, detailing the advance of Iraqi forces into western and south-western Iran shortly after the outbreak of hostilities that year.(42)

On 7 March,(43) Iraq warned of Iranian preparations to attack its cities, and said it was incumbent on the United Nations to be aware of the facts and to act with determination to curb Iran. On 11 March,(44) Iran referred to the bombardment of Shadegan(38) and requested that a United Nations team investigate the matter; it said that, as long as Iraq observed international humanitarian laws and refrained from attacking Iran's civilian population, it should not fear retaliation in kind.

Iran reported on 13 March(45) that Iraq had again bombarded Rabat the previous day, killing three civilians and wounding 15.

Iraq recalled on 17 March(46) its repeated warnings of the consequence of going along with Iran's exploitation of the step-by-step method of resolving the conflict to gain time to prepare for repeated large-scale invasions of Iraq. It called on the Security Council to place Iran decisively before its commitments under the Charter: either Iran accepted those commitments, or the Council, in the discharge of its responsibilities, should take appropriate measures.

The Council of the League of Arab States, by a resolution adopted at its eighty-fifth session (Tunis, Tunisia, 24-26 March), transmitted by Iraq on 27 March,(47) condemned the Iranian armed aggression against Iraq and the Iranian threat to the Arabian Gulf region, reaffirmed full solidarity with Iraq in the defence of its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and resolved to remain in session to monitor developments.

Iran reported on 7 April(48) that Iraq bombarded the city of Paveh with cluster bombs twice on 4 April, killing eight civilians, injuring 10, and causing extensive property damage; Iran requested a United Nations on-site inspection and report. In reply, Iraq on 9 April(49) asserted that its planes had hit the following targets: the Iman Hasan oil-pumping station and an oil tanker; a naval target off the Iranian coast; tents, caravans and several command posts in the Panjween sector; artillery deployed in the south of the country; eight vehicle stations and four large hangars in a sector opposite Panjween; and supply and communication lines.

On 16 April,(50) Iran reported that a mass grave, containing the bodies of more than 40 Iranian civilians, had been discovered on 10 April at Hovayzeh in Khuzestan province, which was undergoing reconstruction. The civilians were reportedly captured, beaten and then executed when Iraq destroyed the city. Iran asked the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to take measures to prevent the recurrence of such crimes. Iraq denied the allegation on 30 April,(51) saying no evidence existed to support it.

Iraq, on 28 April,(52) cited an Agency France Presse report of a Radio Teheran broadcast on 17 April stating that the President of the so-called Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq set up headquarters in the Iraqi port of Fao the previous day and that a number of Iraqi military and other volunteers had registered with various Supreme Council offices for service in the Iranian-occupied territories of Iraq; the report, also broadcast in Farsi, provided irrefutable proof of Iran's expansionist aims, the reason for its obstinate continuation of the war.

Iran, on 30 April,(53) reported rocket bombardments of the city of Bakhtaran and the nearby village of Rahimabad, killing 34 people; it requested the Secretary-General to investigate those bombardments of civilian centres.

Iraq, on 6 May,(54) transmitted an article published in the 4 May issue of *The Observer* (London), according to which Israeli and European arms dealers were rushing war supplies to Iran, whose armies had been left dangerously ill-equipped by the collapse of a \$2.5 billion arms deal. Iran had criticized the United States the previous week for sabotaging the deal. However, 2,500 United States-manufactured heavy anti-tank guided missiles, of 10,000 purchased from European stocks, had already reached Teheran, and deliveries of 20 long-range armed military transport planes, purchased from a major European aircraft manufacturing group, were scheduled to begin in June.

On 7 May,(55) Iraq claimed that it had successfully bombed Teheran's main oil refinery that day; it added that Iran, in keeping with its diversionary practices, initially claimed that Iraq had bombed the centre of Teheran, but later acknowledged that the refinery had also been bombed and then claimed that Iraq had simultaneously bombed civilian population centres at Marivan. Iran, on 9 May,(56) confirmed the bombing of Marivan, as well as of Bakhtaran, describing the bombings as indiscriminate; it said that the United Nations team stationed in Teheran had inspected the cities and would report on its findings.

Iran, on 14 May,(57) transmitted a report by the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) from Bakhtaran on the expulsion from Iraq on 12 May of some 200 Muslim Iraqis who were abandoned in the mountainous areas of Iraq's Sulaymaniyah province and had to trek 12 kilometres to the Iranian border.

In another 14 May letter,(58) Iran claimed that four Iraqi jet fighters attacked a railway station in the town of Haft Tappeh that day, hitting a civilian passenger train; 72 persons were reported killed and 285 wounded. Iraq, on 20 May,(59) labelled the claim false, asserting that its target was not a train full of civilians but the Haft Tappeh station where troops and war materiel were being transported to the Dahlaran area to supply six Iranian divisions being concentrated for an attack on Iraqi Forces.

Iraq, by a communique of 17 May,(60) announced that in view of Iran's occupation of the Al Faw triangle, it had occupied the Iranian town of Mehran, from which it would withdraw on either of two conditions: Iran's acceptance of the unconditional withdrawal of both parties to internationally recognized frontiers, or its withdrawal

from the triangle; otherwise, Iraq would hold Mehran until a comprehensive peace was achieved. Iran, responding on 7 July,(61) announced that it had retaken Mehran.

Iran, by letters of 22(62) and 30 May,(63) transmitted a 20 May IRNA report from Orumiyeh, West Azarbayjan, and another of 27 May from Sanandaj, telling of the arrival in Iran of seven Muslim Iraqis and four other Iraqi citizens seeking asylum.

Iraq, on 27 May,(64) alleged that an Iranian aircraft raided residential areas in Sulaymaniyah on 25 March, killing 12 civilians; in addition, Iranian forces, using long-range artillery, shelled the suburbs of Khanaqin and around Khormal and Biara.

Iran on 16(65) and 24 June,(66) said Iraq's allegations that it had subjected the Abu al-Khasib region to continual shelling on 6 June and had attacked civilian areas in Basrah on 21 June were baseless. Given that falsity, Iran doubted that Iraq could request United Nations teams for an evaluation.

Iran, on 25 June,(67) said that Iraq's Air Force Commander, in a 23 June interview by the daily Al-Qadessia, had warned not only of impending attacks on Iranian military targets and economic and technical installations but also of indiscriminate Iraqi attacks on sea and air targets; he had therefore advised foreign firms and international airlines operating there to halt services. Iran asked the United Nations and the International Civil Aviation Organization to prevent those threats from becoming a reality.

Iraq's Foreign Minister, by a letter of 29 June,(68) reported that, on the morning of 27 June, Iran, on the pretext of targeting economic installations, fired ground-to-ground missiles at the residential areas of Kirkuk, resulting in heavy loss of life and property damage. Iran, on 8 July,(69) denied the attack as alleged, but acknowledged a missile attack on Kirkuk's oil installations; at the same time, it accused Iraq of attacking the village of Seydiyeh near Ahwaz and the city of Rabat on 29 June, killing five civilians, wounding 28, and levelling eight residential units.

Iran thanked the Secretary-General on 8 July for the positive and humanitarian attitude shown by a statement he had issued on 3 July and declared its readiness to honour the moratorium of 12 June 1984.(71) (Iran was referring to a press conference given by the Secretary-General on 30 June at Geneva, the transcript of which was published on 3 July, in which he touched on Iran's approach to his eight-point proposal as one of his priorities, starting with non-use of chemical weapons, non-attacks on civilian targets, and so forth.)

Iran stated on 14(72) and 23 July that six Iraqi Muslims had crossed into Iran seeking

asylum-two from the Orumiyeh border region, on 5 and 6 July, and four from the Sanandaj border, on 16 July-as reported by IRNA.

On 15 July, Iran alleged an Iraqi air raid on the village of Nassiran in the area of Housian on 9 July and on other villages in Ilam province on 10 July; and on 25 July,(75) it requested the Secretary-General's immediate intervention to prevent further Iraqi attacks on Iranian cities, underscoring that, since 10 July, Piranshahr, Bostan, Abadan and Marivan had been raided and that an attack on the village of Sharifabad south-east of Teheran, on the morning of 25 July, alone had left more than 60 civilians dead or injured.

Iraq claimed, by a letter of 28 July,(76) that Iran had just bombarded the city of Basrah with 10 long-range artillery shells and had also bombed the town of Amarah; one civilian was killed and 34 were injured. The letter enclosed a list of 21 artillery attacks on Iraqi civilian centres during July. In addition, Iraq alleged on 31 July that on the two preceding days Iran shelled Basrah and bombed Sulaymaniyah while bombing caravans in Arbil governorate and the Ramqi housing complex at Halabjah. The casualties included three civilians killed and 23 injured.

Iraq reported on 2 August(78) that Iran's so-called War Information Committee, in a 1 August statement broadcast over Radio Teheran, urged Iraqis to evacuate residential areas to avoid impending air raids and rocket and artillery attacks; the Speaker of the Iranian Parliament issued the warning a day earlier to the inhabitants of Amarah, Baghdad, Basrah, Kirkuk and Nasiriyah-the cities to be attacked-and the President confirmed the planned strike on Baghdad in a sermon on 1 August.

Also on 2 August,(79) Iraq transmitted an open letter from its President to the rulers of Iran, emphasizing Iraq's logistical superiority that would ultimately tilt the war in its favour, and its determination to defend its territory. There was no other path, the letter stressed, than the path to peace, which could be achieved only by withdrawal to internationally recognized frontiers, a complete exchange of prisoners and an agreement of non-aggression and non-intervention.

During August, Iraq gave accounts of a series of bombardments of its populated areas by Iran, some based on communiques from the General Command of its Armed Forces. It reported on 4 August(80) the shelling of Basrah on the two preceding days and on 7 August(81) the shelling of the town of Sirwan the previous day; 77 civilians were killed and 171 wounded.

Iraq further reported on 8,(82) 9,(83) 12,(84) 13(85) and 14 August (86) the artillery bombardment of Basrah on each of those dates, as well as of the

residential areas of Diyala and Maysan on 8 August, a missile attack on Baghdad on 12 August, violations of Iraqi airspace by enemy aircraft attempting to attack the residential areas of Aqrah, the Bahlakah housing complex in Ain Kawah and Sulaymaniyah on 9, 11 and 13 August, respectively; the attacks killed 31 civilians and wounded 134. Iraq, by a letter of 14 August,⁽⁸⁷⁾ said the 12 August missile attack on Baghdad had been aimed at the city's residential area on the pretext of attacking its Doura oil refinery. Also on 14 August,⁽⁸⁸⁾ Iraq claimed that it shot down two Iranian F-5 aircraft which were attempting to attack residential areas in Sulaymaniyah.

In the mean time, the 12 EC members, by a joint statement of 6 August, transmitted by the United Kingdom,⁽⁸⁹⁾ voiced concern over the increases in attacks by both parties and over threats to escalate them further; urged both to honour the undertakings given to the Secretary-General in June 1984⁽⁷¹⁾ to cease deliberate attacks on civilian targets; appealed anew for respect of Council resolution 582(1986); and urged them to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the search for a settlement.

Iran, on 12 August,⁽⁹⁰⁾ called the Iraqi allegations of the shelling of Sirwan⁽⁸¹⁾ totally groundless, pointing out that Sirwan, a Kurdish-speaking district, constituted the strongest opposition to Saddam Hussein's regime; Iraq itself had in all likelihood bombed the area to silence that opposition and then accused Iran of it.

Iraq, on 15 August,⁽⁹¹⁾ said it welcomed, as it had always done, the Secretary-General's efforts aimed at ending the war; however, since Iran bore full responsibility for the strikes against residential areas, United Nations efforts should be aimed at compelling it to embark on a course of peace; Iraq was obliged to strike back at Iran as long as it occupied parts of Iraqi territory.

On 18 August,⁽⁹²⁾ Iran welcomed an appeal by the Secretary-General on 14 August (made through a spokesman, in New York) to refrain from attacks on civilian areas; it had accordingly refrained from retaliatory attacks against economic and industrial targets in Iraq since the Muslim celebration of Eid-al-Adha (one of two main Muslim religious festivals of the year). Iran would entirely halt its attacks in return for a halt of Iraq's attacks on Iranian civilians.

Iraq declared on 19 August⁽⁹³⁾ that, contrary to those claims of restraint, Iran had continued to subject Basrah to long-range shelling every day, from 15 to 18 August, as well as the residential areas of Abu al-Khasib and Aziz, the township of Shib, and Qal'at Salih-all coinciding with the Eid-al-Adha celebrations. The shellings reportedly killed two civilians and injured 24 others. Iraq reported further incidents of long-range shelling of

civilian targets on 19, 20 and 21,⁽⁹⁴⁾ 26,⁽⁹⁵⁾ 28 and 29 August⁽⁶⁾, in the following areas: Basrah, Abu al-Khasib, and the villages of Tawilah and Khurmal; six people were reported killed and 46 wounded.

The President of the Security Council, by a letter of 29 August to the Secretary-General,⁽⁹⁷⁾ voiced the Council's concern at the dangerous situation that would be created by a further escalation and expansion of the conflict, especially the threat to neighbouring States and widening attacks on merchant shipping and on civilian targets in Iran and Iraq; the Council's members reiterated their view that resolution 582(1986) remained the most relevant basis for a settlement, as well as their endorsement of the Secretary-General's continuing efforts to end the conflict.

Iraq, by a letter of 31 August,⁽⁹⁸⁾ transmitted a number of statements on war operations by Iran's high-level officials, among them a 29 August sermon by the Speaker of Parliament, declaring that Iran was mobilizing its forces and resources in preparation for a new and decisive offensive against Iraq.

Iraq replied to the Iranian speaker's statement by a letter of 1 September,⁽⁸⁸⁾ advancing several proposals to end the conflict: (1) an agreement of non-aggression, to be concluded under United Nations auspices and to be guaranteed by the permanent Council members, or by 30 States to be chosen by Iran and by another 30 to be chosen by Iraq, or by the Organization of the Islamic Conference; or, (2) an agreement of good-neighbourliness and non-aggression among the Persian Gulf States, including Iran and Iraq, with a provision that, in the event of an attack by one State against another, the rest of the parties to the agreement would commit themselves to use all means available, including armed force, to stop the aggression.

Iraq, on 1 September,⁽¹⁰⁰⁾ reported that Iran had resumed bombarding civilian targets, shelling Basrah with heavy long-range artillery from 29 to 31 August, injuring six civilians. Iran, on 4 September,⁽¹⁰¹⁾ denied the allegation and that of 29 August,⁽⁹⁶⁾ saying they were to justify Iraq's resumption of indiscriminate bombardment of Iran's civilian areas.

Iraq wrote on 2 September⁽¹⁰²⁾ that Iran had carried out its threats⁽⁹⁸⁾ on 1 September, launching a major offensive on Iraq's Fifth Army Corps at Haj Umran in northern Iraq and engaging the Sixth Army Corps at ports in southern Iraq. Three Iraqi military communiques described the offensive and Iraq's counter-attacks to repulse it, estimating enemy losses at 3,000 dead and 6,000 injured.

Excerpts of a 2 September speech by Iran's Speaker of Parliament, transmitted by Iraq on 4

September(103) described the new Iranian offensive as a prelude to absolute victory and accused the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, Zimbabwe, 1-6 September 1986) of creating a political climate favourable to Iraq. In its political declaration, the Conference again appealed to both States to cease hostilities forthwith.(104)

Iraq reported on 5(105) and 8 September(106) that Basrah sustained intense shelling, from 3 to 8 September, as did the residential areas of Qasbat Sayed on 3 September and the Zemqui housing complex in Halbaja district on 3 and 4 September. The shellings killed 19 civilians and wounded 54. Iraq warned of a strong response in due time.

Iraq, by a 5 September letter,(107) stated that Iraq's armed forces had repulsed the 1 September Iranian offensive; it asked the Security Council to settle the conflict through peaceful negotiations. By another letter, dated 9 September,(108) Iraq drew attention to the heavy loss of life and material damage caused by the artillery bombardment of Basrah on 8 September, adding that the next day ICRC, during its tour of the affected areas, witnessed a further bombardment of the residential districts; Iraq said it could not conceal the feeling that the United Nations had ceased to play its proper role with the adoption by certain circles of a policy of appeasement in respect to Iran.

On 10 September,(109) Iraq summarized the destruction resulting from Iran's repeated shelling and aerial bombardment of residential areas during the period 7 August to 9 September. The following cities or villages were bombarded: Baghdad, Basrah, Diyala, Halbaya, Abu al-Khasib, Al-Izhar, Al-Shahabi, Al-Bayara, Al-Atwila, Khormal and Sayyid Sadiq; the casualties included 143 civilians killed and 437 wounded, while 220 dwellings were destroyed, and 13 schools, 19 commercial premises, a mosque, four hospitals and 107 private cars were damaged.

Iran, on 10 September,(110) reported that, on the preceding day, the civilian quarters of Rabat and the village of Kahriz were raided by Iraqi warplanes, causing death to 17 civilians and injury to 18. Iran said it had invited United Nations experts in Teheran to visit the area, adding that a strong condemnation by the international community of Iraq's recent attacks against civilian areas and its use of chemical weapons was long overdue. On 15 September,(111) Iran said it was still awaiting a reply to its request for an investigation of the attack on Rabat.

A ground-to-ground missile attack on one of the most densely populated areas of Baghdad on the early morning of 12 September was the subject of two letters of the same date from Iraq. The first letter(112) reported the incident and casualties: 21

civilians killed and 81 others wounded. The second letter(113) quoted a spokesman for the General Command of the Armed Forces of Iraq as declaring that, while Iraq's forces had undertaken not to bombard residential areas in Iran, a plan of retaliation had been drawn up and a date for its implementation had been set.

Iraq, on 16 September,(114) reported Iran's bombardment of Basrah for three days, from 13 September, and of the environs of Khanaqin and Sayyid Sadiq; three persons were wounded.

Iran, on 18 September,(115) listed 15 incidents of the bombardment of its civilian areas by Iraq, between 1 and 11 September, indicating the date, time, place and number of casualties of each for a total of 41 killed and more than 323 wounded.

Reviewing the public statements made daily by the highest officials of Iran threatening fresh military aggression against Iraq, the monitoring Committee of the Council of the League of Arab States, on 30 September,(116) requested the Security Council to convene an urgent meeting to consider the situation and to ensure implementation of resolution 582(1986).

Iran, by a letter of 2 October,(117) criticized certain Governments for attempting to manipulate the Council by claiming new developments in the war which it said had been imposed on Iran; it reiterated that it was prepared to co-operate with the Secretary-General to explore means to prevent a widening of the conflict and to guarantee regional security.

On 6 October,(118) Iran transmitted a 29 May confidential letter to the Secretary-General stating that the Iraqi war against Iran had reached a complex stage due to outside interference, which international forums were not prepared to confront. As it feared that a solution to the war was not soon to be attained, the immediate goal was to prevent it from widening. Accordingly, Iran was committed to developing relations with countries of the region despite the aid given by some to Iraq. Iraq, however, by its provocations and manoeuvrings, had reinforced the anxiety that confining the war might prove difficult. Iran said that an impartial representative on the scene would be useful in adjusting the situation.

By a 2 October communique, transmitted by Morocco on 21 October,(119) the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference called for continued efforts to bring about an honourable and just peace to the Iran-Iraq conflict, based on Islamic principles and international law.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (October)

Responding to the 30 September request of the Committee of the Council of the League of Arab States,(116) the Security Council held five meetings

between 3 and 8 October to consider the Iran-Iraq situation.

The Council invited the following, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Chad, Cuba, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Peru, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Tunisia, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia. At Oman's request, as Chairman of the Arab Group at the United Nations,(120) the Council also invited the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to participate, under rule 39^c of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

Also at Oman's request,(121) the Council decided on 3 October, by 10 votes to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (Australia, Denmark, France, United Kingdom), to invite a PLO representative to participate. The invitation, though not made pursuant to rule 37^d or rule 39 of the rules of procedure, conferred on that representative the same rights as those conferred on Member States when invited to participate pursuant to rule 37.

The United States, which had requested the vote, restated its opposition to the granting of hearings to persons speaking on behalf of non-governmental entities, except on the basis of rule 39 (see p. 219).

On 8 October, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 588(1986).

The Security Council,

Having considered the question entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq",

Noting that the Council has been seized with this question for over six years and that decisions have been taken thereon,

Deeply alarmed about the prolongation and intensification of the conflict resulting in heavy losses of human lives and considerable material damage and endangering international peace and security,

Noting the obligation of Member States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or from acting in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

Recalling the provision's of the Charter of the United Nations and in particular the obligation of all Member States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered,

Recalling further that, under the Charter, Member States have conferred on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and to this end have agreed to accept the role of the Security Council in the settlement of disputes,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General in the search for a peaceful settlement of the conflict,

1. Calls upon the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq to implement fully and without delay resolution 582(1986) adopted unanimously on 24 February 1986;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts with the parties to give effect to the above-mentioned resolution and to report to the Council no later than 30 November 1986;

3. Decides to meet again to consider the report of the Secretary-General and the conditions for the establishment of a durable peace between the two countries in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of justice and international law.

Security Council resolution 588(1986)

8 October 1986 Meeting 2713 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/18383).
Meeting numbers. SC 2709-2713.

The States participating in the debate viewed with increasing concern the widening of the Iran-Iraq armed conflict and its implications for the Persian Gulf region and the world at large. They voiced frustration that all efforts and initiatives to settle the conflict, already in its seventh year, had met with an impasse. They deplored the losses in lives and resources, and stressed that the only way to a solution was through negotiations. They once again appealed to the two parties, in particular to Iran, to stop the fighting and pressed the Council to exert new efforts to bring about a positive response or urgently to explore other avenues for constructive action.

The United Nations Secretary-General said that the current Council meetings took on a special significance because of the sharp escalation in attacks on commercial vessels from third countries and the widening area in which they occurred (see p. 234), with potential repercussions that could draw in Powers from beyond the region. The vital question was what new efforts could be deployed to secure a negotiated settlement. Six Council resolutions remained without satisfactory implementation, for while Iraq had been willing to comply with them, Iran had not, on the grounds that the Council had not dealt with its fundamental grievances. The Secretary-General said he had repeatedly urged Iran to present its case before the Council. His own efforts, including his 1985 eight-point plan,(23) had failed to achieve substantive progress towards ending the war. None the less, repeated requests from many quarters that he take new initiatives made it necessary for the Council to establish a basis on which both sides would find it possible to co-operate with the United Nations and promote the prospects for a settlement.

Iraq called attention to what it called Iran's fierce campaign for continuing the war and to its publicly announced preparations for yet another invasion. Iraq had accepted the Council's mandate under the Charter to solve the dispute by peaceful means; but Iran had rejected it and used the United Nations rostrum for prevarication and

^cSee footnote a on p. 219.

^dSee footnote b on p. 220.

deceit to enable it to continue the war in pursuance of its expansionist aims. Iraq urged the Council to assume the responsibility of implementing the resolutions it had adopted for peace.

The Secretary-General of the League of Arab States declared that Iran's determination to pursue the war posed a serious challenge to the international community and the United Nations. It was time for the Council to go beyond the stage of speeches and implement the provisions of Chapter VI of the Charter on the peaceful settlement of disputes, and to examine the conflict and its impact on international peace as a whole.

A similar call was made by Kuwait, which said that more than any other State it felt an overwhelming sense of the menace of the war's exacerbation and the consequences for security in the region; the Committee of Seven had again brought the conflict before the Council because they were anxious for peace and good-neighbourliness with Iran.

A number of States-among them, China, Egypt, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Zambia-along with the League's Secretary-General, appealed to Iran to reconsider its position and respond favourably to the international community's appeals. Oman added that continuing the war served only the interests of the enemies of Iran and of the peoples who cherished peace, security and justice. Tunisia said Iran's positive response would finally spare its own people and Iraq's, as well as the Persian Gulf region, the horrors of war and the unpredictable consequences of escalation. Thailand enjoyed diplomatic relations with both parties and wished to see them take a negotiated route towards resolving their differences.

Egypt said it had also warned against the spreading of the military confrontation to the entire region and warned that it would not tolerate such a situation; it asked for prudence and moderation to bring about a climate conducive to a peaceful solution.

Senegal, as a member of the Non-Aligned Movement and of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its peace committee, said that it could not remain indifferent to the dangerous conflict and that it intended to continue its efforts to restore harmony between the two fraternal countries.

Peru pledged its support to any initiative that might bring peace closer. Bangladesh, which said it would have sinned by silence if it did not add its voice to those urging peace, pointed to the world's many poor and hungry and appealed to Iran and Iraq to use their resources to wage, not war, but peace and development.

Speaking for the Arab Group, Oman emphasized that although there had been no noteworthy progress towards bringing the parties to the

negotiating table, the United Nations remained the best hope for finding a solution.

Yugoslavia commented that to be discouraged because all attempts at mediation had brought no result would be perilous; it was incumbent on the Council to spare no effort to end the war. Mauritania, Senegal and Zambia were among those which shared that view, as did Argentina, which stressed that the parties' arguments, including those related to the conflict's origins and to respecting the rules of war, were not to be underestimated but that they could not justify a continuation of the war. Saudi Arabia expressed similar views, observing that destruction and ruin did not redress wrongs. Chad, noting that Iraq's readiness to comply with resolution 582(1986) had been met with Iran's response that it would not extend its hand again to the people of Iraq until they were freed from Saddam Hussein's grip, said such disregard of the international community's decisions had the potential for an escalation with unforeseeable consequences.

Jordan, which could not understand Iran's persistence in continuing the war, felt that the international community should not continue to be held hostage to such intransigence, adding that, should it continue to defy calls for a settlement, the community would have no choice but to act collectively through the Council and individually as States to compel Iran to respond positively. Yemen said Iran's rejection of a cease-fire posed a challenge to the Council and that efforts to end the war should be redoubled. Morocco called military escalation by a Member State inadmissible and intolerable; it was time to define responsibility for the war's prolongation and to use every measure towards a peaceful solution.

Rwanda recognized that the Charter had conferred a difficult duty on the Council: to maintain peace where it was enjoyed, consolidate it where it was fragile and restore it where it was breached. Despite its powers under the Charter, the Council's task was made difficult without the collaboration of the States involved and further complicated by the introduction of considerations other than peace and security.

Cuba said it would never falter as long as there was a chance to restore peace between Iran and Iraq; the interests of their peoples and those of the region should take precedence over any consideration. Similarly, Mexico asserted that the geographical and cultural affinities linking the two countries and their peoples' desire to live in peace and achieve prosperous development should override any peripheral considerations, including the origins and causes of the conflict.

Bulgaria appealed for an immediate end to what it called a senseless conflict, with full respect for the independence, sovereignty and legitimate in-

terests of the States involved. The German Democratic Republic viewed the war as not only doing great harm to Iran and Iraq but also greatly endangering stability in the Gulf region because reactionary imperialist forces were using the conflict as a pretext for increasing their interference and military presence there.

Guyana and Denmark said that Iran and Iraq had before them the Secretary-General's constructive eight-point plan, which provided a promising beginning, and both must now realize their interest in co-operating towards a settlement. Denmark pointed out that it and its EC partners, in view of the importance of oil supplies from the region, had called on both parties to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring States and not to interfere with third countries' commercial navigation in international waters.

The USSR restated its belief that the conflict should be resolved at the negotiating table, not on the battlefield. It had supported all of the Council's decisions on the matter, and most recently resolution 582(1986), which created a positive basis for a political solution, and to that end it had used and would continue to use its influence and authority.

Australia also regarded that resolution as the best available basis for a settlement: it was objective and impartial, offering both parties a fair and honourable starting-point for negotiating a settlement. Sharing that view were Denmark, Madagascar and Venezuela. Uruguay asked both parties to exert every effort to implement that resolution.

Nicaragua said non-alignment was a reality that required the Non-Aligned Movement not to tolerate bloodshed among fraternal peoples, such as Iran and Iraq; it exhorted the entire international community to persevere in its efforts to find the appropriate mechanisms for a settlement.

The United Arab Emirates, noting that the Council had convened in a fresh attempt to resolve the dilemma facing the international community, said it would continue its efforts towards that goal until peace was restored.

France expressed alarm over the tragic chain of violence and said that it had constantly invited the two belligerents to make peace and had supported all related efforts, including those of the Secretary-General.

The United Kingdom, describing the conflict as a great human tragedy, stressed its opposition to chemical-weapons use, the growing number of attacks by both sides on civilian targets, and recurrent attacks on third-country vessels. It urged Iran to reflect urgently on the opportunity resolution 582(1986) offered for peace; although it was right to be concerned about how the conflict was begun, it was even more important to be concerned about ending it.

The United States repeated that it would view an expansion of the war to neutral third parties as a major threat to its interests. It hoped that the moderate and balanced language of resolution 588(1986), would be respected by Iran and Iraq and that even though Iran was not present in the Council it would seriously consider the resolution, not as an arbitrary criticism, but as an appeal for a renewed effort to end the war.

Communications (6 October-22 December). Iraq, on 6,(122) 7(123) and 8 October,(124) reported the long-range shelling of Basrah from 5 to 8 October, the aerial bombardment of the town of Kut, in Wasit, and the shelling of Qasbat-Khawrmal, on 5 and 6 October, respectively. Iraq further reported that, on 13 October,(125) Iran had threatened a 48-hour bombardment of Basrah, starting that day, with a warning that civilians immediately evacuate the city; on 14 October,(126) Basrah was bombarded as threatened; and, on 16 October,(127) Basrah, as well as the outskirts of Khurm, had been bombarded the day before. In all, 29 civilians were killed and 84 wounded.

Iran wrote on 15(128) and 16 October(129) that Iraq bombarded the civilian centres of Haft Tappeh and an inhabited area of northern Dezful in Khuzestan on 14 and 15 October, respectively; the bombings killed 15 civilians and wounded more than 60.

Iraq, on 16 October,(130) claimed that on 15 October a squadron of its planes attacked the Iranian military airbase of Shiraz and destroyed 23 C-130 military aircraft; it also called attention to a Radio Teheran broadcast, as reported by Reuters, that Iran was preparing an assault on economic and military areas in Baghdad and elsewhere in Iraq in retaliation for the Iraqi attack on an Iranian passenger plane (see p. 235). Iraq warned of dire consequences should Iran carry out its threat.

Iraq, on 17 October,(131) reported that a ground-to-ground missile had struck a residential district of Baghdad on the previous night, killing six civilians and wounding 64; Iraq called blatantly false Teheran Radio's claim that the missile had destroyed a cable-and-wireless communications building. On 20 October(132) Iraq stated that, two days earlier, Iran shelled the towns of Halabjah and Bayarah, and the residential community of Kanaro in Khurm, in northern Iraq, killing two civilians and wounding 16 others.

On 21 October,(133) Iran reported that, on the previous day, Iraq bombarded an empty cargo train near Andimeshk, north of Ahwaz, killing five civilians and critically wounding 15. Iran warned that in view of the continuous Iraqi attacks on its civilian centres and in the absence of a mechanism to uphold international law, it might be forced to revise its humanitarian policy-of targeting only

strategic economic and industrial centres-and retaliate in kind.

Iraq reported on 30 October⁽¹³⁴⁾ that Basrah and the towns of Halabjah and Badrah were heavily shelled that day, killing 14 civilians and wounding 66. It further wrote on 31 October⁽¹³⁵⁾ that Iranian aircraft that morning had bombed the residential quarters of Wasit and that long-range artillery had shelled Basrah and Halabjah. One civilian had been killed and 52 wounded.

Iran stated in a 30 October letter that, on 26 and 27 October, 66 Iraqis-mainly from the Kurdish area of Sulaymaniyah and including several Iraqi army deserters-crossed the Orumiyeh border in West Azarbayjan into Iran, seeking asylum.⁽¹³⁶⁾ In another letter of the same date, Iran said that, on 29 and 30 October, Iraq raided the city of Bakhtaran, strafing civilians, as well as a township north of Shooshtar in Khuzestan on 30 October; 36 civilians were killed and more than 68 wounded.⁽¹³⁷⁾

Iraq wrote on 3 November⁽¹³⁸⁾ that Basrah and Sayyid Sadiq were subjected to artillery shelling on 1 November, as was Halabjah that day and the next. Three civilians were killed and 33 wounded.

Also on 3 November,⁽¹³⁹⁾ Iran claimed that a recent television interview with several captured Iraqi pilots had revealed that four Iraqi Mirages which had raided Iran's Sirri Island in August had refuelled at the Kuwait international airport on their return flight; that Iraqi helicopters routinely used Kuwaiti airspace to ferry supplies to Iraqi troops; that military hardware was unloaded at Kuwaiti ports and trucked to Iraq; that Iraqi planes refuelled in Kuwait's Bubiyan Islands; and that, under an Iraq-Kuwait agreement, Iraqi planes flew over Kuwait's airspace on bombing missions. Kuwait replied on 5 November⁽¹⁴⁰⁾ that to use the statements of prisoners of war to support allegations was preposterous and could not be regarded as evidence.

Iraq reported further strikes on purely civilian centres in two letters-one, of 15 November,⁽¹⁴¹⁾ which spoke of an air raid on the hospital of Maysan governorate, the shelling of Basrah and the districts of Qurna and Mandali that day, and a missile attack on Baghdad the previous day, and another letter, of 17 November,⁽¹⁴²⁾ which gave accounts of air raids that day on Arbil and Sirr Qal'ah district in Diyala, and also of the shelling of Basrah and the townships of Halabjah, Badrah and Mandali. The raids were said to have killed 25 civilians and wounded 176.

Iran wrote on 17 November⁽¹⁴³⁾ that Iraqi war-planes bombed a township in Bakhtaran, killing 26 persons and severely injuring 100; the bomb site of the attack was visited by foreign reporters and was filmed and photographed, refuting Iraq's claim that it only attacked industrial and economic centres.

Iran reported on 19⁽¹⁴⁴⁾ and 20 November⁽¹⁴⁵⁾ that more Iraqi Muslims had fled to Iran: a group of 20, from Baghdad and Kirkuk, crossed over at Orumiyeh in West Azarbayjan on 15 November, and a group of seven soldiers as well as a family of four who entered through the western and north-western borders on 17 November.

Iraq alleged more strikes on its residential and civilian centres by five letters, dated and occurring as follows: 21 November,⁽¹⁴⁶⁾ the shelling of Basrah and Qurna on that day; 24 November, a missile strike on Baghdad two days before;⁽¹⁴⁷⁾ 24 November,⁽¹⁴⁸⁾ the shelling of the suburbs of Khanaqin (23 November), the bombing of residential areas in Nineveh and the shelling of Basrah, Qurna, Mandali, Halabjah, Shirwan and Khurmal (24 November); 25 November,⁽¹⁴⁹⁾ the shelling on the previous evening and that day of Basrah, Qurna, Mandali and Khanaqin and Bayarah; and 26 November,⁽¹⁵⁰⁾ another missile strike on Baghdad the night before. The attacks reportedly killed 72 civilians and wounded 177.

Iran wrote on 25 November⁽¹⁵¹⁾ of Iraqi aerial attacks on the preceding two days of civilian targets in Bakhtaran and Islamabad, and of Bandar-e-Imam and Sarbandar in Khuzestan, killing 157 civilians and wounding more than 80.

On 26 November⁽¹⁵²⁾ Iran wrote of the bombing of Dezful and Andimeshk on the previous day. The civilian toll in that attack, reported by Iran on 4 December,⁽¹⁵³⁾ was 249 killed and 510 wounded. In condemning the attack on 28 November,⁽¹⁵⁴⁾ Iran expressed regret that its retaliatory action against Iraq's strategic and industrial installations had resulted in civilian casualties; because it wished meticulously to observe international law, it declared its readiness to avoid such token retaliatory measures which were aimed only at dissuading Iraq from attacking civilian populations.

The flight of several groups of Iraqis across the border into Iran to seek asylum-74 Muslims on 30 November, 15 families of the Assyrian Christian sect on 2 December, and another 15 Muslims in the previous few days-were reported by Iran on 1⁽¹⁵⁵⁾, 4⁽¹⁵⁶⁾ and 10 December.⁽¹⁵⁷⁾

Meanwhile, on 3 December,⁽¹⁵⁸⁾ Iraq claimed that Iran, persisting in its strikes at residential areas, had shelled Sayyid Sacliq that day, killing seven civilians and wounding 21.

Iran, on 6 December,⁽¹⁵⁹⁾ stated that Iraq launched a heavy aerial attack on Ahwaz earlier that day, killing and wounding hundreds of civilians, destroying more than 50 residential areas, and turning vast sections into rubble; Iran expected the Secretary-General to send a special representative to the site to report on the consequences of the Organization's failure to uphold the authority of international humanitarian law.

On 8 December⁽¹⁶⁰⁾, Iran charged that further attacks had occurred on 5 December—on Haft-Tappeh in Khuzestan, Rabat in West Azarbayjan and Marivan—killing 35 civilians and injuring 31.

Iraq enumerated, also on 8 December,⁽¹⁶¹⁾ attacks on its civilian population between 6 and 8 December: aerial bombardment of the city of Zakho, shelling of Basrah (twice) and of Khormal and Sayyid Sadiq; civilian casualties numbered 26 dead and 77 injured. On 9 December,⁽¹⁶²⁾ Iraq enumerated the Iranian shells that had hit Basrah, the dead and wounded, and property damaged between 18 October and 22 November.

Iran, on 16 December,⁽¹⁶³⁾ charged Iraq with escalating its strikes against civilian populations as it reported the bombing of four residential areas in Dorood, Lorestan province, on the previous day, leaving 22 civilians dead and 48 injured. It reported on 21 December⁽¹⁶⁴⁾ an attack that day on Bakhtaran, carried out during the hours when the streets were most populated. On 22 December,⁽¹⁶⁵⁾ Iran said that attack had killed 103 civilians and injured 800; it asked the Secretary-General to act quickly to halt such attacks.

Report of the Secretary-General. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 588(1986), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a 26 November report⁽¹⁶⁶⁾ on his efforts to give effect to the resolution. He stated that, on its adoption on 8 October, he sent identical cables to Iran and Iraq requesting the position of their Governments, and suggesting, as a possible option, the reactivation of his 1985 eight-point plan. The text of his cables and the responses to it were annexed to the report.

Replying on 13 October, Iraq reaffirmed its position as contained in its letter of 5 March⁽²⁴⁾ (see p. 220): there should be an immediate cease-fire, a cessation of all hostilities, withdrawal of troops to the internationally recognized boundaries and exchange of prisoners of war within a short period. Subsequently, all aspects of the conflict should be submitted to mediation or other means of settlement. Iraq also stated that it did not consider the eight-point plan a balanced and practicable means for achieving a settlement and referred to its position, as explained in the Secretary-General's 1985 report.⁽²³⁾

Iran's position, conveyed on 25 November, was that paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 582(1986) fell short of explicitly identifying Iraq as the aggressor, or of measures to prevent Iraq from further using chemical weapons, attacking civilians and third-party vessels, threatening civil aviation and otherwise violating international law. Paragraph 3 was inoperative because Iraq's objective of toppling Iran's Islamic regime had not changed and, further, Iraq had abrogated the 1975 Algiers Agreement providing for the peaceful set-

tlement of disputes between them; therefore, Iran was determined not to sign any agreement with the current Iraqi regime. It was prepared to extend the co-operation called for by paragraph 4, within the framework of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949 (third Geneva Convention); it had always welcomed the provisions of paragraph 7. Regarding the eight-point plan, Iran considered that it could serve as a suitable basis for future efforts.

The Secretary-General concluded that the positions showed no degree of coincidence that would provide a basis for giving effect to resolution 582(1986).

He also drew the Council's attention to efforts he had taken to end the attacks on merchant shipping, which had continued and even escalated (see p. 234). Besides pointing to the expansion of the area in which the attacks were occurring, namely, near the territorial waters of the littoral States, the Secretary-General observed that another source of risk arose from the recent raids on oil installations of some of those States.

Despite the impasse, he reiterated that the Council must persevere in establishing a basis for Iran and Iraq to co-operate in a peaceful settlement. For his part, he pledged to maintain contacts with both parties to identify any opportunity to promote a cessation of hostilities.

SECURITY COUNCIL CONSIDERATION (December)

The Security Council met on 22 December to consider the Secretary-General's report. Following consultations, the President, on behalf of the Council members, made the statement below:⁽¹⁶⁷⁾

Meeting number: SC 2730.

"The members of the Security Council take note of the report of the Secretary-General and express profound concern at the serious situation which continues to exist between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq. They reiterate their call for the implementation of Council resolutions 582(1986) and 588(1986) and for the resolution of the prolonged conflict by peaceful means. They again emphasize the obligation of Member States to settle their disputes, by peaceful means and, in this context, to co-operate with the Security Council. In this regard, the members of the Council urge the Secretary-General to continue with his efforts and call upon the parties to co-operate with him.

"The members of the Council continue to deplore the violation of international humanitarian law and other laws of armed conflict. They express their deepening concern over the widening of the conflict through the escalation of attacks on purely civilian targets, on merchant shipping and oil installations of the littoral States. They call for respect, in accordance with international law, for the territorial integrity of the States of the region and for the right of free navigation and commerce, as well as for the operation of off-shore installations."

Commenting on the statement by a letter of 24 December(168), Iran said it did not reflect a careful consideration of the Secretary-General's report, which noted that the positions of the two parties showed no degree of coincidence; hence, the Council's call for implementation of resolution 582(1986) was unrealistic. That resolution and resolution 588(1986)—adopted on the initiative of Arab States supporting Iraq's aggressive régime—did not espouse impartiality. Moreover, the Council's emphasis on the peaceful settlement of disputes without reference to the principle of non-aggression whose violation by Iraq was at the root of the current conflict reflected a selective treatment of the United Nations Charter. Iran reminded the Council that, according to Article 1 of the Charter, "suppression of acts of aggression" preceded peaceful resolution of conflicts.

On 25 December,(169) Iraq stated that the Council, instead of making a real effort to exert pressure on the transgressor to comply with Charter provisions, had merely issued a general statement that added nothing to the situation. That encouraged Iran to persist in its aggression, in disregard of the commitments binding on it. Iraq asked the Council and the Secretary-General to condemn Iran's aggression and make it bear responsibility for continuing the war, human and material losses and threats to regional and international stability, peace and security.

Further communications. By a 23 December letter,(170) Iran reported the bombing of the city of Bakhtaran and of the city of Islamabad-e-Gharb in Bakhtaran Province on 21 and 22 December, respectively. Also on 23 December,(171) it reported another raid on Bakhtaran when a United Nations team was inspecting the 21 December bombings (see above). Iran placed the toll at 275 civilians dead and more than 990 injured.

Iraq said on 23 December(172) that on the previous day, Iran had again shelled Basrah and the towns of Khanaqin and Halabjah; and on 24 December(173) that on 23 December it had bombed residential quarters in Sulaymaniyah and a primary school in Khanaqin, and on 24 December had shelled Badrah. The attacks reportedly killed 13 civilians and wounded 129.

On 24 December(174), Iraq quoted a sermon said to have been delivered by Iran's President and broadcast by Teheran Radio on 5 December, urging continuation of the war until the Iraqi regime was brought down.

Iraq, on 25 December,(169) reported that on the previous day Iran mounted a large-scale assault in southern Iraq. On the same day,(175) Iraq drew attention to recent official statements by Iran's high-level officials, including a 21 December Teheran Radio broadcast about an "Iraqi opposition conference" intended to determine Iraq's

future in accordance with the Iraqi people's aspirations, which demonstrated the expansionist nature of the Iranian regime.

Iraq reported on 29 December(176) that on that day and during the previous two days, Iran had shelled Basrah and Khanaqin, wounding seven persons.

Use of chemical weapons

Communications (January-18 February). The use of chemical weapons in the Iran-Iraq conflict was the subject of numerous 1986 communications addressed to the Secretary-General.

Iran reported on 31 January(177) that on 26 January Iraq shelled the Eyn-e-Khowsh area in south-west Iran with chemical artillery, in violation of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 (prohibiting the use in war of chemical weapons) which both sides had agreed to observe; on account of Iran's preventive measures, there were no casualties. Iran expected that the international community would condemn Iraq's continued violation of international humanitarian law and act to prevent further violations.

by a statement transmitted on 1 February(178) rejected an Iranian military communique of 31 January, also transmitted, stating that on 30 January, Iraq had dropped a chemical bomb in the Khorramshahr zone of operations, poisoning five Iranian soldiers. On 20 February,(179) Iran said it had confirmed the attack and that Iraq's rejection of the facts was a desperate attempt to divert attention from its violations of international law.

Iran, on 4 February,(180) charged Iraq with five incidents of chemical-weapons use in the Chilat area on 31 January, leaving no casualties. On 12 February,(181) however, it reported nerve and mustard gas attacks by air that day against Iranian forces in the southern fronts; 10 people were known dead and 700 to 800 were injured. Iran urged the immediate dispatch of United Nations chemical experts to the area.

Iraq's Minister of Culture and Information, by a 13 February statement,(182) claimed that for some time Iraq had been monitoring Iranian preparations to use chemical weapons against it, and that Iran had actually done so earlier that day and the day before; Iran, having recently suffered heavy losses, was under the delusion that by such a manoeuvre it could extricate itself from its predicament. Also on 13 February,(183) Iraq said that after it had thwarted Iran's 9 February offensive on Basrah and the Shatt al-Arab zone, Iran began a campaign alleging Iraqi chemical assaults against it so as to justify its own use of such weapons against Iraq.

Iran, by a 13 February statement,(184) said that since the Iraqi chemical attacks in January, it had

become evident that Iraq was paving the way for using chemical weapons on a large scale; it again requested the immediate dispatch of United Nations chemical experts to the area.

On 14 February,(185) Iran reported that due to the apparent acquiescence of international organizations, Iraq had used chemical bombs against Abadan twice on 13 February, leaving 20 people dead and many more poisoned. Iran requested that United Nations experts stationed in Teheran visit the area. On 17 February, Iran added that it would guarantee the team's safety.(186) The same day,(187) Iran advised that the first group of victims were being flown to London, Frankfurt (Federal Republic of Germany), Stockholm (Sweden) and Brussels (Belgium) and requested the Secretary-General to dispatch physicians either to those cities or to Teheran to where there were many more victims, including Iraqis.

Iran expressed surprise on 18 February(188) that the United Nations had by then not replied to its urgent requests for an investigation and report to the Security Council.

Specialists' report. Immediately on the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 582(1986) on 24 February (see p. 220), the Secretary-General assembled a mission of three specialists in Vienna. They visited Iran from 26 February to 3 March, where they carried out on-site collection and examination of evidence of alleged chemical-weapons use; a fourth specialist helped to compile the mission's report in Switzerland. The report, subsequently supplemented by later addenda, was transmitted to the Security Council by the Secretary-General on 12 March. (189)

The report stated that the combined clinical and analytical data proved beyond doubt that the chemical agent yperite (mustard gas) had been used on many occasions against Iranian forces by means of aerial bombs; no evidence was found that artillery shells containing mustard gas had been used; also on some occasions nerve gas had been employed.

The data supporting the specialists' conclusion were derived from the examination of 82 hospital patients and cursory observation of 720 others, and analysis of soil samples and munitions debris found in three survey areas near Abadan, which the specialists inspected on 28 February, using the latest version of the British-designed Chemical Agent Monitor. The conclusion was bolstered by the testimony of nine Iraqi casualties evacuated from the Al Faw area, among them a pilot who had been shot down. The victims exhibited ocular lesions ranging from mild to severe conjunctivitis with intense palpebral oedema, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, intense photophobia, skin lesions including large vesicles filled with amber fluid,

cutaneous detachment over wide areas, pigmentation gradually darkening until it became black, respiratory distress and leukopenia.

Referring to the report on 17 March,(186) Iraq said Iran had rejected the Council's unrestricted and unconditional jurisdiction over conflicts that presented a threat to international peace and security, because it had made its acceptance of that jurisdiction conditional and optional. That Iranian position was aimed at providing the practical requirements at the international diplomatic level to keep the international Organization occupied with dealing with some aspects of the war so that Iran could continue it for the sake of territorial expansion at the expense of Iraq and the States of the Arabian Gulf region.

Iran, on 18 March,(190) thanked the Secretary-General for dispatching the mission and for its well-balanced and fair report; given the clear and unambiguous evidence, it expected the international community and the Security Council to condemn Iraq for its use of chemical weapons.

SECURITY COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The Security Council considered the mission's report on 21 March. As a result of its consultations, the President made the following declaration on behalf of its members:(191)

Meeting numbers: SC 2667.

"The members of the Security Council, seized with the continuing conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq, have considered the report of the mission of specialists dispatched by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

"Profoundly concerned by the unanimous conclusion of the specialists that chemical weapons on many occasions have been used by Iraqi forces against Iranian forces, most recently in the course of the present Iranian offensive into Iraqi territory, the members of the Council strongly condemn this continued use of chemical weapons in clear violation of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 which prohibits the use in war of chemical weapons.

"They recall the statements by the President of the Council of 30 March 1984(12) and 25 April 1985,(127) and demand again that the provisions of the Geneva Protocol be strictly observed.

"At the same time, the members of the Council condemn the prolongation of the conflict which continues to take a heavy toll of human lives and to cause considerable material damage, as well as to endanger peace and security in the region.

"They express concern over the risk of an extension of the conflict to other States in the region and call upon the two sides to respect the territorial integrity of all States, including those that are not parties to the hostilities.

"The members of the Council reaffirm resolution 582(1986) of the Security Council and note that the Government of Iraq has expressed its willingness to heed the call for the immediate cessation of hostilities.

They stress the urgent need for full compliance by both parties with this resolution, which would open the way for a prompt, comprehensive, just and honourable settlement of the conflict.

"The members of the Council note that both parties have declared themselves ready to co-operate with the Secretary-General in his ongoing efforts to restore peace to the peoples of Iran and Iraq, and express their support for these efforts."

Iraq, by a letter of 23 March(192) stated that the declaration lacked balance-n failed to refer to the Charter by which international relations were determined, did not direct the call to respect the territorial integrity of all States to Iran-the party which threatens them-and ignored the recent Iranian invasion of Iraqi territory and repeated attacks against it. Iraq said the timing of the declaration was an encouragement to Iran to persist in its aggression and warned against concentrating on secondary issues rather than on ending the war. It contended that the declaration's final paragraph was incorrect, since Iran's expression of readiness to co-operate was limited to those areas that would enable it to pursue the war.

Iran, commentin on the declaration by a 27 March statement,(193) stated that had the condemnation of Iraq for its use of chemical weapons been effected three years previously when Iraq began using chemical weapons, their continued use would have been prevented. Iran urged the Council to uphold its obligation to identify and condemn the aggressor that started the war; it also declared that Iraq was currently attempting to expand the war and that the United States also was paving the way for more intervention and an increased military presence in the region.

Communications (March-December). Iran, on 3 March,(194) reported that on 20 February Iraq launched an aerial chemical attack on Abadan, wounding live civilians. Also on 3 March,(195) it reported that while the United Nations mission was investigating the use of chemical weapons against Iran, Iraq had carried out chemical bombardments on Baneh that day and on the Fatemeh Zahra Hospital on Abadan Island on 27 February.

Iran wrote, on 26 March,(196) that Iraq, in mockery of the Council's 21 March declaration,(191) launched another chemical attack against Abadan on 23 and 24 March, hospitalizing some 500 people. Subsequently, on 22(197) and 24 April,(198) Iran reported that Iraq had deployed mustard gas by artillery and aerial bombardment in the Faw/Umm-al-Qasr theatre of operations between 20 and 22 April; 30 persons were known to have been injured. Iran requested the dispatch of experts to investigate the incidents in a letter of 27 May,(199) at the same time reporting an Iraqi chemical attack three days earlier on Gougan and

Amirabad, in the vicinity of Mehran, which hospitalized 50 persons.

Iran, on 5 September,(200) charged Iraq with a chemical attack the day before on Iranian forces around Haj Omran, killing one person and injuring seven. On 10 September,(201) Iran reported another attack on 8 September in the operation areas of Sheih Salah, Javanrood and Bamoo Heights.

On 15 December,(202) Iran cited a Washington Post report of that date stating that the United States had provided intelligence assistance to Iraq since 1984 which had reportedly been used to calibrate its mustard gas attacks on Iranian ground troops-a complicity, Iran suggested, that might explain United States lobbying in the Security Council against any reference to Iraqi violations of international humanitarian law.

On 26 December,(203) Iran reported an Iraqi chemical attack the day before against its troops on the eastern bank of the Shatt al-Arab.

Attacks on civil aircraft and commercial navigation

Communications (February-16 October). Iran charged, on 20 February,(204) that at 1225 hours local time on that day Iraq shot down an Iranian F-27 passenger airliner en route to Ahwaz from Teheran; all 46 persons on board were feared dead. Iran called on the United Nations to condemn the act and warned that, in accordance with the law, it would even all scores with Iraq.

In a letter of 23 February,(205) the President of Iran's Supreme Court said that among the passengers killed were 12 judges, lawyers and heads of judicial courts, eight members of the Iranian Parliament and journalists. Iraq had alleged earlier, on 21 February,(206) that the aircraft was attached to Iran's Doshantappeh Air Force Base, and cited the names and military ranks of its three crew, as well as the names and titles of three Iranian officials said to be among the passengers.

Iran transmitted the names of 39 of the passengers on 5 March,(207) stating that an Iraqi military spokesman had announced on 20 February that the Iraqi Air Force had just downed an Iranian C-130 military plane near Ahwaz-a statement repeated by Iraq in a press conference at United Nations Headquarters the same day. The announcements, Iran concluded, as well as Iraq's 21 February letter,(206) were fabrications to divert attention from its violation of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago, United States, 1944) by downing an easily identifiable civil aircraft.

In the mean time, on 2 March,(208) Iran reported that Iraq had fired a missile at the Liberian tanker Kastor on 27 February, killing one person, and at the tanker Kurej the following day, killing two.

Kuwait, on 28 April 1986,(209) reported that Iran had confiscated the cargo vessel Ibn El-Bitar. The vessel, owned by the United Arab Shipping Company headquartered in Kuwait and flying a Kuwaiti flag, had been intercepted some 20 miles north-east of the Omani port of Qaboos on 25 November 1985. Iran had alleged that Iraq had owned the vessel prior to the Iran-Iraq conflict and that its ownership devolved to the United Arab Shipping Company, of which Iraq was a co-founder. Kuwait affirmed that at no time had the vessel been owned by Iraq, that it had been built for Kuwait's own commercial fleet, and that the Company owned all of its ships irrespective of the flag of their country of registration. Kuwait contended that confiscation of the vessel on the grounds that Iraq was one of the Company's stockholders was unwarranted and invalid under international law.

Iran, responding on 3 September,(210) argued that, in accordance with accepted international law and practice, it had the right to seize and confiscate vessels of the belligerent; it cited section 9, page 329, of Lloyds Register of Shipping (1982-83), which showed that the Ibn El-Bitar had been registered in the Iraqi port of Basrah and carried the Iraqi flag as its national flag.

Kuwait wrote on 19 September(211) that, on 16 September, Iranian naval vessels fired several missiles at the Kuwaiti oil tanker Al-Fantas 25 miles east of Al-Khafqi, causing a fire in one of its rear reservoirs; the action was a serious escalation of the regional situation and damaged relations between Kuwait and Iran.

Iran, on 16 October,(212) reported that on the previous day Iraq bombed Shiraz Airport and machine-gunned an Iranian Boeing 737 passenger plane while its passengers were deplaning, killing three and injuring 30. Iran asked that the United Nations team in Teheran investigate the attack.

Reports of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General, in his report of 26 November to the Security Council (see also p. 231),(166) addressed the deep concern of the international community, in particular of the neighbouring regional States, over the danger of a widening of the conflict owing to the increasing number of attacks on merchant vessels. By 25 November 1986, 97 attacks had been reported during the year, compared with 61 in 1985. The casualty toll in 1986 was 34 fatalities, 40 injured and 10 missing; in 1985, the figures were 5, 20 and 2, respectively.

The Secretary-General also reported that since 1984 he had received communications from six maritime organizations protesting against the loss of life and property caused by attacks on shipping. They asked him to use his good offices to stop the attacks. The latest such appeal, annexed to the report, was cabled on 3 November 1986 by three of

those maritime organizations, together with six others. He had on occasion conveyed these appeals to Iran and Iraq, and had done so most recently on 12 June. That appeal and the responses to it were also annexed to his report.

Iraq had responded, on 24 June, that it had not started attacking merchant vessels until well after Iran had eliminated free navigation in Iraqi territorial waters by armed force. It maintained that the shipment of oil from Iran was impermissible trade under international law in the context of the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, for such trade provided Iran with financial resources to continue the war.

Iran had stated in its response of 12 July that Iraq, in an attempt to internationalize the war, had been openly announcing its indiscriminate attacks on unarmed commercial vessels and oil tankers in the Persian Gulf. On the other hand, Iran had made every effort to prevent the spill-over of the war into the Gulf, while maintaining full respect for freedom of navigation.

In a report of 31 December, with later addenda,(213) prepared in pursuance of a 1984 Council resolution,(214) the Secretary-General submitted details of incidents regarding shipping, such as attacks, seizures and boardings, in the Persian Gulf throughout 1986. Of the 103 incidents listed, all were reported by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and one was also reported by Kuwait. The number of incidents—the highest in a single year, with sharply increased casualties—showed that the various calls for restraint had not been heeded. Therefore, the Secretary-General stressed once again the grave risk inherent in the existing situation and the need for an early end to the conflict.

Treatment of prisoners of war

Communications (March-September). Several communications received by the Secretary-General concerned the treatment of prisoners of war (POWs).

Iraq, on 6 March,(215) charged Iran with barbarous treatment of Iraqi POWs, alleging that Teheran Radio had announced on 5 March that groups of POWs had been paraded through the towns of Borujerd and Arak. Other groups captured in the recent Wa-al-Fajr VIII military operation were to arrive in Teheran and the Revolutionary Guards were calling on the public to turn out and chant revolutionary slogans at them. To use POWs for such propaganda purposes, Iraq asserted, was at variance with the third Geneva Convention of 1949.

Iran, on 11 March,(216) denied the allegation, stating that, of necessity, the POWs had to travel through some cities en route from the front to the prison camps, and that all humanitarian and Islamic principles were observed during such transfer.

Iraq, by a letter of 11 September,(217) asked for the condemnation of the shooting by Iran of a group of Iraqi chiefs and officers whom it had taken prisoner when it landed forces on the island of Haqi Mainur earlier that day. Iraq, on retaking the island, found the prisoners bound hand and foot, some dead and others wounded.

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Chapter VIII

Mediterranean

In 1986, political problems in the Mediterranean continued to focus on Cyprus and the tense situation surrounding relations between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States, which erupted into armed attacks in late March and in April. The Security Council took up the situation in March and again in April when, after two sessions, it considered but did not adopt a draft resolution by which it would have condemned a United States attack against the Jamahiriya. However, in November, the General Assembly condemned the attack. With regard to security and co-operation in the Mediterranean, the Assembly expressed concern over the increasing tension there and urged States to reduce it and promote peace in the area.

Concerning Cyprus, the Secretary-General believing that the differences between the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots could be bridged by a decisive effort—presented to them in March a draft framework agreement for a solution to the Cyprus problem. Since both sides held differing views on that draft and it was not possible to take the steps towards a settlement as suggested in the document, the Secretary-General reviewed the situation with the leaders of both sides in September and sent a high-level mission to Cyprus, Greece and Turkey in November to explore ways of moving forward. At year's end, he remained convinced that a solution was possible, if both sides showed their good will and determination to create a more positive atmosphere.

Expressing its strong support for the Secretary-General's good offices mission, the Security Council twice extended the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). To assure UNFICYP's vital role in keeping tension on the island under control, the Secretary-General noted that it was essential to find a satisfactory solution to the Force's financial difficulties (see P. 4).

Cyprus question

Throughout the year the Secretary-General continued his mission of good offices, entrusted to him by the Security Council. In March, he presented to the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot com-

munities a draft framework agreement which he said preserved all the points on which agreement had been achieved since August 1984, suggested solutions to remaining divergences in a manner that, in his judgement, protected the interests of both communities, and proposed procedures for negotiating outstanding issues, including withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces, guarantees and the three freedoms-of movement, of settlement and the right to property.

In April, President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus informed the Secretary-General that, before the Greek Cypriot side could express its views on the draft framework agreement, agreement had to be reached on withdrawal of Turkish forces and settlers, effective international guarantees and the application of the three freedoms. The Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf R. Denktas, said his side accepted the draft and could not accept any other procedure.

In September, the Secretary-General met separately with the two leaders in New York and, in November, sent two high-level members of his staff to Cyprus, Greece and Turkey. In Cyprus, the two parties maintained their earlier positions.

In December, the Secretary-General stated that despite the fact that his efforts had not yielded the results he had hoped for, he remained convinced that it should be possible for the two sides to negotiate all the issues to permit the establishment of a bicomunal, bi-zonal federal republic, while preserving the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus.

The Security Council twice extended the mandate of UNFICYP—on 13 June (resolution 585(1986)) and on 11 December (resolution 593(1986))—which continued its peace-keeping and humanitarian tasks.

Although the Cyprus question was on the agenda of the General Assembly in 1986, it was not discussed.

Cyprus and Turkey addressed letters to the Secretary-General on various aspects of the situation throughout 1986. Those from Turkey forwarded letters from the Turkish Cypriot community signed by Kenan Atakol, as "Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus", by Ozer Koray as "representative" of that "Republic" or by Resat Caglar as its "deputy representative".

Communications (17 January-10 June). Cyprus again protested on 17 January(1) what it described as Turkey's systematic colonization of occupied areas of Cyprus and its attempts to change the island's demographic structure by bringing in some 60,000 settlers from mainland Turkey. Citing a Turkish press report, Cyprus alleged that settlers were brought in, replacing those who had left, as a labour force which would be turned into a voting force for the Turkish Cypriots. On 23 January,(2) Cyprus, expressing concern over the settlers' contribution to the economic and social welfare of Cyprus, cited additional Turkish press reports which stated that they were drug smugglers, thieves, down-and-outs and even murderers and had been responsible for increased crime; in addition, others came as soldiers and settled there following their demobilization. According to Cyprus, the press reports expressed further concern that the occupied area eventually would lose its Turkish Cypriot character and that the Turkish population settling there, in numbers much greater than those of the educated Turkish Cypriots forced to leave, would constitute the majority.

Calling those allegations false and malicious, Mr. Koray, on 11 March,(3) asserted that the Turkish Cypriot side had not attempted to change the island's demographic structure; attempts to occupy Cyprus by Greece between 1963 and 1974 included not only infiltrating some 20,000 mainland Greek troops and officers but also armed violence aimed at suppressing or completely eliminating the Turkish Cypriots. In addition, Mr. Koray said that since 1974 Greek Cypriot efforts to Hellenize Cyprus had given rise to political and social instability and that crime had increased in the Greek Cypriot community.

On 21 January,(4) the USSR proposed holding a representative international conference, within the framework of the United Nations, as a way of ensuring a solution to the Cyprus problem. According to the proposal, the conference could result in the signing of a treaty or other document calling for: the island's demilitarization, including foreign troop withdrawal and the elimination of foreign military bases; international guarantees of the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Cyprus; and respect by all parties for its status as a non-aligned State. The proposal also stated that guarantees of independence should rule out any future outside interference in the affairs of Cyprus and recommended that the guarantors be permanent members of the Security Council or the Council as a whole, as well as Greece and Turkey and certain non-aligned countries. Participants in the conference, the USSR said, could be Cyprus (with representation of each of the two communities), Greece, Turkey and all

Council members; other States, in particular from the non-aligned group, could also be invited.

Cyprus, on 7 February,(5) drew attention to statements it said Mr. Denktas had made which indicated that the Lefkoniko airport in Turkish-occupied Cyprus and the new Kyrenia port, which had been financed by Turkey, would be used for military purposes; the Turkish Cypriot side had denied those charges, maintaining that the airport would be used solely for civil aviation. Cyprus asserted that the increased and modernized illegal military presence of Turkey in Cyprus seriously threatened its non-aligned status and endangered peace and security in the eastern Mediterranean. Replying on 19 March,(6) Mr. Koray said the statements had been misquoted and the charges that Gecitkale (Lefkoniko) airport and Girne (Kyrenia) harbour were constructed solely for military purposes were far from the truth; the facilities were designed to meet Turkish Cypriot needs regarding trade and communications. It was Cyprus which had spent money on military equipment, Mr. Koray added, and he also took strong exception to the description of the presence of Turkish troops as illegal.

On 22 April,(7) Cyprus drew attention to a 6 April statement by the so-called Prime Minister of the illegal Turkish entity, in which he said that if Greek Cypriots clashed with Turkish Cypriots, then Lefkoniko airport and the seaports in the occupied area would be used by the Turkish armed forces. Cyprus stated that the Turkish side continued to ignore its protests concerning Lefkoniko-which Cyprus claimed had no passenger facilities-and Kyrenia, and that allegations about militarization and acquisition of armaments by Cyprus were unfounded. On 6 May,(8) Mr. Koray said it was not true that there were no passenger facilities at Gecitkale, and that the Greek Cypriot side was trying to deny the right of self-defence to Turkish Cypriots, as well as the right to be free, happy and prosperous. Referring to a 23 April speech by the Greek Prime Minister, who was reported to have said that Greece would intervene, exhausting all its capabilities, if Greek Cypriots were threatened, Mr. Koray said that the statement attempted to divert attention from the real issue confronting Greece, which was responsibility for the rejection by the Greek Cypriot side of the Secretary-General's draft framework agreement (see below).

On 20 February, (9) Cyprus protested three alleged violations of its airspace on 18 February by Turkish air force jet lighters originating from southern Turkey,

On 11 March,(10) Mr. Atakol alleged that the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives was planning to legalize the *Ethnike Organosis Kypriakou Agonos* (EOKA), whose sole aim had been the annexation of Cyprus to Greece.

On 13 May,⁽¹¹⁾ Cyprus drew attention to Turkish Cypriot press reports of 8 May which it believed revealed the true intentions behind the Turkish expansionist policy in Cyprus. It cited a statement made by the so-called Prime Minister of the illegal entity that the only way to do away with borders in the middle of the island would be to advance to the shores of the south. In another publication, Cyprus stated, he was quoted as saying that duties befell Turkey to propagate the seventeenth Turkish State and adding that Turkey was acting with the knowledge of that duty. The Turkish Cypriot community responded to these allegations on 24 June (see p. 242).

On 5 June,⁽¹²⁾ Cyprus, referring to Mr. Koray's 6 May letter,⁽⁸⁾ said that the Turkish Cypriot side was attempting to present the problem of Cyprus as an intercommunal difference and that Turkey was to blame for the dire economic conditions of the Turkish Cypriot community in the occupied areas since, by segregating the people by force, it had taken that community away from the trunk of general economic growth of the rest of the country.

On 9 June,⁽¹³⁾ Cyprus objected to a statement made by the Turkish Prime Minister, in which he contended that the Greek Cypriots had immigrated to Cyprus during the Ottoman period and later during the British administration. Cyprus interpreted the allegation to mean that Cyprus was more Turkish than Greek. Cyprus also protested municipal elections on 1 June in the occupied areas in which a candidate of the New Birth Party, formed by Turkish settlers, was elected Mayor. Cyprus believed that no adequate expression of political will could take place in those areas because of Turkey's invasion and military presence, the illegal expulsion of the majority of the inhabitants and the implantation there by Turkey of numerous settlers.

On 10 June,⁽¹⁴⁾ Cyprus alleged three instances of violations of its airspace on 4 June by Turkish air force jet fighters originating from southern Turkey, thereby adding to Turkey's continuing aggression and occupation of 40 per cent of Cypriot territory; Cyprus said those acts were proof of Turkey's expansionist goals and disregard for international law. Mr. Koray responded to the charges on 10 July (see p. 242).

In its final communique, the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Fez, Morocco, 6-10 January)⁽¹⁵⁾ expressed support for the Turkish Cypriots in trying to achieve equal status with the Greek Cypriots and to regain their legitimate rights. The Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (New Delhi, India, 16-19 April)⁽¹⁶⁾ in its Political Declaration deplored the separatist actions by the Turkish Cypriot leader-

ship, including the so-called referendum and elections of 1985.⁽¹⁷⁾ On 12 May,⁽¹⁸⁾ Cyprus transmitted the text of paragraphs on Cyprus adopted by the Ministerial Meeting.

Report of the Secretary-General (May/June). Reporting to the Security Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covering 1 December 1985 to 31 May 1986, the Secretary-General summarized UNFICYP's activities⁽¹⁹⁾ (see p. 245) and his good offices mission.⁽²⁰⁾

The Secretary-General stated that, to overcome the differences remaining between the two sides at the end of 1985, he had arranged a series of lower-level discussions. Subsequently, his aides had met with representatives of each side separately on three occasions, most recently in Nicosia during the week of 3 March. These talks revealed many points of convergence, and indicated ways of overcoming remaining divergences and of dealing with outstanding issues.

The Secretary-General said that, since he believed that the differences between the two sides could be bridged by a decisive effort, he had presented to both sides on 29 March a draft framework agreement on Cyprus for their consideration. The draft, he said, preserved all the points on which agreement had been achieved since August 1984, suggested solutions to the remaining divergences in a manner which he felt protected the interests of both communities and proposed procedures for negotiation of those issues which had yet to be resolved, including withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces, guarantees and the three freedoms—freedom of movement, freedom of settlement and the right to property. The Secretary-General stressed that acceptance of the draft would allow all outstanding issues to be tackled as an integrated whole, in that neither side would be ultimately committed to an overall solution until all issues had been resolved to its satisfaction.

Annexed to the report on his good offices mission was the draft framework agreement, as well as the subsequent correspondence between the Secretary-General and President Kyprianou and Mr. Denktas.

On 20 April, the Secretary-General received a letter from President Kyprianou stating that before the Greek Cypriot side could express its views on the proposed document, agreement had to be reached on withdrawal of the Turkish forces of occupation and settlers, effective international guarantees and the application of the three freedoms. Towards that end, he requested the Secretary-General to convene an international conference to deal with the first two issues or, if that proved impossible, a high-level meeting to deal with all three.

Mr. Denktas by a letter of 21 April set out views and considerations in the light of which the Turkish Cypriots accepted the draft framework agree-

ment. In a further letter on 27 April, he stated that the Turkish Cypriot side could not accept any procedure other than that contained in that draft.

On 8 May, the Secretary-General told President Kyprianou that his two proposals were not viable since the Turkish Cypriot side had indicated that it would not accept any procedure other than that contained in the draft framework agreement. The Secretary-General emphasized, however, that the procedure therein provided for those issues to be dealt with without delay at high-level meetings.

The Secretary-General recalled that, in the 8 May message and in a meeting he had with the Foreign Minister of Cyprus on 29 May, he had reiterated that the procedures proposed in the draft framework agreement provided each side with every opportunity to ensure that the negotiations proceeded in a manner that took full account of their concerns and that the concept of an integrated whole meant that the parties' ultimate commitment to an overall solution would depend on the resolution of all issues to their mutual satisfaction. He also recalled that, in line with the draft, a transitional government could be established only after an agreement on all issues had been achieved. He also repeated that the issues of troop withdrawal, guarantees and the three freedoms would be included from the very outset in the agenda of joint high-level meetings which would begin when a favourable response had been received from both sides.

On 10 June, another letter was received from President Kyprianou giving his assessment of the underlying issues of the Cyprus problem, describing the fundamental importance for the Greek Cypriot side of the three issues he set out on 20 April, and commenting on various aspects of the draft framework agreement. Again he proposed that an international conference or high-level meeting should consider those issues. He stated that when substantive decisions had been taken for their resolution, it should be possible to assess the results of the meeting or the conference and the content of the draft.

The Secretary-General reported that the continued presence of UNFICYP was indispensable in helping maintain calm on the island and recommended that the Council extend the Force's mandate for a further six months. The Governments of Cyprus, Greece and the United Kingdom concurred with his recommendation, while Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot community indicated that their stand would be expounded in the Council.⁽²¹⁾

The Secretary-General stated that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had continued to help the needy on the island (see p. 246). Details were also given about the Force's increasing financial difficulties (see p. 246). He also noted that the Committee on

Missing Persons in Cyprus, having held 12 formal meetings, had reached an advanced stage of investigation on the 168 individual cases on which the members had decided to concentrate their initial efforts (see ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS, Chapter XVII).

Further communication (12 June). On 12 June,⁽²²⁾ Cyprus noted that documents it believed were necessary to understand developments in the Cyprus problem had not been included in the Secretary-General's report, particularly a 20 March letter from President Kyprianou and an aide-mémoire confirming the Greek Cypriot positions, concerns and priorities discussed at the lower-level meetings beginning on 3 March. President Kyprianou stressed that the success of the Secretary-General's efforts depended on the resolution of the main outstanding issues—the withdrawal of Turkish troops and settlers, the question of guarantees and the effective implementation of the three freedoms. The aide-mémoire addressed Greek Cypriot concerns relating to the international personality of Cyprus, its defence and legislature, deadlock-resolving machinery in the Legislature and in the Council of Ministers, territorial adjustments, a timetable and guarantees and procedures for considering allegations of non-implementation of confidence-building measures. Cyprus stated that certain points that appeared in the draft framework agreement were not mentioned in the aide-mémoire, either because they were not discussed in any of the meetings or because it was stated that the April formulation was to remain unchanged.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (June)

The Security Council met on 13 June to consider the Secretary-General's report and recommendation to extend UNFICYP's mandate. Cyprus, Greece and Turkey were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The Council also extended an invitation, under rule 39^a of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ozer Koray.

On that day, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 585(1986).

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 31 May and 11 and 12 June 1986,

Noting the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

^aRule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence."

Noting also that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1986,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186(1964) and other relevant resolutions,

1. Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186(1964) for a further period ending on 15 December 1986;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 30 November 1986;

3. Calls upon all the parties concerned to continue to co-operate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate.

Security Council resolution 585(1986)

13 June 1986 Meeting 2688 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/18151).
Meeting numbers. SC 2688, 2689.

After the vote, Cyprus said it had approved the text because it contained the basic provisions for stationing United Nations troops in Cyprus, which was necessary due to the continuing Turkish occupation there and the Secretary-General's ongoing initiative. The problem, it asserted, was one of foreign invasion and continuing occupation by Turkey of approximately 40 per cent of the territory of a small non-aligned country, usurpation of lands, the inhuman expulsion of thousands of people from their ancestral homes and massive violations of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Cypriots. Cyprus felt that the constitutional provisions of the draft framework agreement were unworkable; formulations of the territorial question had been changed radically, with little resemblance to previous formulations, and contradicted the 1984 Vienna working points.⁽²³⁾ In addition, Cyprus voiced concern over the integrated-whole concept which it believed would have left the Greek Cypriot side bound by an unworkable constitutional arrangement, without benefiting from corresponding commitments of the other side on issues which concerned Greek Cypriots. Cyprus said that it had proposed discussing the withdrawal of troops and settlers, the guarantees and the three freedoms in an effort to maintain the negotiating process. Cyprus found it unacceptable that its 20 April proposal was not viable simply because Mr. Denktas might have rejected it. Cyprus also regretted that the Council had not forced Turkey to comply with its resolutions.

Greece said that a solution had always been seen as being based on a package of several elements. The interdependence of those elements was such that it was impossible for either side to commit itself to part of the package without knowing the

whole. Greece noted that throughout the long process of negotiations only the new constitutional structure for Cyprus and the territorial issue had been discussed, while the withdrawal of Turkish troops, guarantees and the three freedoms had never been explored. Similarly, it said, the draft framework agreement dealt mostly with various constitutional aspects of the Cyprus problem. Greece asserted that the draft took into account all points of interest to the Turkish Cypriots but it bypassed those of the Greek Cypriots and was incomplete and unbalanced. Greece feared that the integrated-whole approach, if ever accepted, would end up as a euphemism for Greek Cypriot concessions through salami tactics. It supported President Kyprianou's proposal for an international conference or high-level intercommunal meeting and believed that the Council should deal with the withdrawal of Turkish troops as an absolute priority.

Speaking on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot community, Mr. Koray said that it rejected the resolution unequivocally. It objected to the reference in paragraph 3 to the present mandate which it felt was incompatible with current radically changed conditions and circumstances. It believed that a reappraisal of UNFICYP's mandate was long overdue and it could not acquiesce to the Government of Cyprus as mentioned in the third preambular paragraph, since the portrayal of such an illegal, unconstitutional entity was abhorrent to Turkish Cypriots. The Turkish Cypriot side also objected to "other relevant resolutions" in the fourth preambular paragraph since it had either rejected in toto or accepted, subject to reservations, those resolutions. Concerning the reference in paragraph 2 to the Secretary-General's mission of good offices, the Turkish Cypriots understood that that mission had emanated from a 1975 Council resolution⁽²⁴⁾ and, if that was so, it fully supported it. Despite rejecting the resolution, Mr. Koray said his side accepted UNFICYP's presence. As to the draft framework agreement, Mr. Koray believed that, if concluded and adhered to in good faith by the two sides, it could lead to a bicomunal and bi-zonal federal settlement based on the equal political status of the two peoples. Mr. Koray said that owing to its non-acceptance of that document, the Greek Cypriot side had lost another golden opportunity and all hoped it would assume a positive attitude towards a negotiated solution.

Turkey shared the Turkish Cypriot views on UNFICYP, which, it said, were based on the expectation that there would be a concrete peace-making process within an agreed framework, calling on UNFICYP for its support by performing certain functions. Turkey said that the draft framework agreement did not satisfy completely any of the parties but that it constituted the only basis on

which meaningful negotiations could begin; it supported the concept of the integrated whole. Turkey felt that the Greek Cypriot side had explicitly rejected the Secretary-General's proposals and by rejecting the draft framework agreement had reneged on every point to which they had agreed during discussions with the Secretary-General and his representatives. Turkey stated that the Greek Prime Minister, Andreas Papandreou, was against the Secretary-General's proposals and had the power to impose his will on Mr. Kyprianou. With regard to the resolution, Turkey objected to it for reasons similar to those given by Mr. Koray.

Communications (13 June-3 December). On 13 June,(25) Cyprus protested the first visit of the Turkish Prime Minister, Turgut Ozal, to the Turkish Cypriot community, scheduled for 2 to 4 July, which, it felt, would seriously endanger peace in the island and defeat efforts to find a solution to the Cyprus problem. The Cyprus House of Representatives on 26 June(26) unanimously condemned the visit and called on the United Nations to take action to cancel the visit since it believed it would undermine United Nations efforts towards a peaceful solution of the problem. On 9 July,(27) Cyprus protested statements made by the Turkish Prime Minister during his visit, which, Cyprus said, indicated that he regarded the occupied areas as a province or village of Turkey and that he expected it to remain so for ever, thus confirming Turkey's partitionist and expansionist intentions. Cyprus also alleged that he had spoken about the acquisition of territory through bloodshed.

On 24 June,(28) Mr. Koray, referring to Cyprus's 13 May allegation(11) (see p. 239) regarding a statement attributed to the "Prime Minister of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" concerning what Cyprus had termed the Turkish expansionist policy, said that a 14 May press release issued by the "Prime Minister" denied the statement and expressed disappointment at the distortion. That release also pointed out that he had said that the Turkish community had no expansionist ambitions and had no other desire but to live in peace and security within its own borders. On 2 July,(29) Cyprus questioned why the denial had come not the day after the statement was published but rather six days later, after Cyprus had protested, and also noted that there had been no denial of the statement that duties befell Turkey to propagate the seventeenth Turkish State.

Also on 2 July,(30) Cyprus alleged that on 30 June seven Turkish warships performing naval exercises intercepted a passenger ship sailing under the Cypriot flag in international waters and that shortly thereafter two shells were fired which fell within 400 to 500 metres of the cruise ship's bow. Responding on 9 July,(31)) Turkey asserted that the areas where the naval exercises had taken place

were broadcast publicly 15 days prior to their scheduled date. On 30 June, Turkey said, contact was immediately established with the cruise ship to remind it that firing exercises were being conducted and that it was hazardous to navigate in the area. The ship left the area, and at no time, Turkey stated, was it in danger or fired upon.

Refuting allegations by Cyprus, cited on 10 June(14) (see p. 239), that Turkey had violated Greek Cypriot airspace on three occasions, Mr. Koray, on 10 July,(32) said the military exercises had taken place within the borders and airspace of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" and had not violated anyone's airspace, territorial integrity or sovereignty, and prior notification was given to UNFICYP. Turkey noted that the complaint was dated 10 June, the same date as Mr. Kyprianou's letter to the Secretary-General rejecting the draft framework agreement.

On 16 July,(33) Cyprus transmitted a 10 July resolution adopted by the European Parliament, by which it disapproved of any act that complicated the Cyprus problem and postponed a peaceful solution, such as the Turkish Prime Minister's visit and the sealing of the line demarcating Cyprus territory occupied by Turkish troops following that visit. The Parliament pointed out that Turkey should be held partly responsible for the situation created, since its troops occupied northern Cyprus. It called on the Foreign Ministers Meeting in Political Co-operation to intensify efforts to prevent developments that might endanger peace in the region. On 14 August, (34) Mr. Atakol said the Turkish Prime Minister had responded to a formal invitation-a normal practice between States that had diplomatic relations with each other. He also asserted that Mr. Ozal's visit was supportive of a peaceful and just settlement of the Cyprus dispute and did not see how it would complicate the problem. According to Mr. Atakol, the decision to close the border temporarily was a defensive act in response to what he said was deliberate provocation by the Greek Cypriot side, which had staged public demonstrations at a main crossing point, deliberately preventing all passage through that check-point.

Referring to Cyprus's 5 June(12) and 9 June(13) communications (see p. 239), Mr. Caglar said on 23 July(35) that they were rife with racist sentiments and anti-Turkish hysteria and had added new dimensions to the campaign of letters launched by the Greek Cypriot administration. He added that Greek Cypriot propaganda intensified every time there was a prospect for a solution in Cyprus.

On 27 August,(36) Cyprus charged that three Turkish F4 fighters had violated its airspace on two occasions the previous day, thus demonstrating Turkey's continuing military aggression against

Cyprus. On 8 September,⁽³⁷⁾ Mr. Koray said the overflights took place within Turkish Cypriot boundaries as part of pre-scheduled military exercises of which UNFICYP had prior notification, and the Greek Cypriot administration had no constitutional, legal or moral justification to comment on Turkish Cypriot affairs.

On 10 September,⁽³⁸⁾ Cyprus protested the establishment in northern Cyprus of a so-called coalition government which included the secessionist party founded by Mr. Denktas and the party representing Turkish settlers. Cyprus said that this development raised serious doubts as to who legitimately represented the Turkish Cypriot community and with whom the Greek Cypriot side should negotiate.

On 9 October,⁽³⁹⁾ Cyprus drew attention to a statement by Mr. Denktas, reported in the press, regarding Turkey's economic aid to northern Cyprus. Mr. Denktas had said that aid to northern Cyprus sustained Turkey's strategic interests in Cyprus. Cyprus believed that the statement was a public admission of the role forced upon the Turkish Cypriot community to serve the chauvinism of Turkey.

In its Political Declaration, the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, Zimbabwe, 1-6 September)⁽⁴⁰⁾ reaffirmed support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-aligned status of Cyprus and supported the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General.

On 22 October,⁽⁴¹⁾ Cyprus alleged that on 20 and 21 October Turkish infantry, air and marine forces had held large-scale military exercises and had repeatedly violated the airspace of Cyprus. On 6 November,⁽⁴²⁾ Mr. Koray responded that as exercises took place within the territory and airspace of northern Cyprus and with prior notification to UNFICYP, they did not infringe upon the sovereignty, territorial integrity and airspace of southern Cyprus.

On 12 November,⁽⁴³⁾ Mr. Koray objected to statements made by Cyprus in the General Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee which referred to the occupation of Cyprus and the forcible displacement of Greek Cypriots which, Mr. Koray said, was totally a figment of imagination. It also protested allegations of the continuation of the expulsion of Greek Cypriots remaining in northern Cyprus and of the harassment of Greeks, Maronites, Armenians and Roman Catholics there. Regarding the 1974 invasion of Cyprus, Mr. Koray said Greece was responsible and that Turkey merely exercised its right under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee. On 19 November,⁽⁴⁴⁾ Cyprus said that any attempt by Turkey to justify its invasion under a provision of

the Treaty was to be completely disrespectful of the Charter of the United Nations. Mr. Koray's reference, Cyprus stated, to the forcible displacement of 200,000 Greek Cypriots as a figment of imagination was inhuman. Cyprus said it was the threat of massacre, murders, the fear of Turkish napalm bombs and the tanks, torture, rapes and Turkish brutality that forced them to leave their ancestral homes and seek refuge in the free areas of Cyprus. Regarding Turkish allegations about forced displacement of Turkish Cypriots, Cyprus said they were only pawns in Turkey's plan to shift the population and create separate Turkish Cypriot zones where none existed. On 3 December,⁽⁴⁵⁾ Mr. Koray said it was ironic and a travesty of justice that the Greek Cypriots, who had trampled on the human rights of the Turkish Cypriots, had assumed the role of the injured party. He said that the Greek Cypriots had brought terrorism to Cyprus and, as of 1963, with Greek military assistance, had brutally raided Turkish villages and attacked the Turkish quarters of its five main towns, always targeting civilian Turkish Cypriots.

Report of the Secretary-General (December). In his report to the Security Council on the operation in Cyprus covering 1 June to 30 November 1986, the Secretary-General updated UNFICYP activities⁽⁴⁶⁾ and summarized his good offices mission during that period, pointing out that he had met separately in September with President Kyprianou and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktas. The Secretary-General stressed the importance of building on what had been achieved since August 1984 and advised them that he did not intend to revise the draft framework agreement or present a new one. In November, he sent a follow-up mission-comprising two senior Secretariat officials-to explore possible ways of moving forward. In Cyprus, the mission recalled to both sides that the Secretary-General's function was to produce ideas to help them find a solution, without imposing anything on either side, and that progress could be made only when both were in agreement. The Secretary-General reported that the two parties had maintained the positions they had expressed following submission of the draft framework agreement. While reiterating their support for his mission of good offices, both parties stressed that they remained committed to the search for a just and lasting solution and that they understood that he must continue to seek a way for the two sides to proceed with negotiations. The mission also visited Turkey and Greece to consult with the Governments.

Referring to his recommendation that the Council extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further six months, the Secretary-General stated that Cyprus, Greece and the United Kingdom con-

curred, while Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot community would give their position before the Council.(47)

Concerning the Committee on Missing Persons, the Secretary-General said it had held four sessions in the period under review (see ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS, Chapter XVII). During its visit to Cyprus, the mission discussed with both sides how further progress could best be made.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (December)

The Security Council met on 11 December to consider the Secretary-General's report and recommendation to extend the UNFICYP mandate. Cyprus, Greece and Turkey were invited, at their request, to participate without the right to vote. Mr. Koray was also invited to participate under rule 39^b of the provisional rules of procedure.

The Council then unanimously adopted resolution 593(1986).

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 2 and 10 December 1986,

Noting the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting also that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 1986,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186(1964) and other relevant resolutions,

1. Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186(1964) for a further period ending on 15 June 1987;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 31 May 1987;

3. Calls upon all the parties concerned to continue to co-operate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate.

Security Council resolution 593(1986)

11 December 1986 Meeting 2729 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/18515)

After the vote, Cyprus said that for 12 years Cypriots had been the victims of aggression, military occupation, expulsion, uprooting, attempts at secession and the violation of human rights. Turkey, it said, had consolidated further its grip on the occupied territories. Cyprus pointed out that the Secretary-General's December report had confirmed that the numbers of the Turkish army of occupation had been increased and that extensive qualitative changes had also been made to its armaments. Turkey had also constructed a

vast military airport at Lefkoniko, Cyprus stated, and was continuously importing thousands of illegal Turkish settlers into the occupied areas, whose numbers had reached some 60,000, according to the Turkish Cypriot press. Cyprus believed that as long as Turkey persisted in occupying Cypriot territory, any so-called intercommunal negotiations would in fact be conducted at gun-point and offer Turkey an additional means of exerting pressure on the Greek Cypriot side, in order to make it accept that the whole island be placed under Turkey's political and military control. Turning to the draft framework agreement, Cyprus said that the withdrawal of Turkish troops and settlers, international guarantees and the three freedoms should receive priority and that the Secretary-General should pursue the matter of an international conference.

Greece, disturbed by the increase in Turkish forces and tanks in northern Cyprus, said their presence remained the stumbling-block for progress towards a solution. Statements by Turkish leaders had led Greece to believe that Turkey intended to leave at least part of its army on the island indefinitely. Maintaining that discussion of withdrawing the troops was a matter of absolute priority, Greece pointed out that the Secretary-General's report had given no indication that Turkey had envisaged any change in its position. Greece also reiterated that the priority issues were the withdrawal of Turkish troops, eventual guarantees and the three freedoms, adding that it would respond positively to any suggestion aimed at putting UNFICYP finances on a sound footing and that it continued to lend its full support to all efforts aimed at a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem.

Turkey again found unacceptable elements in the resolution and could not consent to any extension of UNFICYP's mandate on the basis therein. Repeating its support for the Secretary-General's efforts, Turkey believed that the Greek Cypriot demands and pre-conditions which it claimed were advanced to evade the draft framework agreement were illogical and unreasonable and that their sole purpose was to discard the legitimate interests of the Turkish Cypriot side. Turkey had not reinforced its forces in northern Cyprus, had no aggressive intentions and had encouraged peace and negotiations in Cyprus; it was the Greek Cypriot side's rearmament efforts and Greece's contribution to them which posed the real danger. With regard to troop strengths and level of armaments in southern Cyprus, Turkey said that three elements had to be taken into account-the Greek Cypriot National Guard, Greek support for that force and

^bSee footnote a on p. 240.

Greek mainland troops there. Turkey alleged that the National Guard had been reorganized and heavily armed through direct military purchases from various countries and Greek military assistance. It also said that apart from the regular Greek and Greek Cypriot forces, there were several private armies which had engaged in large-scale terrorist attacks against Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots belonging to different camps.

Mr. Koray also said that his side again rejected the resolution completely, giving the same reasons he had given in June (see p. 241). Despite that rejection, however, the Turkish Cypriot side remained favourably disposed to the presence of UNFICYP in northern Cyprus, and felt that the only obstacle to progress and to a negotiated overall solution was the lack of political will on the part of the Greek Cypriot side. Mr. Koray said the draft framework agreement was right for a negotiated solution, but charged that the Greek Cypriot leadership would not accept any document that embodied the principle of equal political status for both sides in Cyprus and that envisaged a bicomunal, bi-zonal republic. Had the Greek Cypriots accepted the draft agreement, it would have meant accepting the Turkish people as their equal in the body politic of Cyprus. That equality must be recognized if the chances of a negotiated settlement were to be enhanced. He maintained that the reason for failed negotiations hinged on the fact that the two communities had lived physically apart and that the Greek Cypriots had never been genuinely interested in re-establishing a joint Government with the Turkish Cypriots. Mr. Koray said that, despite their higher birth rate, the ratio of the Turkish Cypriot population had been pushed down over time, while the Greek Cypriot population had been augmented by importation of large numbers from Greece and by the settling in Cyprus, after their discharge, of mainland Greek soldiers who were there clandestinely. He asserted that there was no problem of settlers in Cyprus the way the Greek Cypriot side had portrayed it; those returning were coming back to their homeland.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 15 September 1986, the General Assembly, in closing its resumed fortieth session, adopted decision 40/481, by which it decided to include in the draft agenda of its forty-first (1986) session the question of Cyprus. On 19 December, the Assembly, by decision 41/470 on the suspension of the forty-first session, decided to retain the question on the agenda of that session.

Other action. The Commission on Human Rights on 12 March postponed its debate on human rights in Cyprus to 1987 (see ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS, Chapter XVII).

Peace-keeping and humanitarian assistance

The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, established by the Security Council in 1964,⁽⁴⁸⁾ continued throughout 1986 to supervise the cease-fire lines of the Cyprus National Guard and of the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces. It also provided security for civilians in the area between the lines; discharged its functions with regard to the security, welfare and well-being of the Greek Cypriots living in northern Cyprus, regularly visiting Turkish Cypriots residing in the south; and supported United Nations relief operations.

The area between the cease-fire lines-the buffer zone-was kept under constant surveillance by UNFICYP through a system of 143 observation posts, 58 of which were permanently manned. The number of cease-fire violations remained at a low level, while the frequency of shooting incidents increased slightly, but there were no exchanges of fire between opposing forces. UNFICYP continued to be successful in restoring the status quo ante. However, in Nicosia the troops of both sides continued to be in dangerous proximity to each other-a situation remaining of great concern to the Force since a significant number of cease-fire violations and other related incidents occurred in that area. Regarding the UNFICYP Force Commander's 1985 proposal⁽⁴⁹⁾ to establish mutually agreed military deconfrontation in Nicosia on both sides of the so-called Green Line, where no activities would be permitted and where no military-oriented construction or renovation work would take place, discussions continued with both sides. Both sides perceived that such a change in the existing military status quo might cause an imbalance and reduce the civilian population's security. Cyprus was willing to discuss the proposal, while the Turkish Cypriot side said that it was not in a position to do so. Since progress seemed unlikely, UNFICYP decided to focus on reducing tension at Nicosia's most dangerous points-one such measure involved installing improved lighting in the eastern sector of the Green Line which allowed better observation by all parties.

UNFICYP continued to monitor new civilian construction projects close to the lines in Nicosia to confirm their civilian nature and alleviate concerns of both sides.

Overflights of the buffer zone decreased, with 15 such flights by Turkish forces or civilian aircraft and 20 from the south; all overflights were protested.

In August, Cyprus protested that the strength of Turkish forces in the north had increased and that the capability of their tanks had been enhanced. UNFICYP believed that there had been such an increase and that Turkey had brought to

Cyprus tanks with greater fire-power and mobility than those previously there. The Turkish authorities denied that there had been any increase in the strength of their forces but confirmed that their tanks were being upgraded as part of a programme to improve all the Turkish Army's tanks. The Turkish authorities expressed concern at the acquisition of armoured vehicles by the National Guard and by an increase in its manpower. Regarding that increase, Cyprus assured UNFICYP that its intention was to maintain a purely defensive posture.

Temporary visits to the south by Greek Cypriots living in the north continued through the good offices of UNFICYP and 961 such visits were made for family or medical reasons. Twenty-five Greek Cypriots transferred permanently to the south, leaving 699 residing in the north. UNFICYP continued visiting Turkish Cypriots living in the south and contacting their relatives in the north; 15 reunions involving 69 persons were arranged. One Turkish Cypriot moved permanently from the south to the north. Frequent contacts between members of the Maronite community residing on opposite sides of the lines continued and one Maronite transferred to the south; the number remaining in the north was 333. It was verified that all transfers were voluntary.

Cyprus protested the influx of Turkish settlers into the north and expressed the view that it was intended to destroy the demographic structure of Cyprus. Cyprus also denounced as illegal the distribution by the Turkish Cypriot side of properties located in the northern part of the island and owned by Greek Cypriots. The Turkish Cypriot side denied that settlers were arriving in the numbers alleged and said that only limited numbers of seasonal workers from Turkey were being admitted.

Emergency medical service was provided for both civilian communities. Turkish Cypriots were escorted to the south for treatment and medicines were delivered to them in the north. An anti-mosquito programme arranged by UNFICYP began in March 1986 after consultations with both parties. UNFICYP distributed 500 tons of food and other related items provided by Cyprus and the Cyprus Red Cross to Greek Cypriots in the north. Food continued to be provided by the World Food Programme to some 22,000 children and social welfare institutions.

As Co-ordinator of humanitarian assistance for Cyprus, UNHCR continued to assist the displaced and needy. The 1986 programme, providing \$7.5 million to finance 19 projects and co-ordinated by the Cyprus Red Cross Society, involved constructing medical and educational facilities and a main-trunk sewer in Nicosia, overseas procurement of equipment and supplies for health, educa-

tion and agriculture, and professional training, expert missions and feasibility studies. UNFICYP supported the programme by delivering 16 tons of supplies in the 12-month period.

Joint activities continued between the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities in the framework of ongoing projects, assisted by the United Nations Development Programme. Following the completion of the second phase of the joint Nicosia Master Plan project, design and feasibility studies were undertaken.

The UNFICYP Civilian police continued to support UNFICYP military units and operated in liaison with both the Cyprus and the Turkish Cypriot police, contributing to the protection and movement of civilians between the cease-fire lines.

This information on UNFICYP was contained in two reports by the Secretary-General to the Security Council, covering 1 December 1985 to 31 May 1986(19) and 1 June to 30 November 1986.(46) In both, he recommended that the Force's mandate be extended. The Council twice in 1986 extended the mandate for a six-month period, first until 15 December 1986 and then until 15 June 1987 (see pp. 240 and 244).

Composition of UNFICYP. As at 30 November 1986, UNFICYP had a strength of 2,328, including 38 civilian police, and was composed of contingents from eight States. Military personnel came from Austria (301), Canada (515), Denmark (341), Finland (10), Ireland (8), Sweden (374) and the United Kingdom (741). Civilian police came from Australia (20) and Sweden (18).

During the year ended 30 November 1986, one member of the Force died, bringing total fatalities to 139 since UNFICYP's inception in 1964.

UNFICYP financing

UNFICYP continued to be financed by voluntary contributions and by troop-contributing Governments. Contributions received in 1986 from 26 countries totalled \$17,889,000. Estimated costs, including United Nations operational costs and reimbursement of extra costs to Governments providing contingents, totalled some \$29 million. The full 12-month cost was approximately \$102 million, of which troop-contributing Governments absorbed some \$73 million for such items as regular pay and allowances and normal materiel expenses.

As at 2 December 1986, the accumulated deficit since the operation's inception in 1964 was in the order of \$145.5 million, an increase of some \$12 million in 12 months. Consequently, the claims of the troop contributors had been met only through December 1978.

On 17 April(50) and 13 October 1986,⁽⁵¹⁾ the Secretary-General made renewed appeals to States for voluntary contributions to finance UNFICYP. He again stressed its indispensable contribution

to international peace by maintaining calm in Cyprus, a condition essential to his mission of good offices. He expressed concern over its precarious financial situation, which continued to place an unfair burden on the troop-contributing countries. Annexed to his appeals were details on the Force's financing.

The Secretary-General suggested to the Security Council that, unless there was a more generous response to his appeals, it might wish to consider changing the future financing system to one of assessed contributions. On 10 December,⁽⁵²⁾ the troop contributors (see above) stated that there was a tendency to take UNFICYP's existence for granted, adding that neither they, nor the United Nations, could continue to tolerate indefinitely the gap between the resources available and the costs of UNFICYP. They supported the Secretary-General's assessment that the Council might wish to consider changing the system of financing.

Contributions received in 1986. Contributions received for UNFICYP as at 31 December 1986⁽⁵³⁾ were as follows: Australia, \$100,000; Austria, \$125,000; Bahamas, \$2,000; Barbados, \$2,000; Belgium, \$425,300; Cyprus, \$550,000; Denmark, \$120,000; Finland, \$37,500; Federal Republic of Germany, \$1,312,600; Greece, \$800,000; Iceland, \$11,500; Indonesia, \$5,000; Italy, \$800,000; Japan, \$400,000; Nepal, \$800; Norway, \$915,000; Pakistan, \$3,000; Sweden, \$200,000; Switzerland, \$905,100; Thailand, \$1,000; United Kingdom, \$2,344,400; United States, \$8,799,800; Uruguay, \$2,500; Venezuela, \$5,000; Yugoslavia, \$20,000; and Zimbabwe, \$1,500.

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Other questions concerning the Mediterranean region

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya-United States relations

In 1986, relations between the United States and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya continued to deteriorate,

resulting in armed attacks and incidents breaking out between the two in the Mediterranean. The United States launched two such attacks against the Jamahiriya, one in March which, according to the United States, was in retaliation for a military attack on its naval fleets stationed in the area, and the other in April in retaliation for what it said was a Libyan-backed terrorist attack on United States military personnel in Berlin. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya claimed that the United States fleets were a provocation and threat to the Jamahiriya, and, denying its support for terrorism, said the United States allegations were part of its policy of State terrorism. The incidents were taken up by the Security Council. In March, the Council adjourned without taking any action. In April, owing to the negative vote of three permanent members, the Council did not adopt a text condemning the United States attack. The attack was condemned, however, by the General Assembly, when in November it adopted resolution 41/38. In December, the Assembly, by resolution 41/89, urged all States to reduce tension and promote peace in the area.

On several occasions, the Secretary-General voiced concern over the situation. On 25 March, he expressed great concern that the military action had occurred and, on 15 April, he urged the States involved to desist from escalating tension and resolve the critical situation through means provided in the Charter of the United Nations.

Communications (January-March). Throughout the year, numerous communications were addressed to the Secretary-General or the President of the Security Council on the deteriorating relations between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States. On 2 January,⁽¹⁾ the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, referring to United States and Israeli allegations of its involvement in the 1985 terrorist incidents at the Rome and Vienna airports,⁽²⁾ denied those charges and asserted that they were a pretext for provoking acts of aggression against the Jamahiriya. It pointed to three recent statements by United States officials which it said indicated that the United States was ready to exert, together with its allies, political and economic pressure on the Jamahiriya to make it stop carrying out terrorism, adding that the United States had reserved the option of military action. The Jamahiriya said that it had pointed out to the Secretary-General and the Security Council President what it said were the many acts of aggression perpetrated by the United States, the latest of which was mentioned on 3 November 1985 in *The Washington Post*.⁽³⁾

As current Chairman of the Group of Arab States at the United Nations, the United Arab Emirates transmitted⁽⁴⁾ a 4 January 1986 resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States, condemning what it termed the hostile United States position against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and

reaffirming the Arab States' support for it in withstanding such hostility.

The Jamahiriya drew attention on 24 January⁽⁵⁾ to what it called aggressive military exercises by the United States Sixth Fleet and other United States forces off its territorial waters. It stated that the manoeuvres, termed a warning to the Jamahiriya by the United States, represented an element of destabilization and a threat to international peace in the region. While expressing its desire to abstain from any undertaking likely to upset peace in the region, the Jamahiriya asserted its right to defend its territorial waters and integrity in line with the Charter and international law.

On 4 February,⁽⁶⁾ the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in a letter dealing with the interception of one of its civilian passenger planes by Israeli lighter aircraft (see p. 309), asserted that the Mediterranean had become a target of terrorism by the United States and Israel and that States in the region were responsible for banishing the United States military presence.

In a 6 February communiqué,⁽⁷⁾ the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries condemned the threats and possible use of force against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as endangering international peace and stability. Warning against any precipitate steps by the United States, the Bureau called on States to adhere to the principles of non-use or threat of force as set out in the non-aligned Movement's 1984 Valletta Final Declaration.⁽⁸⁾ The Bureau reaffirmed its support for the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States and called on States to observe the 1981 Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States.⁽⁹⁾

On 7 February,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya protested military exercises conducted from 24 to 31 January by the United States Sixth Fleet off its coast, asserting that they: hindered civilian contacts and international communications and trade; impeded the exploitation and exploration of natural resources in the exclusive economic zone, as laid down in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;⁽¹¹⁾ depleted the region's resources; polluted its waters; and hindered scientific research activities. The Jamahiriya proposed that a joint meeting of European States and regional non-aligned States be convened to strengthen economic, commercial and cultural links and to draw up procedures to protect and conserve the Mediterranean as a joint economic zone, free from foreign military fleets and bases and free from damage caused by military exercises.

On 27 February,⁽¹²⁾ Yugoslavia, stressing that an increased concentration of military strength

had aggravated the situation in the Mediterranean, believed that no lasting peace in the Mediterranean could be reached without solving the Middle East crisis.

On 24 March,⁽¹³⁾ the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya charged that further provocative military manoeuvres by the United States off its coast had started on 23 March, and alleged that their resumption and what it termed the threat of aggression against its sovereignty confirmed United States hostile intentions towards Libyan territory and its territorial waters. The Jamahiriya felt obliged to prepare to apply the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter (see APPENDIX II), with full responsibility resting on the United States, since it was convinced that the Security Council, because of the United States veto power, could no longer assume its responsibilities for maintaining international peace and security.

On 25 March,⁽¹⁴⁾ the United States reported that under Article 51 its forces had exercised their right of self-defence by responding to Libyan military attacks in international waters in the Gulf of Sidra. The United States asserted that its forces had exercised great restraint and had reacted only after the Jamahiriya had launched several missiles. Two Libyan naval vessels were disabled and key components of the Sirte missile complex, from which the United States said SA-5 missiles had been fired, were also damaged. The United States protested what it called the unjustified attacks against its naval units which were operating in and/or above international waters in the exercise of the freedom of navigation under international law and in accordance with a standard notification of intent, filed with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), which covered operations beginning on 23 March and concluding on 1 April. It stated that those operations in no way had threatened the Jamahiriya's security and any further attacks against United States forces operating in and over international waters off the Jamahiriya would, if necessary, be resisted with force.

Several States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation. Malta, on 25 March,⁽¹⁵⁾ also asked the Council to consider action that could be taken to reduce tension and restore peace and stability in the region. The USSR, also on 25 March,⁽¹⁶⁾ referred to the situation in the southern Mediterranean, while Iraq, on 26 March,⁽¹⁷⁾ on behalf of the Arab Group, asked the Council to consider United States aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

A number of other letters were received which condemned the United States actions and demanded that such actions cease. Czechoslovakia, on 25 March,⁽¹⁸⁾ called it a violation of the

norms of international law and disregard of the Charter and expressed its full support for the Libyan people and their leadership. The same day,⁽¹⁹⁾ the USSR news agency, TASS, said that the action was deliberate and had occurred because the United States did not like the progressive nature of the Jamahiriya's internal reforms and its anti-imperialistic and independent course.

The next day,⁽²⁰⁾ the USSR General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party said that the USSR favoured turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and stood by its proposals for extending agreed confidence-building measures to the region, reducing armed forces, removing ships carrying nuclear weapons, banning the deployment of nuclear weapons in non-nuclear Mediterranean countries and securing a commitment by the nuclear Powers not to use such weapons against any Mediterranean country which did not allow them to be deployed in its territory. If the United States withdrew its fleet, the USSR would do the same and was ready to enter into talks without delay.

Also on 26 March,⁽²¹⁾ Benin issued a declaration stating that by resorting to force and acts of deliberate provocation, the United States had not shown the wisdom and balance that should characterize the action of a great Power.

On the same date,⁽²²⁾ the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries also condemned what it called the United States aggression, and demanded an urgent cessation of military operations that endangered the peace of the region, particularly the security and territorial integrity of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. It also affirmed its full support for and solidarity with the Jamahiriya.

Several other countries similarly condemned the United States and expressed solidarity with the Jamahiriya: Democratic Yemen (25 March),⁽²³⁾ the Lao People's Democratic Republic (26 March) (24) Bulgaria (25) and Afghanistan (31 March).⁽²⁶⁾ March)⁽²⁵⁾ and

SECURITY COUNCIL CONSIDERATION (March)

Meeting at the request of the Arab Group,⁽¹⁷⁾ Malta⁽¹⁵⁾ and the USSR,⁽¹⁶⁾ the Security Council held four meetings between 26 and 31 March.

Meeting numbers. SC 2668-2671.

Invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote were: Afghanistan, Algeria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Iran, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia. Under rule 39^c of the Council's provisional rules

of procedure, also invited was the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States, as requested by the United Arab Emirates on 27 March.⁽²⁷⁾

The United States accused the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of flouting international law and the Charter by using lethal force to assert its claim in the Gulf of Sidra. United States forces engaged in a peaceful freedom-of-navigation exercise in international waters had been subjected to unprovoked and unjustified attack by Libyan forces which had launched six surface-to-air missiles against United States vessels and aircraft; the United States said that advance notice had been posted in accordance with international practice and that the exercise was publicly and widely recorded. The United States had responded to the Jamahiriya's attack by exercising its right of self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter, and it added that any further attacks would also be resisted with force. The United States rejected the Jamahiriya's efforts to subvert by force the international legal right of freedom of navigation and the responsibility of the Council under the Charter. It believed that freedom of the seas was essential to maintaining international security and the flow of commerce and stated that it was long-standing United States policy to conduct naval and air exercises in waters and airspace in every part of the globe, as did other Council members. The United States said it had been in the Gulf of Sidra 16 times since 1981, and below the line claimed as a boundary by the Jamahiriya seven times before the operation in question. The United States believed that, in view of the grave challenge to freedom of navigation in international waters posed by the Libyan actions, the Council should reaffirm the internationally accepted freedoms of navigation and overflight and condemn those nations that resorted to force to violate those norms.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya asserted that the United States had brought the situation to the brink of explosion when it entered the Jamahiriya's territorial waters and bombarded parts of its territory, and that since 1981 the United States had carried out more than 18 exercises in the area which had engaged in shows of force or had threatened its use. Since the Jamahiriya was thousands of kilometres from the United States, it could not accept the explanation that the United States had acted out of self-defence. It said the United States had arrogated to itself the right to use the open sea for military manoeuvres and to test weapons, while at the same time exploiting and pillaging the resources of the sea. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya claimed that the presence of the fleets off the Mediterranean coast, whether in international or territorial waters, was a continuous source of threat

^cSee footnote a on p. 240.

and aggression and constituted interference in the sovereign decision-making powers of those coastal countries.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya said its opposition to the United States hegemonic policies and subjugation of small States through the threat or use of force had been used wrongly by the United States to justify its actions as self-defence. The acts of aggression, the Jamahiriya said, represented a threat to a group of States which had adopted political stands and national legislation which were not to the United States liking; the conflict was a problem between the world community and the United States, which had arrogated to itself the right to reject certain national legislation by declaring it dangerous and the right to oppose that legislation and to exercise its right to self-defence. The Jamahiriya said that the United States alone could not arrogate to itself the right to defend international law by the threat or use of force. It believed that the international community had to be convinced that the right to use international waters was quite different from using the gulf adjacent to the Libyan coast, since that region was the cradle of civilization and religion and its inhabitants had long lived in peace and security. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya called on all coastal Mediterranean countries to support a declaration of the region as a zone of peace and co-operation and the withdrawal of all military fleets from the area. In addition, it called for continued opposition to the presence of the United States fleet in the Mediterranean.

Most speakers in the debate-among them Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, China, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Iran, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia-deplored or condemned what they agreed were United States provocations against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the infringement of its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the threats and use of force. They regarded these actions as exacerbating tension in a highly explosive region and seriously jeopardizing international peace and security. China and Kuwait advocated exhausting peaceful means to settle such disputes. Malta regarded recourse to a military solution as unacceptable and appealed to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States to seek a solution to their differences through negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice, as envisaged under Chapter VI of the Charter.

A number of States, among them Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland and the USSR, objected to the United States arrogating to itself the role of world policeman. For instance, the USSR said that the United States made no attempt to conceal its displeasure at the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's independent, anti-imperialist policy in international affairs and its vigorous opposition to attempts by the United States and Israel to impose separate capitulationist deals on the Arabs. According to Cuba, the incident was part of a United States global policy intended to intimidate and harass countries that did not follow Washington's dictates in international affairs, but instead chose their own path of development. Bulgaria said that the ambition of such a powerful State to arrogate to itself the role of guardian of the security of regions which, like the Mediterranean, were thousands of miles away from its own shores could not but arouse the concern of the international community. The Lao People's Democratic Republic believed that the United States was trying to dominate the world with its military superiority and its war machine, indiscriminately crushing underfoot anything in its path.

Viet Nam said that the United States was trying by all means to work out a pretext for the use of force against the Jamahiriya, blaming the Jamahiriya for what it labelled as terrorism.

The Congo said the attacks against the Jamahiriya were part of the disquieting logic of military confrontation and political destabilization. It pointed out that appropriate procedures were available to settle peacefully any justified complaints of one State against another. The status of maritime spaces subject to non-exclusive rights should be determined within the framework of the 1958(28) and 1982(11) Conventions on maritime legislation and other relevant international law.

The League of Arab States, condemning the deployment of the United States warships, said the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's complaint was shared by the entire Arab world-not only because a threat to one individual Arab State constituted a threat to them all, but also because if the precedent were allowed to go unchecked, the floodgates would be opened for repeated similar events.

China expressed deep concern that the United States Navy had subjected the Jamahiriya to military threat and had aggravated tension in the Mediterranean. It asserted that the United States attack violated norms governing international relations and that both sides should resolve their differences peacefully, in accordance with the Charter.

Malta, like other States-France, the United Kingdom and the United States-could not accept

or recognize the contention that the Gulf of Sidra south of a line drawn along latitude 32° 30' North was part of Libyan territory or fell under Libyan sovereignty.

The United Kingdom, on the other hand, said that there was no justification for the attack made on United States forces by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's missiles. It asserted that it was impossible to argue convincingly that United States forces were doing anything other than exercising their right to freedom of navigation in international waters and airspace in accordance with international law. The United Kingdom said that all countries had a right to traverse international waters and no country had a right to arrogate those waters exclusively to itself; that was not only illegal but provocative. It regretted that the USSR had turned an incident which stemmed directly from a fundamental principle into an East-West issue.

Similarly, France said that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's claims to sovereignty over the Gulf of Sidra were without foundation in history and were unjustified under the 1958 and 1982 law of the sea Conventions. It also considered that any threat of armed intervention designed to enforce such territorial claims had to be ruled out. France hoped that the principles of international law, especially those relating to freedom of navigation in international space, would be safeguarded peacefully to avoid military confrontations, the consequences of which were difficult to control.

The Council took no action on a draft resolution⁽²⁹⁾ received on the last day of deliberations, sponsored by Bulgaria and the USSR, by which it would have firmly condemned the armed aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as a violation of the Charter and the norms of international law. The Council would have demanded an immediate halt to hostile actions against the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of the Jamahiriya and demanded the immediate withdrawal of United States armed forces from the area. The Council also would have considered that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was entitled to compensation for the loss of life and property damage.

Communication (12 April). Alleging that United States aircraft-carriers and other naval units were proceeding towards the Libyan coast to stage military aggression against the Jamahiriya, on the pretext of taking revenge for acts to which it said it had no links, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 12 April⁽³⁰⁾ informed the Secretary-General that it considered itself in a state of legitimate self-defence under Charter Article 51; it reserved the right to take steps deemed necessary to protect its sovereignty and safeguard its independence, including requesting the implementa-

tion of mutual defence agreements and treaties concluded by it at any level. According to the Jamahiriya, peace in the region also was threatened because North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) officials had stated that the United States could rely on support from European States if it carried out an act of vengeance against the Jamahiriya. In addition, the Jamahiriya claimed that the Council's failure to adopt deterrent measures against prior United States aggression had caused the United States to persist in its aggression and had enabled it to obtain political and military assistance from the Council's permanent members and United Nations Member States.

SECURITY COUNCIL CONSIDERATION (12-14 April)

In response to Malta's 12 April request⁽³¹⁾ that the Security Council consider and take appropriate and urgent action to stop the repeated threat or use of force, as well as the imminent resort to armed attack in the central Mediterranean, the Council met again on 12 and 14 April.

Meeting numbers. SC 2672, 2673.

The Council invited the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Ukrainian SSR at their request to participate without the right to vote. Under rule 39^d of the Council's rules of procedure, also invited was the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States, as requested by the United Arab Emirates on 14 April.⁽³²⁾

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya accused the United States of aiming to commit new armed aggression on the pretext of revenge against the Jamahiriya for acts whose perpetrators had not yet been determined. Denying any connection with those acts, the Jamahiriya believed that the situation was approaching the point of explosion and the world was in jeopardy because of the United States threat. It urged the international community, through the Council, to contain the situation and condemn the use of force.

The United States said that the use of force referred to in Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter applied not only to acts by armed forces but also to acts by individuals which involved placing bombs in planes or in crowded cafes. It alleged that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had threatened the use of force, not only against United States citizens, but against anyone who was allied with the United States or shared its view that the Jamahiriya's conduct was that of an outlaw regime. The United States believed that the Council would not be facing its responsibilities or easing tensions unless it went to the root cause of the problem—the murderous behaviour of the Jamahiriya and its agents.

^dSee footnote a on p. 240.

The USSR claimed that militaristic hysteria had gripped the United States in the form of a severe, anti-Libyan syndrome. It alleged that calls were being made in Washington for the Libyan leadership to be taught a lesson by military means. The Council, the USSR asserted, was responsible for averting any further escalation of events in the Mediterranean. The USSR believed it was possible to divert the blow aimed at the Jamahiriya by using preventive diplomacy to its full potential. It urged the Council to support the Jamahiriya's sovereignty and territorial integrity and to demand that the United States stop its policy of aggression and withdraw its armed forces from Libyan shores.

Malta appealed to all parties concerned to exercise the utmost restraint and prudence, to act in full conformity with the Charter, and to ensure that they undertook no measures which would create a threat to peace and security in the central Mediterranean and beyond. It believed that the situation called for immediate action by the Council under Articles 33 and 34 of the Charter. For that reason, Malta said, it had submitted a draft resolution⁽³³⁾ to have the Council call on all parties concerned to desist from all further action which could lead to the use of armed force, and entrust the Secretary-General to take immediate appropriate action with those parties to ensure that only the peaceful means envisaged by the Charter were utilized to reconcile any differences between them. The Council took no action on the draft.

Communications (14-24 April). On 14 April,⁽³⁴⁾ the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya charged that the United States was preparing for new aggression against it. Repeated United States allegations ascribing various terrorist acts to the Jamahiriya or to its instigation were empty charges and were but a studied policy designed to prepare the atmosphere for aggression, on the pretext of retaliation. Once again the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya said that it was faced with but one choice, namely to resist the anticipated aggression, in self-defence under Article 51.

The United States reported on 14 April⁽³⁵⁾ that, in accordance with Article 51, its forces had exercised the right of self-defence by responding to what it said was an ongoing pattern of attacks by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya which had openly targeted United States citizens and installations, most recently a 5 April bombing of a Berlin discothèque, killing a United States soldier and injuring a large number of its servicemen and others. The United States said it had exercised great care in restricting its military response to terrorist-related targets and had taken every precaution to avoid civilian casualties and to limit collateral damage; its objective was to destroy facilities used to carry out what it termed the Libyan Arab

Jamahiriya's hostile policy of international terrorism and to discourage its future terrorist attacks. The United States pointed out that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's policy of threats and use of force violated Article 2(4) of the Charter.

On the same date,⁽³⁶⁾ the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 member States of the European Community condemned the terrorist attacks on the discothèque and on a Trans World Airlines aircraft and deeply deplored the loss of innocent life. Considering that States clearly implicated in supporting terrorism should be induced to renounce such support, they called on the Jamahiriya to act accordingly. They rejected threats by Libyan leaders against States which deliberately encouraged recourse to acts of violence and directly threatened Europe. Regarding the Jamahiriya and other States clearly implicated in supporting terrorism, they decided to restrict freedom of movement of their diplomatic and consular personnel, reduce their mission staff and enforce stricter visa requirements and procedures. They reaffirmed that no arms or other military equipment would be exported to the Jamahiriya and said that they would try to ensure that their nationals and industry did not seek any commercial advantage from measures in reaction to terrorist activities. The Twelve decided to inform the Arab States of their conclusions and to invite them to analyse international terrorism. In concluding, they underlined the need for restraint on all sides.

At an emergency session of the ministerial-level meeting of its Co-ordinating Bureau (New Delhi, India, 15 April),⁽³⁷⁾ the non-aligned Movement condemned the United States action and demanded that it immediately halt its military operations and compensate the Jamahiriya fully and promptly for its human and material losses. The Ministers and heads of delegation called on the Security Council to condemn the attacks and prevent their recurrence.

On 15 April,⁽³⁸⁾ the USSR, condemning and demanding an end to what it called aggressive United States action, claimed that such action confirmed its essentially aggressive approach towards independent developing countries. Such actions affected relations between the USSR and the United States, it warned.

On the same date, Burkina Faso,⁽³⁹⁾ Czechoslovakia⁽⁴⁰⁾ and Democratic Yemen⁽⁴¹⁾ condemned the United States armed attack and expressed support for the Jamahiriya.

Burkina Faso, also on 15 April⁽⁴²⁾ associated itself in advance with the initiatives which it said the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) would pursue to ensure that Africa stood firm against any attempt to reconquer the continent. The same day,⁽⁴³⁾ Burkina Faso's Revolutionary Defence Committee of Kadiogo,

Ouagadougou, adopted a declaration in which it condemned the armed attacks by the United States and denounced what it referred to as the slaughter of the Jamahiriya's innocent civilians.

On the same date Bulgaria,(44) Burundi,(45) Ghana,(46) the Lao People's Democratic Republic,(47) Nicaragua,(48) Nigeria(49) and Viet Nam(50) condemned the United States armed attack, as did Madagascar(51) and Mongoliat(52) on 16 April.

Bolivia, on 16 April,(53) condemned all forms of terrorism and appealed to the parties involved in the Gulf of Sidra incident to desist from all acts of violence.

On 16 April, Tunisia⁽⁵⁴⁾ denied an alleged statement, reported on 16 April by the official Libyan news agency, Jana, affirming that the United States was using Tunisian territory and airspace for aggression against the Jamahiriya and that the passage towards its territory and the aggressive approach were directed from Tunisia.

Also on 16 April,(55) Italy reported that two explosions had occurred off the coast of the island of Lampedusa on 15 April, presumably due to missiles fired at a radar installation, and that the Jamahiriya had claimed responsibility. Strongly protesting the attack, Italy said its armed forces had been instructed to respond to threats of attack.

On 17 April,(56) the Jamahiriya protested to ICAO that on 15 April the United States Air Force had attacked its Tripoli and Benina airports, and alleged that on 17 April the United States Sixth Fleet had interfered with a Bulgarian passenger aircraft on its way from Sofia to Tripoli. The same day, the Jamahiriya said, an American military aircraft was spotted flying below a Yugoslav passenger aircraft on its way from Belgrade to Tripoli over Libyan territory, obliging the aircraft to return without landing at Tripoli. It requested ICAO to intercede to induce the United States to cease such acts and to urge it to respect its obligations as a signatory to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago, United States, 1944).

In its Political Declaration, the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (New Delhi, 16-19 April)(57) also condemned the attack and called on the United States to desist from undertaking aggressive acts, including military manoeuvres in the Gulf of Sidra.

On 24 April,(58) the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya drew the Security Council President's attention to a 20 April radio statement by a United States official that the Libyans knew they were a target and that their President was aware that he was not safe from further attack. The Jamahiriya asserted that the statement was an extension of what it claimed the United States President had said of the 15 April

attack: "Today we have done what we had to do. If necessary, we shall do it again." The Jamahiriya cautioned that if that policy were pursued, it would have repercussions on the United States or on one of its allies. It reminded the Council of its obligations to prevent aggression and protect international peace from all threats.

SECURITY COUNCIL CONSIDERATION (15-24 April)

In response to separate requests received on 15 April from Burkino Faso,(59) the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,(60) Oman on behalf of the Arab Group(61) and the Syrian Arab Republic(62) that the Security Council consider and adopt urgent and effective measures against the armed military aggression staged by the United States against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Council held nine meetings between 15 and 24 April.

Meeting numbers. SC 2674-2680. 2682, 2683.

Invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote were: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia. Under rule 39^e of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, also invited were: the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States, as requested on 15 April by the United Arab Emirates,(63) and the Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, as requested by Morocco on 21 April.(64) On 18 April, the Council decided, by 10 votes to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (Australia, Denmark, France, United Kingdom), that an invitation should be accorded to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), as proposed by the United Arab Emirates on 17 April.(65) The Council President explained that the invitation would confer on PLO the same rights as those conferred on a Member State when invited to participate pursuant to rule 37.^f

Before the vote, the United States reiterated its consistent position that the only legal basis to grant a hearing to persons speaking for a non-governmental entity was rule 39, and that it op-

^eSee footnote a on p. 240.

^fRule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may be invited, as the result of a decision of the Security Council, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council when the Security Council considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected, or when a Member brings a matter to the attention of the Council in accordance with Article 35(1) of the Charter."

posed special ad hoc procedures whereby the Council appeared selectively to try to enhance the prestige of those wishing to speak in the Council.

On 21 April, the Council voted on a draft resolution,⁽⁶⁶⁾ submitted by the Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Arab Emirates. The vote was 9 to 5, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Bulgaria, China, Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Arab Emirates.

Against: Australia, Denmark, France, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Venezuela.

Owing to the negative votes of permanent members, the draft was not adopted.

By the draft, the Council would have: condemned the armed attack by the United States in violation of the Charter and the norms of international conduct; called on it to refrain forthwith from attacks or threats thereof; condemned all terrorist activities whether perpetrated by individuals, groups or States; and called on all parties to refrain from resorting to force and to resolve their differences peacefully in keeping with the Charter.

The United States asserted that self-defence measures had become necessary after repeated and protracted efforts failed to deter the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya from ongoing attacks against the United States. On 14 April, it had struck the Jamahiriya's command and central systems, intelligence communications, logistics and training facilities-sites used to carry out the Jamahiriya's policy of international terrorism, including ongoing attacks against United States citizens and installations. It stressed that there was direct, precise and irrefutable evidence that the Jamahiriya was responsible for the Berlin bombing that killed a United States Army sergeant and a Turkish woman and injured 230 other people, among them 50 United States military personnel. It claimed that the Jamahiriya's admitted, continued policy of terrorist threats and the use of force, in violation of Charter Article 2(4), was directed not only against the United States but against its neighbours, European countries and places as far away as Northern Ireland, the Philippines and Central America; terrorism was part of the Jamahiriya's foreign policy. The United States totally rejected the draft resolution since it falsely assumed that the essential problem stemmed from actions by United States forces against the Jamahiriya. This was contradicted by irrefutable evidence and by the long list of countries which had suffered from the Jamahiriya's terrorism; the real issue was the Jamahiriya's blatant, unrepentant and continuing use of force, which was ignored in the draft-nowhere had the Jamahiriya been asked to refrain from its murderous activities.

The United Kingdom said the United States was justified in concluding that Libyan defiance of the norms of international behaviour would continue. Citing incidents of Libyan terrorism in Ireland, France and the United States, as well as in the United Kingdom, it said that State-directed terrorism was the main policy of the Jamahiriya. No one was safe from Colonel Muammar Qaddafi's murderers, the United Kingdom said, a fact well known in the Arab world, in Africa and in Ireland, and perhaps it would be well known world-wide. The United Kingdom supported the principles invoked by many regarding the need to seek a peaceful settlement of disputes and to refrain from the threat or use of force in accordance with Charter Article 2. However, it said the United States had the inherent right of self-defence, as reaffirmed in Article 51. As to the draft, the United Kingdom pointed out that it did not mention the Jamahiriya and omitted any reference to the long history of State-directed provocations and terrorism.

France shared the indignation of the United States and the United Kingdom concerning attacks perpetrated against their nationals. It believed that terrorism could not be effectively combated unless determined, tenacious and patient efforts were made, combining national measures with greater international co-operation. Although it did not associate itself with the United States intervention against the Jamahiriya, France said the draft was excessive and unbalanced, making no mention of the Jamahiriya's responsibility.

Australia believed there was substantial evidence of the Jamahiriya's involvement in international terrorism and the situation had reached the point where the United States had felt compelled to take military action; a peaceful solution would involve the Jamahiriya's termination of its involvement in terrorist activities and United States cessation of further military action against it. Australia stated that the Council had to assume its responsibilities and act constructively with the co-operation of the parties. Australia also saw the draft as unbalanced, focusing its criticism only on the United States and not directly addressing the Jamahiriya's actions which played a large part in contributing to the tensions in the region.

Denmark said the draft did not address the interrelationship between action and reaction which had been at play. Believing, beyond doubt, that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was behind terrorist acts which created tension in the Mediterranean, Denmark deplored the United States actions and felt that reaction to terrorism had to be proportionate to achieve its goal without leading to a dangerous escalation of violence.

Venezuela rejected the use of armed action and violence by individuals or groups of individuals to resolve disputes between nations. It believed that the draft's adoption would not have encouraged

a peaceful solution of the dispute, nor alleviated tension in the Mediterranean; the draft did not take into account the whole background of the problem and all of its aspects, nor did it establish the link between the crucial issues that led to the conflict.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya said that 33 United States military aircraft, using fragmentation bombs, some of which had not yet exploded, had raided civilian targets in Benghazi and Tripoli, damaging civilian airports and aircraft, houses, schools and a centre for the handicapped. The Council, it asserted, had the responsibility to condemn speedily and unambiguously the raid and its perpetrators. It believed the gravity of this threat to peace was compounded by the fact that the raid had taken place with the support of certain States, first and foremost the United Kingdom which provided the logistics. It believed that the United States had fallen prey to the arrogance and madness of power and wanted to become the world's policeman; any party that did not agree to become a United States vassal and agent was an outlaw, a terrorist, a communist and a devil. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya said that although the Council had been unable to take a decision because of the United States and its allies, the entire world supported the Jamahiriya-the non-aligned, the Arab nation, the people of Africa, members of the socialist community and the Islamic nation.

The USSR saw a clear link between the armed anti-Libyan action and United States overall policy aimed at subjecting sovereign States to its diktat, at stirring up existing hotbeds of tension and creating new ones, and at destabilizing the international situation. It believed the aggression against the Jamahiriya should have been even more vigorously condemned in the draft, which should have reflected, in accordance with the norms of international law, that the Jamahiriya had a legitimate right to compensation for damage. The vetoes by the United States and its allies did not mean that the issue's consideration was not giving results, but emphasized that the Western Powers had wound up in isolation.

The vast majority of speakers addressing the Council condemned or deplored the United States actions against the Jamahiriya, saying that such actions violated the most fundamental norms and principles of international law. Others stressed that the United States, a super-Power and a permanent member of the Council, bore special responsibility for maintaining peace: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, also on behalf of the non-aligned Movement, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, League of

Arab States, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Oman, on behalf of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, Pakistan, PLO, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia. Some of those countries, notably Burkina Faso, the Byelorussian SSR, the Congo, Ghana, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar and the Sudan, associated themselves with the position taken by the non-aligned Movement on 15 April⁽³⁷⁾ (see p. 252).

The Syrian Arab Republic asserted that the Jamahiriya was innocent in the matter of the Berlin incident; information showed that a group of West German revolutionaries was preparing an attack on the discotheque. The German Democratic Republic believed that the United States armed aggression against the Jamahiriya should not be regarded as an isolated event but should be viewed in connection with the attempts of reactionary imperialist circles to justify their policy of arms buildup and global hegemony, as well as interference in the internal affairs of other States by heating up international tensions.

Bulgaria said the aggression had been committed on the spurious and demagogic pretext of combating international terrorism and in the name of self-defence. It said that hardly anyone would condone the irresponsibility and adventurism of the United States, which, driven by a dangerous and pathological ambition to play the role of world policeman, had arrogated to itself the right to attack and punish inconvenient sovereign States either in its immediate vicinity or thousands of miles away.

Cuba said it was the hegemonic designs of the United States, its hatred of revolutions, its desire to change the course of history and its unscrupulous nature that were in evidence in its act against a country of under 4 million inhabitants. It said the United States was most cruelly applying the policy of State terrorism by involving as an accomplice to its misdeeds the United Kingdom, which had lent its territory as a staging ground for the aggressors.

Mongolia expressed a similar concern over the United States use of its aircraft based in a NATO country, proving that the NATO military bloc and American forward-based forces in Europe were used by the United States against non-aligned, developing States and national liberation movements. The Congo wondered why a small country like the Jamahiriya had become public enemy number one for the United States, a status that would be expected to be conferred on a more powerful country.

Iran, stating that the attack constituted a policy of aggression, pure gunboat diplomacy and an act

of war, called for an extensive political and economic boycott of the United States.

The League of Arab States was outraged at the United States aggression and said it tended to reinforce the element of anarchy in international relations. PLO said the United States was extending its imperialist hegemony to the whole Arab region, which for some time had been going through a stage in which United States imperialism, no longer content with giving military, economic, political and diplomatic assistance to Israel, was playing a direct role in the aggression and fighting.

Ghana believed that the cause of international terrorism was the frustration felt by Palestinians and Arabs generally over the failure of the international community, especially Israel, to ensure that justice was handed down to them and that the inalienable rights of millions of Palestinians to a homeland and life in dignity were guaranteed.

Several countries expressed concern for the dangerous precedent which the United States action might set; among them were Bangladesh, Ghana, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, the USSR and Yugoslavia.

Algeria pointed out that Article 51 set limitations on the use of force in exercising the legitimate right of self-defence in the absence of an act of aggression, and affirmed that there was no such act by the Jamahiriya; moreover, that Article provided for the suspension of the right to self-defence while the Council was seized of the situation; the United States had the prime duty to do nothing that could hinder or destroy the Council's ongoing efforts. Ghana, Madagascar, Qatar and Uganda expressed similar views regarding the right of self-defence as set out in Article 51. Ghana added that the United States did not bother to exhaust the Charter provisions for settling disputes, citing Article 33, the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations(67) and the good offices of the Secretary-General.

Several countries were disappointed at the Council's ineffectiveness in applying preventive diplomacy. Malta said that it had at all times emphasized the need for such diplomacy and the use of negotiations to avoid the use of force. It appealed to the Council to urge the parties involved to use peaceful means to reconcile their differences. The United Arab Emirates said preventive diplomacy had failed; the Council, over a two-week period, had failed to arrive at a resolution that would end United States aggression against the Jamahiriya and had also failed to take steps to prevent the most recent attack; the militarily weak countries would continue to pay the price of the Council's silence.

The United Kingdom was also concerned over the ineffectiveness of the Council in resolving the

long-standing threat to peace. Yugoslavia said that, guided by experience and the duties spelt out in the Charter, the international community, the United Nations and the Council must be able to prevent situations such as the United States armed aggression, otherwise the world would embark on a path leading to lawlessness in international relations, the total absence of stability, a situation in which arms would replace reason and, ultimately, the real possibility of wider conflagration. The Congo said the Council's failure to play a role commensurate with the crisis could enable those who were most determined to make use of armed violence and to regard what might be described as the Organization's anaesthetized state as a tribute to their policy. India, for the non-aligned Movement, said that even though the Council stood paralysed as a result of the triple veto, its responsibility was not over; it was imperative that the Council discharge its responsibilities in maintaining international peace. It urged the Secretary-General to persuade the parties to exercise restraint and to resolve differences peacefully in keeping with the Charter.

Thailand, on the other hand, pointed out that the United Nations was actively preoccupied with the issue of terrorism and had managed to win some consensus on the subject. It said that crises such as the one at hand and its aftermath often served to jolt the international community from its complacency and passivity.

Communications (May-October). The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya charged on 8 May(68) that the United States was escalating aggression against it by persistently exerting economic, military, psychological and media pressure in an attempt to terrorize the Libyan people and to present a false image of it to the world. The Jamahiriya said the United States and its allies were determined to persist in their aggression by threatening to launch a war against the Jamahiriya on the pretext of stamping out terrorism.

On 4 July,(69) the USSR asserted that the Mediterranean had become an arena for military confrontation because of a United States policy of neo-globalism, destabilization of States with which it did not agree and suppression of national liberation movements. The USSR expressed support for the non-aligned countries' proposal to transform the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and also stood by its proposals for extending a reed confidence-building measures to the region(20) (see p. 249). In addition, the USSR was ready to enter unconditionally into talks aimed at the simultaneous withdrawal of United States and USSR fleets from the area. The elimination of weapons of mass destruction by the end of the century and reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe would also improve the situation in the Mediterranean and the world as a whole. It called on the

United Nations to promote the transformation of the region into one of peace.

The High Council of Religious Scholars and Clergymen of Afghanistan on 28 July(70) condemned the United States actions and expressed its belief that the United Nations would frustrate the efforts made by the United States to fan tension and threaten peace.

On 31 July,(71) the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya challenged the United States to submit to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) or to a United States or Western European court evidence that the Jamahiriya had been involved in terrorist operations in Europe. If found guilty, it would accept the court ruling, try those involved and pay reparations to those who had suffered losses. However, if found innocent, the Jamahiriya believed an international court should try the United States and its President for the terrorist act against the Jamahiriya and be made to pay reparations.

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU (Addis Ababa, 28-30 July), in its Declaration⁽⁷²⁾ on the United States attack, said that the deliberate attempt to kill Libyans violated the principles of international law, asserted that the European Economic Community had no justification to maintain sanctions against the Jamahiriya in view of the continued United States provocation, and asked that the attack against the Jamahiriya be placed on the agenda of the General Assembly's 1986 regular session. OAU offered its good offices towards defusing the tense situation.

On 27 August,(73) the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya again drew attention to the military manoeuvres close to its borders and territorial waters, and to the continued presence of United States fleets. Denying that it was party to terrorist activities, it challenged the United States through the United Nations, including ICJ to furnish proof and called on the Security Council to shoulder its responsibility in the maintenance of peace.

In its Political Declaration, the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries⁽⁷⁴⁾ (Harare, 1-6 September) condemned the United States and called on it to desist from acts endangering peace, security and co-operation and to compensate the Jamahiriya for its losses. The non-aligned Movement supported the request for inclusion of the question in the Assembly's agenda. In its Economic Declaration, the Conference condemned the United States imposition of an economic boycott and the freezing of the Jamahiriya's assets in the United States as a form of economic coercion for political ends. On 17 September,(75) the Jamahiriya forwarded the relevant sections of the two Declarations. In its final communique, the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference⁽⁷⁶⁾ (New York, 2

October) also condemned the United States and called for similar measures.

On 3 October,(77) the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya drew attention to an alleged statement by the United States Secretary of State at a 2 October press conference that the United States was close to war with the Jamahiriya. It asserted that the United States was fully responsible for the deterioration of the situation and that the assumption of the responsibilities placed on the Secretary-General by the Charter had become more urgent than ever.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 November 1986, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/38 by recorded vote.

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

Having heard the statement of the representative of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their international relations and to settle their disputes by peaceful means,

Reaffirming also the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their political, social and economic system without any interference, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever,

Recalling its resolution 40/157 of 16 December 1985 on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region,

Deeply concerned at the threats and aggressive provocations, and the imposition of comprehensive cultural and economic sanctions, including the freezing of assets and properties, carried out against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

Deeply concerned also at the series of disinformation campaigns carried out against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

Gravely concerned at the aerial and naval military attack perpetrated against the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi on 15 April 1986, which constitutes a serious threat to peace and security 'in the Mediterranean region,

Noting with concern that the Security Council has been prevented from discharging its responsibilities owing to the negative vote of certain permanent members,

Taking into consideration the Declaration adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 28 to 30 July 1986,

Taking note of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, and other relevant declarations of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in this context,

Taking note also of the final communique adopted at the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign

Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 2 October 1986,

1. Condemns the military attack perpetrated against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 15 April 1986, which constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law;

2. Culls upon the Government of the United States in this regard to refrain from the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and to resort to peaceful means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Calls upon all States to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for perpetrating acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

4. Affirms the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses inflicted upon it;

5. Requests the Security Council to remain seized of the matter and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/38

20 November 1986 Meeting 78 79-2833 (recorded vote)

27-nation draft (A/41/L.35/Rev.1); agenda item 142.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Iran, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Roland, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Meeting numbers, GA 41st session: plenary 76-78.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe,

Against: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sam., Spain, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Ireland, Jamaica, Liberia, Mexico, Niger, Panama, Papua New Guinea,^a Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

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

In explanation of vote, New Zealand said that the text was unacceptable because it involved Assembly endorsement of a one-sided and unbalanced view of events, condemning the retaliation while disregarding the chain of events which led to United States action; and no reference was made to the Jamahiriya's actions which had provoked the attack. It believed the Jamahiriya's failure to heed earlier United States efforts to persuade it to desist from supporting terrorism should also have been pointed out. New Zealand, although opposing all forms of violence in international relations and acts of terrorism, regretted that the United States had taken military action, since, it explained, major acts of terrorism might justify the use of force so long as the force used was reasonable and pro-

portionate to the danger. New Zealand said that the military action might have been justifiable as an act of self-defence but its conformity with United States rights under international law did not necessarily make it right; terrorism would not be eradicated until the situations that gave rise to it had been resolved.

Chile also saw the text as unbalanced and said it did not tackle the problem. It asserted that a resolution sponsored by the USSR on the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their political, social and economic system without any interference represented a kind of sarcasm, since failure to respect those rights was the USSR's habitual form of conduct. It added that it could not support a draft which made no mention of terrorism.

Similarly, Spain said the text reflected an incomplete picture that was out of context with the circumstances and factors that played a relevant part in the conflict, particularly in that there was no reference to the problem of international terrorism.

Several other States reaffirmed their condemnation of all forms of terrorism and their support for the resolution of conflicts by peaceful means, but had reservations on the text. Turkey said it did not encompass all the elements reflecting the position of the parties and did not take into account the distinct competence and responsibilities of the Security Council. Furthermore, it did not believe that the adoption of the draft could promote a solution to the dispute through peaceful means, a position shared by Finland.

Although Sweden supported the resolution's general thrust, it said that it focused on only one—although extremely serious—action in the dispute and contained elements, notably in the eighth preambular paragraph, which it could not accept for reasons of principle. Austria, too, felt certain paragraphs were inappropriate.

(For other questions relating to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, see p. 168 and LEGAL QUESTIONS, Chapter I.)

Security in the Mediterranean

The views of eight States on strengthening security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region were forwarded to the General Assembly as at 5 November 1986.(78) They had been submitted in reply to the Assembly's 1985 invitation for States' ideas and suggestions on their potential contribution to strengthening peace in the region.(79)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Acting on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/89 without vote on 4 December 1986.

Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/102 of 9 December 1981, 37/118 of 16 December 1982, 38/189 of 20 December 1983, 39/153 of 17 December 1984 and 40/157 of 16 December 1985.

Recognizing the importance of promoting peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and of strengthening further the economic, commercial and cultural links in the region,

Expressing concern at the persistent and increasing tension in parts of the Mediterranean region and the consequent threat to peace,

Deeply concerned at the continuing military operations in the Mediterranean and the grave dangers that these create for peace, security and general equilibrium in the region,

Considering, in this regard, the urgent need for all States to conform in their actions to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as to the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering also the necessity of intensifying efforts towards the promotion of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region,

Reaffirming the need to promote security and to strengthen co-operation in the region, as provided for in the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975,

Recalling the declarations of successive meetings of non-aligned countries concerning the Mediterranean, as well as official declarations on, and contributions to, peace and security in the Mediterranean region made by individual countries,

Reaffirming the primary role of Mediterranean countries in the promotion of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region,

Recalling, in this connection, the Final Declaration adopted at Valletta on 11 September 1984 by the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and the commitments assumed by the participants with the objective of contributing to peace and security in the region,

Welcoming the efforts realized by the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to strengthen regional co-operation in various fields among themselves and between them and the European countries,

Taking note of the adoption by the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe of the Document of the Stockholm Conference on concrete, militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable confidence- and security-building measures,

Taking note of the desire of the non-aligned Mediterranean countries to launch a process of consultations with the European-Mediterranean and other European countries on peace, security and co-operation in the region,

Taking note also of the debate on this item during the various sessions of the General Assembly and, in particular, of the report of the Secretary-General on this Item,

1. Reaffirms.

(a) That the security of the Mediterranean is closely linked with European security and with international peace and security;

(b) That further efforts are necessary for the reduction of tension and of armaments and for the creation of conditions of security and fruitful co-operation in all fields for all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean, on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, security, non-intervention and non-interference, non-violation of international borders, non-use of force or threat of use of force, the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, peaceful settlement of disputes and respect for permanent sovereignty over natural resources;

(c) The need for just and viable solutions of existing problems and crises in the area on the basis of the provisions of the Charter and of relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and independence;

2. Takes note of paragraph 24 of the Document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which, *inter alia*, confirms the intention of the participants in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to develop good-neighbourly relations with all States of the region, with due regard to reciprocity, and in the spirit of the principles contained in the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States, so as to promote confidence and security and make peace prevail in the region in accordance with the provisions contained in the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act;

3. Welcomes any further communication to the Secretary-General, from all States, of proposals, declarations and recommendations on strengthening peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

4. Urges all States to co-operate with the Mediterranean States in the further efforts required to reduce tension and promote peace, security and co-operation in the region in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

5. Encourages once again efforts to intensify existing forms and to promote new forms of co-operation in various fields, particularly those aimed at reducing tension and strengthening confidence and security in the region;

6. Renews its invitation to the Secretary-General to give due attention to the question of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and, if requested to do so, to render advice and assistance to concerted efforts by Mediterranean countries in promoting peace, security and co-operation in the region;

7. Invites the member States of the relevant regional organizations to lend support and to submit to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions on their potential contribution to the strengthening of peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, on the basis of all replies received and notifications submitted in implementation of the present resolution and taking into

account the debate on this question during its forty-first session, an updated report on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region".

General Assembly resolution 41/89

4 December 1986 Meeting 96 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A141/903) without vote, 26 November (meeting 59); 8-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L.90/Rev.1), agenda item 67.

Sponsors: Algeria, Cyprus, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Morocco, Romania, Tunisia, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 52-59; plenary 96.

(For other questions concerning peace and security in the region brought before the United Nations in 1986, see next chapter.)

REFERENCES

- (1)A/41/73-S/17710 & Corr.1. (2)YUN 1985, p. 292. (3)Ibid., p. 259. (4)A/41/92-S/17742. (5)A/41/116-S/17763. (6)a/41/135-S/17792. (7)A/41/156-S/17811. (8)YUN 1984, p. 255. (9)YUN 1981, p. 147, GA res. 36/103, annex, 9 Dec. 1981. (10)A/41/153-S/17808. (11)YUN 1982, p. 181. (12)A/41/187 & Corr.1. (13)A/41/231. (14)S/17938. (15)S/17940. (16)S/17941. (17)S/17946. (18)A/41/233-S/17942. (19)A/41/234-S/17943. (20)A/41/257-S/17958. (21)A/41/271-S/17978. (22)A/41/237-S/17917. (23)A/41/261-S/17966. (24)A/41/262-S/17967. (25)A/41/240-S/17955. (26)A/41/256-S/17957. (27)S/17948. (28)YUN 1958, p. 378. (29)S/17954. (30)A/41/278-S/17983. (31)S/17982. (32)S/17985. (33)S/17984.. (34)A/41/279-S/17986. (35)S/17990. (36)S/17989. (37)A/41/285-S/17996. (38)A/41/287-S/17999. (39)S/18022. (40)A/41/288-S/18000. (41)A/41/310-S/18031. (42)S/18023. (43)S/18024. (44)A/41/296-S/18012. (45)A/41/292-S/18006. (46)S/18003. (47)A/41/293-S/18009. (48)S/18004. (48)S/18026. (50)A/41/294-S/18010. (51)S/18013. (52)A/41/299-S/18015. (53)A/41/303-S/18021. (54)A/41/297. (55)S/8007. (56)A/41/306. (57)A/41/341-S/18065 & Corr.1. (58)S/18035. (59)S/17992. (60)S/17991. (61)S/17994. (62)S/17993. (63)S/17997. (64)S/180025. (65)S/18018. (66)S/18016/rEV.1 (67)S/YUN 1970, p. 789, GA res. 2625(XXV), annex, 24 Oct. 1970. (68)A/41/327. (69)A/41/443. (70)A/41/489-S/18247. (71)A/41/496-S/18253. (72)A/41/241. (73)A/41/556-S/18303. (74)A/41/697-S/18392. (75)A/41/617-S/18346. (76)A/41/740-S/18418. (77)A/41/675-S/18379. (78)A/41/486 & Add.1. (79)YUN 1985, p. 259, GA res. 40/157, 16 Dec. 1985.

Chapter IX

Middle East

The conflict in the Middle East, including the problem of Palestine-viewed as a principal element-occupied much United Nations attention throughout 1986. The quest for a peaceful settlement was pursued in the General Assembly, the Security Council and other bodies, which considered various aspects of the situation, such as the Palestine question, incidents and disputes between individual Arab States and Israel, the situation in Lebanon and in the territories occupied by Israel, and Palestine refugees. The United Nations continued its two major peace-keeping operations in the region, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in the Golan Heights and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). The latter had pursued its duties under constant and growing danger, the Secretary-General said in his annual report on the work of the Organization (see p. 3). Paying tribute to the peace-keeping forces, he added that they served the vital purpose to reduce and mitigate violence and to create, or preserve, conditions in which peace might be sought; their sacrifices posed an obligation on all to work constructively for stability and peace in the region.

Despite efforts from many sides to advance the search for a just and lasting settlement, the Secretary-General reported, there was an alarming absence of a generally acceptable and active negotiating process and a way must be found to initiate that as soon as possible with the participation of all concerned. The call for an International Peace Conference on the Middle East was again endorsed by the Assembly, which stressed the need to convene it without delay.

The Palestine question continued to be a concern of the Assembly and its Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (Committee on Palestinian rights). There was a wide measure of agreement, the Secretary-General stated, that peace in the Middle East could best be achieved through a comprehensive settlement to cover all aspects, including the Palestine question.

Following consideration of the annual report of the Committee on Palestinian rights, the Assembly requested the Committee to continue reviewing the situation, as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights adopted by the 1983 International Conference on the Question of Palestine, invited

co-operation with the Committee and the Secretariat's Division for Palestinian Rights, and asked the Department of Public Information to continue its information programme on the question.

The Assembly also dealt with the status of Jerusalem, again determining that Israel's 1980 decision to impose its laws and administration on the city was null and void. The Security Council in January 1986 considered two incidents that took place at the Haram al-Sharif (Al-Aqsa Mosque and Dome of the Rock) in Jerusalem. A draft resolution by which the Council would have strongly deplored the provocative acts was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

In July, the Secretary-General convened a meeting of United Nations programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and organs, also attended by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Arab host countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to assess progress towards a co-ordinated programme of assistance for Palestinians. Both the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly asked for increased assistance; the Assembly also welcomed the Secretary-General's decision to send a mission to prepare the programme and, like the Council, urged that assistance to the occupied Palestinian territories be disbursed only for the benefit of Palestinians and in a manner that would not serve to prolong the Israeli occupation.

The Security Council considered the situation in Lebanon on various occasions and, in January, voted on a draft to have the Council strongly demand that Israel desist from its measures against the civilian population and reaffirm the urgent need for Israel's withdrawal. Because of the negative vote of a permanent member, the text was not adopted.

In June, the Council expressed grave concern at the intensified fighting in Beirut, especially at Palestinian refugee camps, and appealed for it to end. In December, Council members voiced serious concern at the escalating violence particularly affecting the population of the camps. They appealed for restraint in order to end those acts and alleviate the suffering.

Following violent incidents in the UNIFIL zone in mid-August, and another in early September when three UNIFIL soldiers were killed, the Coun-

cil issued a statement expressing indignation and calling for reinforced security measures. The Council also expressed appreciation for the immediate dispatch of a mission to look at measures to enable the Force to carry out its mandate; the second part of the mission's task was to consult with the parties on how progress could be made towards implementing the Council's 1978 resolution calling for strict respect for Lebanon's territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence, and for Israel's withdrawal, and establishing UNIFIL for the purpose of confirming that withdrawal, restoring peace and security, and assisting the Lebanese Government in ensuring the return of its effective authority.

Following another attack against UNIFIL personnel in mid-September 1986 and an increase of violence in UNIFIL's area of deployment, the Council strongly condemned the attacks, urged all parties to co-operate and asked the Secretary-General to arrange for the Force's deployment to the southern border of Lebanon. In October, the Council expressed regret that the consultations on implementing its 1978 resolution had failed to yield results and called on the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts towards that end; the Council again urged the parties concerned to support UNIFIL fully and called for an end to any military presence in southern Lebanon not accepted by the Lebanese authorities.

The Council also called on all countries to assume their financial responsibilities towards UNIFIL, since the shortfall of \$242.6 million continued to pose a very serious problem for the financial management of the Force. Calling again for voluntary contributions, the Assembly appropriated about \$112 million for UNIFIL operations from 19 April 1986 to 18 January 1987 and authorized commitments of \$145 million for the following 12 months.

For the first time since UNIFIL's inception in 1978, the Security Council unanimously extended the Force's mandate. In 1986, the mandate was extended twice, for three and then six months. The mandate of UNDOF was also renewed twice during the year. The Assembly appropriated \$35.7 million for UNDOF's operation from 1 June 1986 to 31 May 1987 and authorized commitments of up to \$17.4 million for the following six months. UNDOF continued to supervise the cease-fire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic in the Golan Heights area and to ensure that there were no military forces in the area of separation. The Assembly, as well as the Commission on Human Rights, dealt with the situation in the Golan Heights since Israel's 1981 decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration there. The Assembly again declared that decision illegal and null and void.

The 1981 bombing by Israeli aircraft of a nuclear research centre near Baghdad was again the subject of an Assembly resolution. Considering that Israel had not committed itself not to attack or threaten nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, the Assembly called on Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards. It reaffirmed that Iraq was entitled to compensation for damages and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations on an agreement prohibiting military attacks on nuclear facilities.

The interception in early February by Israeli fighter planes of a Libyan civilian aircraft with a Syrian delegation on board was considered by the Security Council. The Council voted on a draft resolution by which it would have condemned Israel for the act and would have warned that, if such acts were repeated, it would consider adequate measures. The text was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member.

The situation in the territories occupied by Israel as a result of previous armed Middle East conflicts was again considered by the Assembly and its Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (Committee on Israeli practices). Israel's policy in the territories resulted in an escalation of violence, the Committee concluded, following which Israel adopted its so-called iron-fist policy marked by new security arrangements, which again led to an aggravation of tension between the Israel Defence Forces and the population.

The Assembly dealt with specific aspects of the Committee's report. It demanded that Israel desist from certain policies and practices, that it comply with the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (fourth Geneva Convention), that it desist from changing the territories' legal status or composition, that it rescind its action against Palestinian detainees and release them immediately, that it rescind the expulsion of Palestinian leaders and that it ensure the freedom of educational institutions.

The Security Council met in December to consider the worsening situation in the territories. It deplored the Israeli army's firing on students, called on Israel to abide by the fourth Geneva Convention and release any persons detained as a result of events at Bir Zeit University, and called on all parties to exercise maximum restraint and avoid violence.

Relief operations in Lebanon again dominated the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in 1986. In addition, UNRWA continued assisting those refugees in Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, providing education, health and relief services.

Middle East situation

Attaining a just and lasting peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict continued to be elusive, the Secretary-General observed in October 1986,⁽¹⁾ and no agreement had been reached on convening an International Peace Conference on the Middle East as recommended by the General Assembly. There had been bilateral contacts between leaders of the various interested parties, but there was an alarming absence of a generally accepted and active negotiating process, he said.

The highly volatile situation continued and a general sense of insecurity persisted which, combined with heavy military expenditures, hindered economic and social progress. Tension continued and violent incidents frequently occurred in the territories occupied by Israel and beyond. The United Nations endeavoured to provide a measure of relief to the local populations, especially Palestinian refugees, and through peace-keeping operations exerted its best efforts, sometimes in difficult circumstances, to help maintain quiet in sensitive areas such as the Golan Heights and southern Lebanon. However, those were essentially temporary arrangements. For as long as a peaceful settlement was not reached, the situation would remain unstable. There was a grave danger that if the deadlock was allowed to persist, major hostilities would break out again as had happened several times in the past.

In December, the General Assembly, by resolution 41/162 A, dealt with the wider aspects of the Middle East situation. Reaffirming its conviction that the question of Palestine was the core of the conflict in the region, it declared again that peace in the Middle East was indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution under United Nations auspices and on the basis of United Nations resolutions.

Under the agenda item on the Palestine question (see p. 269), the Assembly reaffirmed its endorsement of the call for an international peace conference (resolution 41/43 D).

Communications. In connection with the Middle East situation, a number of communications were addressed during the year to the General Assembly and Security Council Presidents and to the Secretary-General. A variety of aspects were covered in the following documents adopted by intergovernmental bodies, usually forwarded by the host countries: the final communiqué and resolutions adopted by the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Fez, Morocco, 6-10 January 1986);⁽²⁾ the Political Declaration adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (New Delhi, India, 16-19 April)⁽³⁾ a resolution adopted

by the Seventy-fifth Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Mexico City, 7-12 April)⁽⁴⁾ the Political Declaration of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, Zimbabwe, 1-6 September);⁽⁵⁾ and the final communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (New York, 2 October).⁽⁶⁾

Among the points made by these bodies on the Middle East situation in general were the following. The Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers reaffirmed that the Palestine question and the Middle East problem must be treated and solved as an indivisible whole, and any solution involving only some of the parties to the conflict or limited to only some of its causes was not acceptable. The Co-ordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries reaffirmed its solidarity with the Arab countries which were victims of Israeli aggression and condemned any treaty that violated or infringed on the rights of the Arab nation and the Palestinians; it called for effective measures, including sanctions, by the Security Council to oblige Israel to end its occupation of Arab and Palestinian territories. The inter-Parliamentary Conference considered that a just and lasting Middle East peace should be pursued through implementation of United Nations resolutions and called on parliaments and Governments to support the early convening of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East; it affirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and demanded Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories. The heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries expressed concern over the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East as a result of continued Israeli occupation of Palestine, and reaffirmed their support to the Arab States and PLO; they requested effective steps by the United Nations, including sanctions, to force Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories. The Co-ordination Meeting of Foreign Ministers emphasized the importance of holding a Middle East peace conference and stressed that efforts must be made for the conference to be held in 1987.

A number of letters were received from Israel. On 25 February,⁽⁷⁾ it reported what it called defamatory attacks against it and the Jewish people during the 1985 General Assembly session when, it alleged, anti-Semitic and anti-Israel slander had reached new levels. On 4 June 1986,⁽⁸⁾ Israel complained about Iran referring in the Security Council on 23 May to the "Zionist base" as a cancer to be eradicated, thus descending to genocidal incitement.

On 15 April,⁽⁹⁾ Israel submitted what it said was a calendar of Middle East violence, listing

bombings, kidnappings, assassinations, explosions, coups, hijackings and other incidents from December 1985 to March 1986, which in Israel's view continued to characterize the region's politics. On 11 July,(10) it updated that list from 1 April to 30 June, reiterating that the hostility towards Israel was merely a specific product of generic intolerance.

Israel charged, on 18 April,(11) that the previous day security guards at London's Heathrow airport had discovered a bomb carried by a woman about to board an El Al flight to Tel Aviv; had the device exploded, approximately 340 passengers would have been killed. Israel called on the international community to condemn that outrage and act immediately to prevent its recurrence. That call was repeated on 30 May(12) when Israel highlighted further terrorist incidents including two bombs on planes: one on a Trans World Airlines plane en route from Rome to Athens, killing four persons (2 April), and another in Sri Lanka, when a bomb exploded on an Air Lanka plane, killing 16 people (3 May). On 17 September,(13) Israel charged that Arab terrorists had entered a synagogue at Istanbul, Turkey, and fired at worshippers, slaughtering 21, thereby laying bare the anti-Semitic nature of Arab terrorism.

On 13 October,(14) Oman transmitted a letter from the Arab Group refuting Israel's remarks as misleading and concealing the criminal acts of Zionist terror; Israel was seeking to lay responsibility for its terrorist actions, several of which were cited, on the Arab people.

Reports of the Secretary-General. It was vitally important that the international community not lose sight of the inherent dangers, the Secretary-General stressed in his October report on the Middle East situation;(1) it should intensify its search for a negotiated settlement. Given the complexity of the conflict and its many interrelated aspects, a just and lasting peace could best be achieved through a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects and involving all concerned, including PLO, he believed. There was wide agreement within the world community that a settlement should be based on three considerations: withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territories occupied since 1967; acknowledgement of and respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States in the region and their right to peace within secure and recognized boundaries; and a satisfactory solution of the Palestinian problem based on the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including self-determination, and a solution of the question of Jerusalem.

The positions of the parties directly concerned were still far apart, the Secretary-General noted, and the major Powers, whose support was essen-

tial for setting up any lasting peace, were also divided. It was urgently necessary to find a negotiating procedure acceptable to all. Meanwhile, it was of great importance that the parties avoid any actions that could increase tension. Despite the absence of a consensus on the convening of an international peace conference in accordance with the Assembly's guidelines, the idea of a conference appeared to be gaining wider support.

The Security Council could be used to further the search for a settlement, the Secretary-General suggested. It had a universally recognized responsibility for the Middle East problem and had, under the United Nations Charter, the authority to take decisive measures, while its procedures enabled all the parties concerned to participate in any consideration. The Council's effectiveness, however, depended largely on the agreement and co-operation of the major Powers.

Few international issues were as complex and potentially dangerous, or involved so directly the United Nations relevance and credibility, as the Arab-Israel conflict, whose persistence underscored the need and urgency for a comprehensive settlement, the Secretary-General concluded.

Annexed to a July report, with a later addendum, by the Secretary-General(15) were the replies from nine countries, received by 19 September 1986, on their implementation of three 1985 Assembly resolutions on various aspects of the Middle East situation: in two of them,(16) the Assembly had called on States to adopt a number of measures concerning military, economic, diplomatic and cultural relations with Israel; by the third,(17) it had called again on States which had transferred their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem to abide by United Nations resolutions.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, the General Assembly adopted, by recorded vote, resolution 41/162 A on the situation in the Middle East.

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 F of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 38/180 A to D of 19 December 1983, 39/146 A to C of 14 December 1984 and 40/168 A to C of 16 December 1985,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 425(1978) of 19 March 1978, 497(1981) of 17 December 1981, 508(1982) of 5 June 1982, 509(1982) of 6 June 1982, 511(1982) of 18 June 1982, 512(1982) of 19 June 1982, 513(1982) of 4 July 1982, 515(1982) of 29 July 1982, 516(1982) of 1 August 1982, 517(1982) of 4 August 1982, 518(1982) of 12 August 1982, 519(1982) of 17 August 1982, 520(1982) of 17 September 1982, 521(1982) of 19 September 1982 and 555(1984) of 12 October 1984,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 14 March 1986, 16 July 1986 and 29 October 1986,

Reaffirming the need for continued collective support for the decisions adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982 reiterating its previous resolutions regarding the Palestinian question and its support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and considering that the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/58 C and other relevant resolutions related to the question of Palestine, would contribute to the promotion of peace in the region,

Welcoming all efforts contributing towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and to the situation in the Middle East,

Welcoming the world-wide support extended to the just cause of the Palestinian people and the other Arab countries in their struggle against Israeli aggression and occupation in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights, as affirmed by previous resolutions of the General Assembly relating to the question of Palestine and to the situation in the Middle East,

Gravely concerned that the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, still remain under Israeli occupation, that the relevant resolutions of the United Nations have not been implemented and that the Palestinian people is still denied the restoration of its land and the exercise of its inalienable national rights in conformity with international law, as reaffirmed by resolutions of the United Nations,

reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to all the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem,

Reaffirming also all relevant United Nations resolutions which stipulate that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and that Israel must withdraw unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Reaffirming further the imperative necessity of establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for the Charter and the principles of international law,

Gravely concerned also at the continuing Israeli policies involving the escalation and expansion of the conflict in the region, which further violate the principles of international law and endanger international peace and security,

Stressing once again the great importance of the time factor in the endeavours to achieve an early comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

1. Reaffirms its conviction that the question of Palestine is the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region will be achieved without the full exercise by the Pal-

stinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;

2. Reaffirming that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people;

3. Declares once more that peace in the Middle East is indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, which ensures the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and which enables the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to the question of Palestine, in particular General Assembly resolutions ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 36/120 A to F of 10 December 1981, 37/86 A to D of 10 December 1982, 37/86 E of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A to D of 11 December 1984 and 40/96 A to D of 12 December 1985;

4. Considers the Arab Peace Plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982, and reiterated by the Extraordinary Summit Conference of the Arab States held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 7 to 9 August 1985, as well as relevant efforts and action to implement the Fez plan, as an important contribution towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

5. Condemns Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demands the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967;

6. Rejects all agreements and arrangements which violate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area;

7. Deplores Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 476(1980) of 30 June 1980 and 478(1980) of 20 August 1980 and General Assembly resolutions 35/207 of 16 December 1980 and 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981; determines that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital"-as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status are null and void and demands that they be rescinded immediately; and calls upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the present resolution and all other relevant resolutions and decisions;

8. Condemns Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, its annexationist policies and practices, the establishment of settlements, annexation and other terrorist, aggressive and repressive measures, which are in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the relevant international conventions;

9. Strongly condemns the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, its annexationist policies and practices, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian nationals, and declares that all these measures are null and void and constitute a violation of the rules and principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

10. Considers that the agreements on strategic co-operation between the United States of America and Israel, signed on 30 November 1981, and the continued supply of modern arms and matériel to Israel, augmented by substantial economic aid, including the recently concluded Agreement on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area between the two Governments, have encouraged Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and have had adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and pose a threat to the security of the region;

11. Calls once more upon all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic, financial and technological aid, as well as of human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people;

12. Strongly condemns the continuing and increasing collaboration between Israel and the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which constitutes a hostile act against the African and Arab States and enables Israel to enhance its nuclear capabilities, thus subjecting the States of the region to nuclear blackmail;

13. Reaffirms its call for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, as specified in paragraph 5 of the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/58 C of 13 December 1983;

14. Endorses the call for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects.

General Assembly resolution 41/162 A

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 104-19-32 (recorded vote)

24-nation draft (A/41/L.43 & Add.1); agenda item 37.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Cuba, Djibouti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: plenary 87-89, 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States, Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bahamas Barbados Belize, Burma, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica Japan Liberia, Malawi, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Uruguay, Zaire.

Before voting on the text as a whole, the Assembly adopted paragraph 10 by a recorded vote of 66 to 38, with 41 abstentions.

The United States, explaining its vote, said the text was polemic and condemnatory; it found paragraph 10 particularly unacceptable and had difficulties with paragraphs 13 and 14. The United Kingdom had reservations about the text and its lack of balance, saying that it did not reflect basic principles essential for a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Spain felt that paragraphs 8, 10, 12, 13 and 14 and the eighth preambular paragraph did not contribute to creating a climate for a solution. Zaire disagreed with paragraphs 8 to 11. Sweden had especially strong reservations on paragraphs 10 and 11. Ecuador also did not agree with the wording of some paragraphs.

Albania had reservations, particularly on paragraphs 13 and 14 and the second and fifth preambular paragraphs. Reservations on some provisions were also voiced by the Philippines. Peru reiterated those it had expressed about the corresponding provisions of the 1985 resolution.(18) Greece was unable to go along with certain paragraphs, especially paragraph 10. Mexico said the judgements contained therein undermined the Assembly's jurisdiction; it also disagreed with paragraph 6, as the partial agreements were an important step towards a final Middle East settlement.

Austria could not support wording which, it felt, would not only aggravate the situation but impede the search for peace, or any formulation which could be interpreted as impinging on United Nations universality; isolating Israel would not bring a solution closer. Sharing that point, Brazil felt

Israel should not be provided, under the pretext of its isolation, with justification for further acts in disregard of international law.

Belize believed that it was important to recognize the Palestinians' right to a homeland as well as to accept Israel's right to a peaceful and secure coexistence.

The Syrian Arab Republic stressed that it had not participated in the 1985 Arab Summit Conference, reiterating its 1985 position.⁽¹⁸⁾ On an international peace conference and the 1981/1982 Arab Summit Conference,⁽¹⁹⁾ Iran stated that it did not agree to Palestinians negotiating with the Zionists occupying Palestine, nor did it support versions of the 1978 Camp David accords, such as the Fez plan; it also had reservations about all terms implying any recognition of what it termed the Zionist base of terror occupying Palestine, as did the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya which recalled its reservations on any reference that could be construed as recognition of the fait accompli imposed by force.

Related resolutions: GA 41/35 C, 41/101.

Proposed peace conference

In 1986, the General Assembly again stressed the urgent need for constructive efforts by all Governments for the convening of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East, as called for by the 1983 International Conference on the Question of Palestine.⁽²⁰⁾ The Secretary-General continued his consultations on the convening of a conference with the Security Council and pursued contacts with the parties to the Middle East conflict, reporting that difficulties remained.⁽¹⁾ Support for the conference was expressed by a number of States following adoption in December of a Security Council resolution on the situation in the occupied territories (see p. 324), and by the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the Forty-first Session of the General Assembly (New York, 2 October), which reaffirmed that the conference would greatly contribute to a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and would help restore stability in the region.⁽²¹⁾

Report of the Secretary-General. In March 1986, (22) the Secretary-General reported on his continued efforts, in consultation with the Security Council, with a view to convening a conference, as the Assembly had requested in 1985.⁽²³⁾ He said that in January he had asked the Council President again to consult the members on the matter; in February, the President had replied that they remained concerned about the Middle East situation and almost all were in favour of the principle of such a conference. The majority felt that it should be held as early as possible, while others considered that conditions for its success did not

exist and new efforts should be made in that respect. The members invited the Secretary-General to continue his efforts and consultations. In accordance with those views and the 1985 Assembly resolution, the Secretary-General intended to pursue his efforts, keeping the Council and Assembly informed.

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. In March 1986,⁽²⁴⁾ the Commission on Human Rights affirmed its support for a conference and appealed for further constructive efforts by all States towards its convening without delay. It regretted the negative reaction of the United States and Israel towards such a conference, calling on them to reconsider.

Recommendations of the Committee on Palestinian rights. In its annual report to the Assembly,⁽²⁵⁾ the Committee on Palestinian rights (see p. 270) again stressed that the conference was an essential element in progress towards solving the Palestine question. Noting that there was overwhelming support for it, the Committee intended to continue to make the subject the focal point of its work programme and to help increase awareness of the conference's importance through contacts with Governments and NGOs. The Committee recommended that the Assembly call again on Israel and the United States to reconsider their positions and renew the Secretary-General's mandate to continue his contacts.

At the fourteenth and fifteenth United Nations seminars on the question of Palestine, organized by the Committee, the need for a conference was also reaffirmed, and support for it was expressed at regional NGO symposia.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Under the agenda item on the question of Palestine, the General Assembly on 2 December 1986 adopted resolution 41/43 D by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/58 C of 13 December 1983, 39/49 D of 11 December 1984 and 40/96 D of 12 December 1985, in which it, inter alia, endorsed the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 39/49 D and 40/96 D, in which it, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 14 March 1986, in which he, inter alia, stated that "the obstacles which have so far prevented the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East as called for by the General Assembly still exist", and his report of 29 October 1986,

Expressing its regret that, owing to the negative attitude of some Member States, the difficulties regarding the

convening of the Conference "have remained essentially the same", and expressing its hope that those Member States will reconsider their attitude.

Having heard the constructive statements made by numerous representatives, including that of the Palestine Liberation Organization,

Emphasizing the need to bring about a just and comprehensive settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict which has persisted for nearly four decades,

Recognizing that the persistence of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East constitutes a threat to security and stability in the region and to world peace, and therefore directly involves the responsibility of the United Nations,

Stressing its conviction that the convening of the Conference will constitute a major contribution by the United Nations towards the realization of a just solution to the question of Palestine conducive to the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict,

Appreciating the concern about the exacerbating situation in the Middle East as voiced in a great many statements during the general debate at the current session and at previous sessions,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General;

2. Determines that the question of Palestine is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East;

3. Reaffirms once again its endorsement of the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provisions of the resolution 38/58 C;

4. Stresses the urgent need for additional concrete and constructive efforts by all Governments in order to convene the Conference without further delay;

5. Endorses the call for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to report thereon to the General Assembly not later than 15 May 1987;

7. Decides to consider at its forty-second session the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/43 D

2 December 1986 Meeting 93 123-3-19 (recorded vote)

13-nation draft (A/41/L.41 & Add.1); agenda item 35.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: plenary 80, 81, 83, 85, 86, 93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

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

Against: Antigua and Barbuda, Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Lucia, United Kingdom.

The United States said the terms of reference set forth for the conference in reality sought to determine its outcome; the conference envisaged in the text would not allow for a constructive examination of the Middle East question nor would it provide a supportive international context for direct negotiations between the parties.

Speaking on behalf of the 12 member States of the European Community (EC), the United Kingdom said the principle and nature of such a conference needed first to be agreed on by the parties concerned; for negotiations to have any chance of success, it was essential to avoid prejudging the form in which they might be held. Canada believed that recent events, notably summit meetings of the former Israeli Prime Minister with the President of Egypt, the King of Morocco and other world leaders, gave modest hope that an international conference might, if properly prepared, be a mechanism by which concrete progress in the peace process could be realized; however, if there was to be an international framework, it must be accepted by all concerned, including Israel. In addition, Canada voiced reservations about certain provisions of the 1983 resolution referred to in paragraph 3,(26) and had practical concerns about the impartiality and effectiveness of a preparatory committee to be negotiated within the framework of the Security Council while two of its permanent members had no diplomatic relations with one of the States directly involved. Although, like all the above speakers, Norway noted improvements in the text's wording as compared with the corresponding 1985 resolution,(23) it said there were elements which still caused it difficulties.

Finland referred to its reservations made when joining the consensus on the final documents of the 1983 Conference on Palestine;(20) reservations about those documents were also voiced by Peru.

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

In his October report(1) on the Middle East situation, the Secretary-General provided an overview of the three peace-keeping operations in the region: the two peace-keeping forces—UNDOF and UNIFIL (see pp. 313 and 291)—and one observer mission, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). Apart from assisting UNDOF and UNIFIL in their tasks, UNTSO main-

tained two observation groups of its own, the Observer Group in Beirut (see p. 283) and the Observer Group in Egypt, where about 50 observers had remained since 1979 with the agreement of the Government. In addition to liaison offices in Cairo and Ismailia, the Observer Group in Egypt maintained six observation posts in the Sinai.

Credentials of Israel

In a 7 October 1986 letter to the President of the General Assembly,⁽²⁷⁾ 20 States, members of the Arab Group at the United Nations, and PLO objected to the credentials of the delegation of Israel to the Assembly's 1986 regular session on the grounds that Israel had failed to comply with Security Council and Assembly resolutions on Palestine, the Middle East and other related issues; that it continued its annexation of Palestinian and other Arab territories and violated human rights in the occupied territories; that it continued its aggression against the Arab States and expanded the area of its aggression to Lebanon, Iraq and Tunisia; and that it continued to co-operate with the racist regime in South Africa.

On 27 October,⁽²⁸⁾ Israel responded that the Arab Group, whose letter contained unfounded, extraneous allegations, had abused the credentials procedure and sought to undermine the broad consensus on the principle of United Nations universality. Israel was pleased that in 1986, as in each of the previous four years, additional States had joined in rejecting that irresponsible action.

Before adopting resolution 41/7 A, approving the first report of the Credentials Committee,⁽²⁹⁾ the Assembly, by a recorded vote of 77 to 40, with 16 abstentions, decided not to act on an amendment to that report by Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen⁽³⁰⁾ to reject Israel's credentials. The motion to take no action was tabled by Iceland on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (see p. 380).

REFERENCES

- (1)A/41/768-S/18427. (2)A/41/326-S/18049. (3)A/41/341-S/18065 & Corr.1. (4)A/41/435. (5)A/41/697-S/18392. (6)A/41/740-S/18418. (7)A/41/183. (8)A/41/398-S/18131. (9)A/41/290-S/18002. (10)A/41/458-S/18220. (11)A/41/302-S/18020. (12)A/41/386-S/18118. (13)A/41/626-S/18352. (14)A/41/704-S/18398. (15)A/41/453 & Add.1. (16)YUN 1985, pp. 264 & 341, GA res. 40/168 A & B, 16 Dec. 1985. (17)Ibid., p. 280, res. 40/168 C, 16 Dec. 1985. (18)Ibid., p. 267. (19)YUN 1982, p. 387. (20)YUN 1983, p. 274. (21)A/41/703-S/18395. (22)A/41/215-S/17916. (23)YUN 1985, p. 268, GA res. 40/96 D, 12 Dec. 1985. (24)E/1986/22 (res. 1986/22). (25)A/41/35.

- (26)YUN 1983, p. 278, GA res. 38/58 C, 13 Dec. 1983. (27)A/41/689. (28)A/41/766. (29)A/41/727. (30)A/41/L.8.

Palestine question

The question of Palestine continued in 1986 to be a concern of the General Assembly and its Committee on Palestinian rights. In its annual report to the Assembly,⁽¹⁾ the Committee stressed that the question, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, had reached a critical phase and it urged a renewed, concentrated and collective effort to find a just solution under United Nations auspices, based on United Nations resolutions, and to end the Palestinians' plight. The Committee contended that action by the Security Council was required to take into account its 1976 recommendation⁽²⁾ and those adopted by the 1983 International Conference on the Question of Palestine⁽³⁾ recommendations which the Committee said were founded on fundamental and internationally recognized principles.

The Assembly, in December 1986, adopted four resolutions on the subject. It requested the Committee to keep the situation under review as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights adopted by the 1983 Conference⁽³⁾ (resolution 41/43 A). The Assembly invited co-operation with the Committee and the United Nations Secretariat's Division for Palestinian Rights (41/43 B). It asked the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) to continue its special information programme on Palestine (41/43 C) and reaffirmed its endorsement of the call for an International Peace Conference on the Middle East (41/43 D) (see p. 267).

The plight of the Palestinians, most of whom were living under occupation or in exile, remained a matter of international concern, the Secretary-General stated in his October report on the Middle East.⁽⁴⁾ The situation would remain unstable so long as a peaceful settlement-including a satisfactory solution to the Palestinian problem based on the recognition of the people's legitimate rights-was not reached. In that context, he added, the question of Jerusalem also remained of primary importance. The status of Jerusalem was again the subject of an Assembly resolution (41/162 C), by which the Assembly determined that Israel's 1980 decision to impose its laws and administration on the city was null and void.

Various United Nations bodies continued to provide assistance to Palestinians. The Economic and Social Council (resolution 1986/49) and the Assembly (41/181) urged the international community to disburse aid only for the benefit of the

Palestinians and in a manner that would not prolong the Israeli occupation.

Communications. Throughout the year, Israel, in letters to the Secretary-General, accused PLO of attacks against its citizens and against Jews around the world (see also p. 273). On 9 January 1986,⁽⁵⁾ Israel listed 27 attacks between March 1968 and November 1985 allegedly carried out by PLO, in which children were the victims, and said that in the most recent attacks, at the Rome and Vienna airports in December 1985,⁽⁶⁾ children had been intentionally chosen. On 5 January,⁽⁷⁾ Israel's Minister for Transportation had called on the International Civil Aviation Organization to adopt more stringent measures to prevent such bloodshed and to convene an international conference on the safety of civilian air traffic.

On 2 January,⁽⁸⁾ the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reiterated that it condemned such terrorism and that it had not been involved in the Rome and Vienna airport outrages as had been stated by Israel and the United States (see p. 247). On 31 January,⁽⁹⁾ the Jamahiriya stated that the United States President's having received the head of a band of Angolan rebels opposed to Angola's legitimate régime contrasted strangely with his refusal to recognize PLO or to receive any of its representatives.

On 8 May,⁽¹⁰⁾ Israel charged PLO with attempted attacks between 31 March and 4 May on a kibbutz and two civilian settlements in northern Israel, and with infiltration through the eastern sector of its so-called security zone in Lebanon (see p. 283).

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. By a resolution adopted on 10 March by a roll-call vote of 28 to 8, with 7 abstentions,⁽¹¹⁾ the Commission on Human Rights condemned Israel for non-compliance with United Nations resolutions, for its continued occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and for its practices against Palestinians living there. The Commission expressed concern that, until there was a just and equitable solution to the problem, the Palestinians would be exposed to grave dangers. It reaffirmed their rights to self-determination and to return to their homes and property, and affirmed their right to regain those rights by all means in accordance with Charter principles and United Nations resolutions.

The Commission reaffirmed its rejection of any "autonomy" plan, which would constitute disregard for the Palestinians' right to self-determination without external interference. It further reaffirmed that the Palestinians' future could only be decided with their full participation, through PLO as their legitimate and sole representative, in all efforts and international conferences. It reaffirmed its rejection of all partial agreements

and separate treaties and its support for the convening of a Middle East peace conference (see p. 267) and called for support to PLO.

Activities of the Committee on Palestinian rights. The Committee on Palestinian rights continued in 1986 to follow developments in the Israeli-occupied territories and actions by Israel which the Committee regarded as violations of international law or of United Nations resolutions. The Committee brought such actions—including Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, Israeli exploitation of Arab-owned lands and other matters affecting Palestinian rights (for details, see below, under "Territories occupied by Israel")—to the attention of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

Activities were undertaken by the Committee and, under its guidance, the Secretariat's Division for Palestinian Rights to expand co-operation with NGOs, in order to heighten awareness of the facts relating to the Palestine question and to create conditions favourable for full implementation of the Committee's recommendations. In accordance with its mandate, the Committee had decided to hold in 1986 regional symposia for NGOs in Latin America, North America and Europe, and an international NGO meeting; in view of the United Nations financial crisis, however, the Committee deferred to 1987 the Latin American symposium and combined the European and international meetings.

The North American NGO symposium, with 44 participants and six observers from NGOs in the United States and Canada, was held in New York (11-13 June 1986). The European symposium, with 33 participants and 13 observers, was held at Vienna (30 June and 1 July), immediately followed by the international meeting (2-4 July), which was attended by 66 participants and 16 observers from NGOs as well as observers from Governments and intergovernmental organizations. In addition, the Committee held a regional seminar for Europe (Istanbul, Turkey, 7-11 April) (the thirteenth United Nations Seminar on the Question of Palestine). The fourteenth and fifteenth seminars were held in New York (9 and 10 June) and Nairobi, Kenya (18-22 August).

The Committee was also represented at international conferences and meetings.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Following consideration of the report of the Committee on Palestinian rights, the General Assembly, in December, adopted four resolutions on the Palestine question, dealing with the Committee and its recommendations, the Division for Palestinian Rights, public information and the convening of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East (see p. 267).

Resolution 41/43 A was adopted on 2 December by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 181(II) of 29 November 1947, 194(III) of 11 December 1948, 3236(XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3375(XXX) and 3376(XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976, 32/40 of 2 December 1977, 33/28 of 7 December 1978, 34/65 A and B of 29 November 1979 and 34/65 C and D of 12 December 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/169 of 15 December 1980, 36/120 of 10 December 1981, ES-7/4 of 28 April 1982, ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/86 A of 10 December 1982, 38/58 A of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A of 11 December 1984 and 40/96 A of 12 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee contained in paragraphs 112 to 120 of its report and draws the attention of the Security Council to the fact that action on the Committee's recommendations, as repeatedly endorsed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session and subsequently, is still awaited;

3. Requests the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate;

4. Authorizes the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations, including representation at conferences and meetings and the sending of delegations where such activities would be considered by it to be appropriate, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session and thereafter;

5. Requests the Committee to continue to extend its co-operation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and in creating a more favourable atmosphere for the full implementation of the Committee's recommendations, and to take the necessary steps to expand its contacts with those organizations;

6. Requests the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, established under General Assembly resolution 194(III), as well as other United Nations bodies associated with the question of Palestine, to co-operate fully with the Committee and to make available to it, at its request, the relevant information and documentation which they have at their disposal;

7. Decides to circulate the report of the Committee to all the competent bodies of the United Nations and urges them to take the necessary action, as appropriate, in accordance with the Committee's programme of implementation;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks.

General Assembly resolution 41/43 A

2 December 1986 Meeting 93 121-2-21 (recorded vote)

14-nation draft (A/41/L.38 & Add.1); agenda item 35.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: plenary 80, 81, 83, 85, 86, 93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Also on 2 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 41/43 B by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,

Taking note, in particular, of relevant information contained in paragraphs 73 to 101 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 32/40 B of 2 December 1977, 33/28 C of 7 December 1978, 34/65 D of 12 December 1979, 35/169 D of 15 December 1980, 36/120 B of 10 December 1981, 37/86 B of 10 December 1982, 38/58 B of 13 December 1983, 39/49 B of 11 December 1984, and 40/96 B of 12 December 1985,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with General Assembly resolution 40/96 B;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continues to discharge the tasks detailed in paragraphs 2 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 40/96 B in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure the continued co-operation of the Department of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Division for Palestinian Rights to perform its tasks and in covering adequately the various aspects of the question of Palestine;

4. Invites all Governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Division for Palestinian Rights in the performance of their tasks;

5. Takes note with appreciation of the action taken by Member States to observe annually on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People and the issuance by them of special postage stamps for the occasion.

General Assembly resolution 41/43 B

2 December 1986 Meeting 93 125-3-18 (recorded vote)

14-nation draft (A/14/L.39 & Add.1); agenda item 35.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: plenary 80, 81, 83, 85, 86, 93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Canada, Israel, United States.

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

A number of delegations explained in single statements their positions on resolutions 41/43 A-C. The United States said the texts endorsed the work of two biased organs, the Committee on Palestinian rights and the Division for Palestinian Rights; the partisan view of the Palestinian issue which they propagated served only those who benefited from continuation of the Middle East dispute and from imposing even greater suffering on the Palestinians.

Speaking for the EC members, the United Kingdom said they had made their positions known previously; they also would prefer that due account be taken of the financial difficulties facing the United Nations in determining the tasks of the bodies concerned. Canada said its votes were similar to those on previous corresponding resolutions. In Finland's view, the texts failed to represent the balance necessary for a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement.

Singapore appealed to Israel and PLO to recognize each other's legitimate rights and to the international community to urge them to pursue a course of compromise.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had reservations about references which could be interpreted as implying that it supported the de facto situation in Palestine.

Public information activities

The Committee on Palestinian rights, in its 1986 report,⁽¹⁾ looked at the implementation of a 1985 Assembly resolution⁽¹²⁾ requesting DPI, in co-operation with the Committee, to continue its special information programme on the Palestine question.

The information programme included publications, audio-visual coverage, a fact-finding mission for journalists and national and regional journalists' encounters. United Nations information centres around the world continued to carry out information activities in connection with the Palestine question and made available United Nations publications on the subject. They also organized a world-wide observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People on 29 November 1986 (see also p. 320).

A team of seven prominent journalists and media representatives from various parts of the world visited Egypt, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic from 27 April to 15 May; visits to Israel and the West Bank were not possible since no response had been received from Israel to an official request for such visits. After the fact-finding mission had met with high-level officials and Palestinian leaders, the participants published numerous articles on returning to their home countries.

DPI again organized two regional encounters, bringing 15 high-level journalists together with experts on Palestine. The first was held at Vienna, for Europe, from 25 to 28 February, and the second took place at Lusaka, Zambia, from 12 to 15 August. DPI also held a series of national encounters in which a team of expert panelists held meetings, in the form of in-depth press conferences, with national journalists and foreign correspondents in various countries. European national encounters were held in Denmark, Greece and Hungary between 24 February and 6 March, and another national encounter was held at Nairobi on 18 August.

United Nations public information activities, particularly coverage of the work of the Committee on Israeli practices, were summarized in an October report of the Secretary-General (see p. 320).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/43 C by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,

Taking note, in particular, of the information contained in paragraphs 102 to 111 of that report,

Recalling its resolution 40/96 C of 12 December 1985,

Convinced that the world-wide dissemination of accurate and comprehensive information and the role of non-governmental organizations and institutions remain of vital importance in heightening awareness of and support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian State,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the action taken by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in compliance with General Assembly resolution 40/96 C,

2. Requests the Department of Public Information, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue its special information programme on the question of Palestine for the biennium 1986-1987 and, in particular:

(a) To disseminate information on all the activities of the United Nations system relating to the question of Palestine;

(b) To continue to update publications on the facts and developments pertaining to the question of Palestine;

(c) To publish brochures and booklets on the various aspects of the question of Palestine, including Israeli violations of the human rights of the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories;

(d) To expand its audio-visual material on the question of Palestine, including the production of a new film in 1987 and special series of radio programmes and television broadcasts;

(e) To organize fact-finding news missions to the area for journalists;

(f) To organize regional and national encounters for journalists.

General Assembly resolution 41/43 C

2 December 1986 Meeting 93 124-3-19 (recorded vote)

14-nation draft (A/41/L.40 & Add.1); agenda item 35.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: plenary 80, 81, 83, 85, 86, 93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Canada, Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Lucia, United Kingdom.

Those States which explained their votes on resolution 41/43 C did so when they explained their positions on resolutions 41/43 A and B (see p. 272).

Jerusalem

In 1986, the status of Jerusalem was again the subject of a General Assembly resolution (41/162 C), by which the Assembly determined that Israel's 1980 decision⁽¹³⁾ to impose its laws and administration on the city was null and void. In January, the Security Council considered two incidents that took place at the Haram al-Sharif

(Al-Aqsa Mosque and Dome of the Rock) in Jerusalem, one of the world's three principal Islamic Holy Places.

Communications. On 17 October,⁽¹⁴⁾ Israel charged that on 15 October PLO terrorists had lobbed hand-grenades at Israeli families near the most sacred site of Judaism, the Western Wall, killing one civilian and wounding 66 people—one in a series of PLO attacks on Jewish places of worship; PLO offices around the world that directed and co-ordinated international terror should be shut down, Israel said. On 21 October,⁽¹⁵⁾ Israel stated that it had apprehended the three individuals responsible; they had been recruited by PLO's Fatah wing, trained in Jordan and instructed to carry out a mass killing in a crowded holy site.

On 25 November,⁽¹⁶⁾ Qatar, Chairman of the Arab Group, transmitted a 24 November letter from PLO, stating that in Jerusalem Jewish settlers had attacked and beaten Palestinians and had fire-bombed houses and vehicles belonging to them; it asked that the United Nations act immediately to end the rampage.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Under the agenda item on the Middle East situation, the General Assembly adopted on 4 December 1986 resolution 41/162 C by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/120 E of 10 December 1981, 37/123 C of 16 December 1982, 38/180 C of 19 December 1983, 39/146 C of 14 December 1984 and 40/168 C of 16 December 1985, in which it determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,

Recalling Security Council resolution 478(1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, inter alia, decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 29 October 1986,

1. Determines that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

2. Deplores the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478(1980) and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution;

3. Calls once again upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/162 C

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 141-3-11 (recorded vote)

32-nation draft (A/41/L.45 & Add.1); agenda item 37.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: plenary 87-99, 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Israel.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Cameroon, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Liberia, Malawi, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, United States

The United States believed that the status of Jerusalem should be determined by negotiations among the concerned parties and as part of an overall peace settlement. The United Kingdom recalled the importance it attached to the 1980 Council resolution(17) mentioned in the text. Iran reiterated its reservations on all terms implying recognition of what it called the Zionist terror base occupying Palestine.

Incidents at Haram al-Sharif

Under the agenda item on the situation in the occupied Arab territories, the Security Council held eight meetings in January 1986 to consider two incidents that took place at the Haram al-Sharif in Jerusalem, one of the three principal Islamic Holy Places in the world. The Council voted on a draft resolution by which it would have strongly deplored the provocative acts as violations of the sanctity of Haram al-Sharif and affirmed that they were a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive Middle East peace. The draft was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent Council member.

Communications. The Secretary-General received several communications concerning incidents in and around Holy Places in Jerusalem.

On 9 January 1986,(18) Jordan said a blatant desecration of the Al-Aqsa Mosque had taken

place the day before by some 20 members of the Israeli Knesset who had entered intending to establish a Jewish place of prayer; after being driven out, the intruders called the Israeli police who attacked the Muslims present and the civilian guards.

On 10 January,(19) the United Arab Emirates transmitted a letter from PLO which held Israel responsible for the consequences resulting from that and other acts of terrorism committed by Knesset members or the Israeli police. Among those acts, PLO cited the entry into the holy sanctuary by Cabinet member Ariel Sharon on 9 January.

Israel, on 15 January,(20) called Jordan's claims distortions, saying that the Knesset members had paid two peaceful routine visits to the Holy Places of the Temple Mount; during both, co-ordinated in advance with Muslim religious authorities, extremists had incited a near-riot and threatened religious confrontation; Israeli authorities had acted with restraint and had prevented bloodshed and the spread of violence.

On 20 January, (21) Jordan charged that the previous day individuals of the terrorist organization "Kach" had stormed the Haram al-Sharif, which had already been attacked on many occasions by fanatical Jews, encouraged and protected by the Israeli authorities. The attempt to profane the Haram al-Sharif, repeated attempts to enter and pray in the Al-Aqsa Mosque, statements by Israeli leaders to the effect that Israel comprised all of Palestine, including the Haram, and the attempt by the Knesset members and by Ariel Sharon to enter the Haram confirmed Israel's designs on Muslim sanctuaries.

In connection with the incidents, Morocco transmitted three communications. A 17 January message(22) from the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference called attention to a resolution adopted by the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Fez, 6-10 January) condemning the incidents as heinous attacks and warning Israel of the consequences; it placed on the international community the responsibility for preventing such crimes. In its final communique, the tenth session of the Al-Quds Committee (Marrakesh, 21 and 22 January)(23) considered the alleged dangers facing the Al-Aqsa Mosque in view of the intrusion by Knesset members. In a 24 January letter,(24) King Hassan II, Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the Al-Quds Committee, stated that the Islamic countries had brought a complaint to the Security Council against Israel because of desecrations of the Mosque; the world expected from the Council decisions dictated by the gravity of the situation.

SECURITY COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The Security Council held eight meetings between 21 and 30 January to consider the incidents at the sanctuary, as requested on 16 January by Morocco, as Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference,⁽²⁵⁾ and the United Arab Emirates, as Chairman of the Group of Arab States at the United Nations.⁽²⁶⁾

Meeting numbers. SC 2643-2650.

The Council invited Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Egypt, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The Council also invited the Acting Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations, at the request of the Arab Group,⁽²⁷⁾ to participate under rule 39^a of its provisional rules of procedure. Under the same rule, it invited the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, following a request by Morocco.⁽²⁸⁾

Following a request by the United Arab Emirates,⁽²⁹⁾ the Council decided on 21 January, by 10 votes to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (Australia, Denmark, France, United Kingdom), that an invitation to participate be accorded to PLO. The President stated that the proposal was not made pursuant to rule 37^b or rule 39 of the provisional rules, but, if approved, the invitation would confer on PLO the same rights as those conferred on Member States when invited to participate pursuant to rule 37.

Before this action, the United States, which asked for a vote on the request, remarked that for 40 years it had supported a generous interpretation of rule 39 and would not object had the matter been raised under that rule; it opposed, however, special ad hoc departures from orderly procedure and opposed extending to PLO the same rights to participate as a Member State.

At its final meeting, on 30 January, the Council voted on a revised draft resolution, sponsored by the Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Arab Emirates,⁽³⁰⁾ by which it would have: strongly deplored the provocative acts which had violated the sanctity of Haram al-Sharif; affirmed that such acts constituted a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting Middle East peace; determined once more that all Israeli measures to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, as well as Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new

immigrants in those territories, were a flagrant violation of the fourth Geneva Convention and seriously obstructed the achievement of a Middle East peace; reiterated that all legislative and administrative measures by Israel which had altered or purported to alter Jerusalem's character and status, in particular the "Basic Law", were null and void and must be rescinded; called on Israel to observe scrupulously the norms of international law governing military occupation, in particular the fourth Geneva Convention, and to prevent any hindrance to the discharge of the established functions of the Supreme Muslim Council in Jerusalem, including any co-operation that Council might desire from countries with predominantly Muslim populations and from Muslim communities in relation to its plans for maintaining Islamic Holy Places; urgently called on Israel to implement the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to report on its implementation before 1 May 1986. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Denmark, France, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Thailand.

Owing to the negative vote of a permanent member, the draft was not adopted.

The United States said it had no choice but to vote against a text which it considered inappropriate, which gave the impression that Israel was to blame for the provocation of a few individuals and which was designed to use the incidents as a pretext for addressing larger issues of the status of Jerusalem and Israel's stewardship as occupying Power.

Thailand stated that its abstention reflected a wait-and-see attitude and a challenge to the Israeli authorities to make good their commitment to religious tolerance. It was essential that Israel desist from anything that would lead to a recurrence of such provocation.

The incidents seemed to be the work of a limited number of persons acting on their own initiative and it was regrettable that Knesset members were among them, France said, stressing at the same

^aRule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence."

^bRule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may be invited, as the result of a decision of the Security Council, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council when the Security Council considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected, or when a Member brings a matter to the attention of the Council in accordance with Article 35(l) of the Charter."

time that it accepted no unilateral initiative to change the status of Jerusalem; any agreement on that status should guarantee the right of access by all to the Holy Places whose sacred nature must be protected, be they Muslim, Jewish or Christian.

In most circumstances, the incidents would be regarded as minor, the United Kingdom believed, but the fact that they took place in Jerusalem automatically put them in a class by themselves.

China said Israel could not shirk its responsibility for the recent profanation, which was neither accidental nor an isolated incident, but part of a series of continuing acts of sabotage and provocation over nearly 20 years.

What had happened had aroused deep religious concerns throughout the Islamic world and again focused attention on the political sensitivities surrounding the status of Jerusalem, Australia remarked. Israel had a responsibility to preserve the unique cultural and religious character of the Holy City and to ensure that its Holy Places were respected; it had largely fulfilled its obligations, but the recent incidents could not be overlooked. Australia was glad that the sponsors had removed from the earlier draft tendentious references which implied Israel's connivance.

All efforts must be exerted to prevent further provocation and violence and to avoid further tension, Denmark said; it was necessary to protect and preserve Jerusalem's unique character so that peoples of all faiths had unrestricted access.

By not adopting the text, the United Arab Emirates said, the Council sent a clear message to Israel that it would cover any Israeli military action. The incidents clearly violated the fourth Geneva Convention which called for respect by the occupying State for the performance by the people of their religious beliefs.

The draft at least affirmed the just demands of Muslim Palestinians and of all Islam concerning strict respect for Holy Places, Madagascar stated. Israel's claim that the incidents were minor and had occurred during a routine visit were invalid; it must cease practices counter to international law and to human rights.

The USSR believed that Israel's actions in Jerusalem warranted categorical condemnation and that the Council should take all necessary measures to prevent a repetition.

Ghana was convinced that Israel meant purposely to establish legal and administrative sovereignty over the Holy Places in the face of mounting Arab disagreement and resentment; Israel had no legal entitlement to the area it claimed to be inspecting, and these so-called routine visits harboured in their very nature seeds of conflict.

Giving its account of the incident, Israel said the visit-not the first of its kind-was a normal function of Knesset members belonging to the In-

terior Committee responsible for legislation involving all the Holy Places. During the visit, the group arrived at Solomon's Stables, a site with no religious significance, at the south-east corner of the Temple Mount. A photographer accompanying the group wished to photograph some Knesset members; that served as a pretext for a pre-arranged incitement by a small group of agitators. A mob quickly heeded those incitements, surrounded the members, roughed them up and threatened them. A handful of Israeli police, acting with utmost restraint, intervened; no one was hurt, no shrine was desecrated and no property was damaged. The only assault had in fact been on the Israeli representatives.

Following the incident, Israel added, the Speaker of the Knesset and the Mayor of Jerusalem met with the Mufti of Jerusalem and set a date for another visit by the Knesset members, which took place on 14 January. Despite that prior co-ordination, there were again attempts to disrupt the visit; since then, due to Israel's policy and the actions of its law enforcement agencies, quiet had prevailed on the Temple Mount. Since the city's reunification in 1967, the holy sites had been rebuilt, rehabilitated, developed and enriched and enjoyed a steady stream of tourists; a law enacted a few days after reunification guaranteed protection of the Holy Places from violation, as well as freedom of access by members of different religions to their sacred places.

Opening the debate, Morocco, as Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, said the recent events fell within the framework of the escalation of illegality and violence which was part of Israel's plan to Judaize the occupied territories and deny millions of Muslims and Christians the right to their Holy Places; the international community must respond to those acts with increased firmness in order to stem that escalation and make the occupation authorities respect mankind's most sacred values.

Many speakers made similar statements, adding that those actions were a part of Israel's plan aimed at changing the status of Jerusalem. These speakers included Afghanistan, Algeria, Guinea, Jordan, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Senegal, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates.

Several States felt that the incidents should not be seen in isolation, but were part of the framework of Israel's occupation of Palestine and the occupied territories. They included Cuba, India, Indonesia, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Thailand and Yemen. Cuba said the recent act showed how far the Israeli authorities were willing to go in order to obtain by might what was not theirs by right. India added that the injustice which the Arabs and Palestinians had suf-

ferred at the hands of the Israelis in the territories over the years offered the only explanation for the widespread reaction the incident at the Mosque had evoked in many countries.

Jordan said the Israeli occupation denied millions of Arab Christians and about a billion Arab and non-Arab Muslims access to their places of worship in Jerusalem; it was urgent to seek the termination of Israeli occupation of all the Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

Algeria regarded the incidents as a pretext for intensifying repression and for expropriating and expelling citizens from East Jerusalem.

Accusing Israel of having changed the Holy City into a city of cheap, dirty, overcrowded housing, destroying its physical and stifling its spiritual character, the Syrian Arab Republic called on the Council to impose mandatory sanctions on Israel—a position shared by Mauritania and Yemen—and deprive it of United Nations membership.

The incidents at the Mosque carried grave implications for peace in the Middle East and had the potential of sparking a wider confrontation affecting the entire Muslim world, Pakistan warned; any act of sacrilege against the Mosque constituted a threat to peace. Other speakers, including Bangladesh, Ghana, India, Indonesia and Senegal, were also concerned that such acts could threaten international peace and security.

Guinea felt that Israel's depriving millions of believers of their right to their Holy Places could only do disservice to the search for a just and lasting Middle East peace.

In the view of Senegal, speaking also as the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights, the religious provocation had compounded the political conflict, with unforeseeable and perhaps disastrous consequences for international peace and security. Those actions were aimed at establishing permanent Israeli domination over all of Jerusalem and the occupied territories and creating a fait accompli by encouraging Arabs to emigrate.

Iraq regarded the incidents as a new link in the lengthening chain of Israeli aggression and expansion. The problem was not the problem of the Holy Places, PLO said after the vote; Israel was striking against the Palestinians and the Council was obliged to take urgent concrete measures conducive to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace and no Council member should be enabled to obstruct the road to peace.

The Zionists attempted to set the region on fire through their aggression against the Mosque, said Saudi Arabia, calling for a clear and decisive stand by the Council.

Afghanistan believed that the main factor responsible for the acts of desecration and similar

actions was the Israeli occupation of the territories belonging to Palestinians and other Arabs.

Developments in Jerusalem had taken a turn for the worse, as had the situation in other parts of occupied Palestinian and Arab land, Yugoslavia noted; the status of Jerusalem had become a symbol of the struggle against alien power and will.

Israel had gone beyond occupation to violating the occupied territories' culture, values and religion, Mauritania said; Israel's withdrawal from all occupied territories and the exercise of Palestinian rights would provide true guarantees of respect for the Holy Places. Speaking in like manner, Indonesia called on the Council not to shirk its responsibilities; the recent acts of sacrilege must be viewed as part of Israel's actions in contravention of international law.

Brunei Darussalam called on the Council to take effective and urgent measures to prevent Israel from committing recurring acts of desecration. The Sudan believed that the incidents demolished Israel's claim that the Islamic Holy Places enjoyed protection; the Council should prevent a repetition and guarantee the preservation of the status and integrity of the Holy Places.

Malaysia urged the Council to ensure through decisive action that such events, which constituted a clear pattern and flowed from Israel's attitude towards Palestinian self-determination and independence, did not recur.

Qatar hoped the Council would deal with the issue in a manner commensurate with its gravity. Nicaragua also hoped the Council would act firmly in the face of the new threat by Israel to international peace and security. In Egypt's opinion, the international community was again called upon to reaffirm its position on the status of East Jerusalem and Arab rights there, namely, to reaffirm: the inadmissibility of the occupation of land through military force; the sanctity of the Haram al-Sharif and an immediate end to any provocative acts or acts that violated inherent, inalienable Arab and Islamic rights in the Haram area; the necessity of Israel's adherence to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to international law which governed and defined the responsibilities of the occupying Power, as well as acceptance of the fact that Israel should not hamper the work of the Supreme Muslim Council responsible for Haram's affairs; and the illegitimacy of all Israeli practices aimed at changing the nature, status or demographic composition of the occupied territories, including Arab East Jerusalem.

Turkey strongly deplored the incidents; the principles enunciated by the Council in its resolutions on Jerusalem should be reconfirmed and Israel invited to comply strictly with them.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya believed that as long as the international community supported

Israel, there would be more violations of the sanctity of the Holy Places. The Council had the responsibility to protect Jerusalem's unique character, Bangladesh felt, and acts of desecration and profanation must be categorically deplored. The events at the Mosque were in flagrant violation of the fourth Geneva Convention, Tunisia said, and the international community was entitled to demand that Israel respect the Council's decisions.

In Iran's view the desecration of Islamic sanctuaries should be discussed in the right religious context, not in a secular forum by a secular body.

The representative of the League of Arab States also believed that the criminal act in the Haram al-Sharif was a step within a plot aimed at seizing the Islamic sacred sites. He urged that Israel be forced to abide by Council resolutions, particularly those concerning Jerusalem. The Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference stated that the Islamic world would not tolerate the profanation and Judaization of Islamic Holy Places and would not accept repeated affronts to its religious beliefs; Jerusalem had to be returned to Arab and Islamic sovereignty.

Assistance to Palestinians

As requested by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽³¹⁾ the Secretary-General convened a meeting of United Nations programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and organs (Geneva, 2 July 1986) to consider economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people. The meeting was also attended by representatives of PLO and Arab host countries, as well as intergovernmental organizations and NGOs. The meeting recognized the serious situation of the Palestinians and the urgency of providing increased economic and social assistance to them, as well as the important role the United Nations could play in that regard. Aid channelled through United Nations organizations should be in accordance with their various mandates. The meeting noted the concerns of PLO about the development of the programme of economic and social assistance and recognized at the same time that there were special circumstances which impeded progress. It considered that emphasis should be on developing a more systematic programme framework within which new projects and activities could be developed in the light of a better knowledge of the Palestinians' needs and requirements. It was expected that United Nations activities would be further expanded and diversified; it was also recognized that co-ordination and self-evaluation should be improved. The meeting urged that a mission to promote the development of the programme should be launched as expeditiously as possible, with its

terms of reference to be carefully considered in consultation with the host Governments and PLO.

Concluding his 1986 report giving an overview of assistance to the Palestinians by various United Nations bodies,⁽³²⁾ the Secretary-General observed that while some identification of the needs of the Palestinians had been carried out, further information on those needs was required and resources needed to be mobilized to support proposed project activities. To facilitate the finalization of the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinians, the feasibility of fielding a mission could be explored in consultation with the relevant United Nations entities and other parties concerned.

UNDP action. The programme of assistance to the Palestinians of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) had become operational in 1980. Since then, nine projects costing over \$2.5 million had been completed, the Secretary-General stated in his report on assistance to the Palestinian people.⁽³²⁾ By the end of 1986, 14 projects at a total cost of about \$7 million were to be completed and a total of \$9.5 million authorized by the UNDP Governing Council was to be fully committed to specific projects. A new initial group of projects costing \$17.3 million was contemplated for implementation during the 1987-1991 programming cycle. The Governing Council, in February 1986, approved \$8 million for that cycle from Special Programme Resources.

Also in February, the UNDP Administrator visited the area and confirmed to his satisfaction that all parties directly concerned, including particularly the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, viewed UNDP's programme of assistance as increasingly important in efforts for development and self-sufficiency. In a March report to the Governing Council,⁽³³⁾ the Administrator proposed that the programme be recognized as a continuing activity to be supported primarily from Special Programme Resources; supplementary special contributions should continue to be sought but should not be viewed as essential. The Council, in June,⁽³⁴⁾ authorized the Administrator to allocate an additional amount of up to \$4 million from Special Programme Resources for assistance to Palestinians, on the understanding that any funds allocated would be budgeted before the end of 1986.

UNICEF activities. During 1986, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) continued to support activities of UNRWA in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, largely through the provision of vaccines, supplies and equipment. Considerable progress was made in respect of the UNICEF programme of co-operation in the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza, which consisted of

three elements: primary health care, pre-school stimulation and promotion of child development centres.

Other activities. Among other United Nations bodies, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was carrying out a study on the establishment of an industrial development bank for the purpose of providing capital and technical assistance to industrial enterprises. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), under its terms of co-operation with UNRWA, was granting fellowships to UNRWA educational personnel. Under UNESCO's 1986-1987 programme budget, provision was made for further training fellowships for the teaching staff of the universities in the occupied territories, and a special scholarship fund for students from the territories was under examination by the Director-General.

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) was undertaking several studies on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinians under occupation. It was planning the execution of three surveys related to the Palestinian people, on income and expenditure of households, a fertility survey and migration. Those surveys were to be conducted first in the Palestine refugee camps in the Syrian Arab Republic, with a mission to that country starting its work in January 1986.

In February, ESCWA, in co-operation with the Arab Labour Organization/Arab Employment Institutions (ALO/AEI), initiated a study to identify the needs with regard to technical and vocational educational institutions in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. During the second quarter of 1986, ESCWA undertook jointly with ALO/AEI a study on labour market developments there. Another study on marketing of agricultural outputs in the occupied territories was undertaken by an ESCWA consultant in May 1986. ESCWA was also participating, jointly with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), in the preparation of a study on the development of financial structures and activities in the territories.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 22 July, acting on the recommendation of its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1986/49 by roll-call vote.

Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/170 of 17 December 1985,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/57 of 27 July 1985,

Recalling further the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,

Noting that the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in General Assembly resolution 38/145 of 19 December 1983 has not been prepared,

Noting the increasing need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people;

2. Notes the meeting on assistance to the Palestinian people held at Geneva on 2 July 1986 in response to General Assembly resolution 40/170;

3. Expresses its thanks to the Secretary-General for convening the meeting on assistance to the Palestinian people;

4. Regards such a meeting as a valuable opportunity to assess progress in economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people and to explore ways and means of enhancing such assistance;

5. Urges the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to disburse their aid or any other form of assistance to the occupied Palestinian territories only for the benefit of the Palestinian people and in a manner which will not serve to prolong the Israeli occupation;

6. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare without further delay the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in General Assembly resolution 38/145;

(b) To convene in 1987 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and organs of the United Nations system to consider economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people;

(c) To invite the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Arab host countries and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in the meeting;

7. Requests the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

8. Also requests that United Nations assistance to the Palestinians in the Arab host countries should be rendered in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and with the consent of the Arab host Government concerned;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/49

22 July 1986 Meeting 38 51-1 (roll-call vote)

Approved by Third Committee (E/1986/120) by vote (41-1), 14 July (meeting 12); 12-nation draft (E/1986/C.3/L.4), orally revised: agenda item 22.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

Roll-call vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of Guinea, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

The United States regretted that the Council had unnecessarily politicized the debate on the legitimate need to assist the Palestinians and challenged others to match its own efforts and funds.

Speaking on behalf of the EC member States, the United Kingdom said they would continue to provide humanitarian assistance to the Palestinians bilaterally and through EC, as well as through United Nations bodies.

Israel, stating that attempts had been made to represent it as systematically opposing assistance to the Palestinians and as hindering the flow of world aid, welcomed any assistance that could be extended for constructive purposes through proper and legitimate channels.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/181 by recorded vote.

Assistance to the Palestinian people

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 40/170 of 17 December 1985,
Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/49 of 22 July 1986,

Recalling further the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,

Noting that the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in General Assembly resolution 38/145 of 19 December 1983 has not been prepared,

Noting the increasing need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people;

2. Welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General to send a mission to prepare the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in General Assembly resolution 38/145;

3. Notes the meeting on assistance to the Palestinian people held at Geneva on 2 July 1986 in response to General Assembly resolution 40/170;

4. Expresses its thanks to the Secretary-General for convening the meeting on assistance to the Palestinian people;

5. Regards such a meeting as a valuable opportunity to assess progress in economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people and to explore ways and means of enhancing such assistance;

6. Urges the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to disburse their aid or any other form of assistance to the occupied Palestinian territories only for the benefit of the Palestinian people and in a manner that will not serve to prolong the Israeli occupation;

7. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To convene in 1987 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and bodies of

the United Nations system to consider economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people;

(b) To invite the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Arab host countries and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in the meeting;

8. Requests the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

9. Also requests that United Nations assistance to the Palestinians in the Arab host countries should be rendered in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and with the consent of the Arab host Government concerned;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/181

8 December 1986 Meeting 100 142-2-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/930/4dd.1) by vote (137-2), 4 November (meeting 27): 10-nation draft (A/C.2/41/L.21); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bangladesh, Democratic Yemen, Madagascar, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Yemen.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 19, 23-25, 27; plenary 100.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Costa Rica.

Israel said the main purpose of the text should be to encourage countries that claimed to want to help the Palestinians to provide additional resources; plans already existed to spend more than had been contributed to date and it would have been natural for the text to include a specific call on countries to contribute more. The text also wrongly implied that the situation of the Palestinians had deteriorated, and the reference in paragraph 6 to the Israeli occupation was gratuitous and out of order. Instead of calling for negotiations that might lead to positive changes, the text was trying to encourage confrontation and might create serious obstacles to progress on the Palestinian problem.

The United States and the United Kingdom, the latter speaking for the European Economic

Community, expressed positions similar to those made in the Economic and Social Council (see above).

Jordan, supporting the provision of all aid to ease the sufferings of the Palestinians, pointed out that, with regard to paragraph 9, all United Nations assistance to the Palestinians in Jordan must be carried out with prior cognizance of the Jordanian Government.

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Incidents and disputes between Arab countries and Israel

The 1981 bombing by Israeli aircraft of a nuclear research centre near Baghdad(1) was in 1986 again the subject of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly (41/12).

The fighting in Lebanon continued and intensified, leading to further deterioration of the situation, especially in the south. In January, the Security Council considered the situation there and voted on a draft resolution, by which it would have demanded that Israel desist from its measures against the civilian population and reaffirmed the urgent need for Israeli withdrawal. Owing to a permanent member's negative vote, the text was not adopted.

During 1986, the Council twice extended the mandate of UNIFIL—in April for three months (resolution 583(1986)) and in July for six months (586(1986)). For the first time, the vote on the extension of the mandate was unanimous.

Following a series of attacks against French UNIFIL personnel, the Council in September, by resolution 587(1986), strongly condemned those attacks and called for an end to any military presence in southern Lebanon not accepted by the Lebanese authorities. In an October statement, the Council urged full support to the Force and repeated the call for an end to any military presence in southern Lebanon.

A shortfall of \$242.6 million, mainly due to a withholding of contributions, posed a very serious problem for UNIFIL operations. The General

Assembly, by resolution 41/179 A, called again for voluntary contributions, and appropriated \$112 million for UNIFIL from 19 April 1986 to 18 January 1987 and authorized commitments not to exceed \$12 million per month for the year after that period. By resolution 41/179 B, the Assembly authorized suspension of the United Nations Financial Regulations so that UNIFIL could retain a "surplus balance" of about \$4.8 million.

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon was the subject of Assembly resolution 41/196.

The Security Council, in February, considered an incident in which Israeli fighter planes intercepted a Libyan civilian aircraft with a political delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic on board. The Council voted on a draft, by which it would have condemned Israel for the action and warned that it would consider taking adequate measures if such acts were repeated. The text was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member.

On the Syrian Golan Heights, UNDOF continued to supervise the cease-fire between the Israeli and Syrian forces and ensure that there were no military forces in the area of separation. The Security Council extended UNDOF's mandate twice during the year, each time for six months, by resolutions 584(1986) and 590(1986). The General Assembly, by resolution 41/44 A, appropriated \$35.7 million for the operation of UNDOF from 1 June 1986 to 31 May 1987 and authorized commitments not to exceed \$2 million per month for the following six months. By resolution 41/44 B, the Assembly suspended the United Nations Financial Regulations to enable UNDOF to retain a "surplus" of \$1.5 million which would otherwise have to be surrendered.

Iraq and Israel

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 29 October, the Assembly adopted resolution 41/12 by recorded vote.

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

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Viewing with deep concern Israel's refusal to comply with Security Council resolution 487(1981) of 19 June 1981, Concerned that armed attacks on nuclear facilities raise fears about the safety of present and future nuclear installations,

Aware that all States developing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes need assurances against armed attacks on nuclear facilities,

1. Culls upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards in accordance with resolution 487(1981) adopted unanimously by the Security Council;

2. Considers that Israel has not yet committed itself not to attack or threaten to attack nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, including facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. Reaffirms that Iraq is entitled to compensation for the damage it has suffered as a result of the Israeli armed attack on 7 June 1981;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to reaching an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security".

General Assembly resolution 41/12

29 October 1986 Meeting 51 88-5-55 (recorded vote)

26-nation draft (A/41/L.14 & Add.1); agenda item 24.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Leo People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen; Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: El Salvador, Honduras, Israel, Saint Christopher and Nevis, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

Before the text as a whole was adopted, the Assembly adopted, by a recorded vote of 37 to 2, with 90 abstentions, a motion by Iraq that no amendment be accepted, and paragraph 2 was adopted by a recorded vote of 63 to 41, with 33 abstentions.

The Assembly had before it an amendment by Iran(2) that would have added a paragraph strongly condemning all military attacks on all nuclear installations dedicated to peaceful purposes, including the military attacks by Israel on the Iraqi facilities. Jordan proposed replacing that paragraph by one reiterating strong condemnation of the military attack by Israel on the Iraqi facilities, as well as an future attack on peaceful nuclear installations.(3) Iran then proposed to have the Assembly reiterate its strong condemnation of the military attack by Israel on the Iraqi facilities and condemn all military attacks, both of the past and of the future, on all peaceful nuclear installations.(4)

Introducing the draft on behalf of its sponsors, Iraq said they were convinced that Israel intended to repeat its aggression, having made that clear through constant threats. By slipping a refurbished model of previous resolutions into the Assembly, said Israel, Iraq attempted to bypass a decision by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to delete the subject from its agenda after Israel had given solid assurances of not making any attack on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes, while Iraq refused to do likewise.

The United States said that, in neglecting the action by the 1985 IAEA General Conference(5) during which Israel had provided the assurances called for in paragraph 2, the text called into question the judgement of a substantial number of IAEA member States; the sole intent of the text, reinforced by paragraph 5, was to arouse hostility.

Speaking for the 12 EC member States, the United Kingdom also questioned whether there was need to include the item in any future Assembly agenda after IAEA had concluded its consideration of the subject.

Norway shared that opinion, adding that paragraph 2 was inconsistent with the IAEA resolution. That paragraph obviously contradicted IAEA's text, Sweden said. Argentina found it difficult to reconcile the third preambular paragraph with paragraph 2. Israel had offered acceptable guarantees to IAEA, Uruguay believed. Mexico abstained for the same reasons as in 1985.(6)

Australia considered Israel's commitment was made in good faith, and for the matter to reappear would not serve to achieve productive results. Canada also felt that IAEA's action should have closed the discussion. In view of the time that had elapsed since the 1981 attack and the Assembly's repeated unequivocal condemnation of it, Peru believed that the text gave rise to procedural problems and was untimely.

Believing that the text's main thrust deserved an affirmative vote, Brazil intended to reassess its future position if it became clear that the item was being used to increase tensions unduly; that IAEA

had accepted Israel's assurances also deserved mention.

India, stating that the text clearly expressed the international community's views, reaffirmed its position on issues such as the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons⁽⁷⁾ and full-scope safeguards.

The Syrian Arab Republic would have preferred that the text embody an unequivocal condemnation of Israel's aggression against Iraq.

Iran found the adopted text on the whole satisfactory, adding that it would vote for any resolution in favour of the Iraqi people, in defence of their property and against Zionist interventions; it regretted, however, that its amendment had not been acceptable to Iraq.

Lebanon situation

The situation in Lebanon in 1986 deteriorated further, due to continued and intensified lighting. In January, the Security Council considered the situation in southern Lebanon which witnessed, according to Lebanon, an escalation of Israeli aggression. Israel, on the other hand, held the position that southern Lebanon was used especially by Syrian forces for terrorist attacks against it. The Council voted on a draft resolution by which it would have strongly demanded that Israel desist from its measures against the civilian population and reaffirmed the urgent need for Israeli withdrawal. Owing to a permanent Council member's negative vote, the text was not adopted.

During 1986, the Security Council unanimously extended the mandate of UNIFIL—in April for three months and in July for six months. The situation was generally quiet in UNIFIL's area of operation, the Secretary-General stated in his report on UNIFIL covering the period 11 October 1985 to 9 April 1986.⁽⁸⁾ However, in the so-called security zone—a strip of land extending into part of the UNIFIL area—there had been an increase in attacks against the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) and their local allies, the South Lebanon Army (SLA). There had also been several rocket attacks against targets in northern Israel. These incidents led to counter-actions by IDF and SLA, including a major incursion into the UNIFIL area by IDF in brigade strength from 17 to 22 February, the taking and interrogation of prisoners and the indiscriminate shelling of villages in the security zone. Those counter-actions resulted in further resentment by the population leading to a further increase in violence.

The situation in and around Beirut, with particular emphasis on developments involving Israeli forces and Palestinians, was monitored by the Observer Group in Beirut, with observers from UNTSO, set up in 1982⁽⁹⁾ following the first incur-

sion of Israeli troops into West Beirut. The Secretary-General reported in October 1986⁽¹⁰⁾ that, since the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Beirut area in September 1983, the Group's activities had been reduced and its total strength brought down from 50 to 18.

The Security Council, in a June statement, expressed grave concern at the continuing intensification of the lighting in Beirut, especially in and around the Palestinian refugee camps, and appealed for a cessation of the fighting. In December, it expressed serious concern at the escalation of violence, particularly affecting the population of the camps. It appealed for restraint in order to end those acts of violence and for measures to alleviate the suffering.

During and immediately after the heavy lighting in Beirut between May and July, UNRWA provided emergency assistance to some 48,000 refugees, in addition to its regular operations which already imposed enormous demands on the Agency in trying to meet the refugees' needs.

Following a series of violent incidents in the UNIFIL zone between 11 and 22 August, during which two Lebanese and one member of the Irish contingent were killed and several French soldiers were wounded, and another incident on 4 September when three French soldiers were killed by a remote-controlled bomb in the sector of the French contingent, the Security Council met on 5 September. On the morning of that day, Israeli soldiers carried out a helicopter raid in the village of Zibqin in the sector of the Nepalese contingent. The Council issued a statement expressing deep sorrow and indignation at such deliberate violence; the Council members considered it essential to adopt with all urgency reinforced security measures and asked the Secretary-General to act to that effect. They also thanked the Secretary-General for immediately dispatching a mission led by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs in order to examine, in consultation with the Lebanese Government, measures to enable the Force to carry out its mandate.

Another attack against French personnel by a remote-controlled roadside bomb was carried out on 13 September. In an 18 September report,⁽¹¹⁾ the Secretary-General stated that recent weeks had witnessed a dangerously high level of violence in UNIFIL's area of deployment; Israel's continuing occupation and the behaviour of its allies in SLA had increasingly provoked armed resistance by various groups, and UNIFIL personnel risked being caught in such retaliatory fire, as had happened at the Nepalese position on 11 September. Because of all those incidents, various measures were taken to improve the security of the troops and certain redeployments took place within the UNIFIL area.

The second part of the mission's task was to pursue consultations with the parties on how progress

could be made towards implementing the 1978 Security Council resolution⁽¹²⁾ calling for strict respect for Lebanon's territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence, and for Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territory, and establishing UNIFIL for the purpose of confirming that withdrawal, restoring peace and security, and assisting the Lebanese Government in ensuring the return of its effective authority. The Lebanese leaders and the Syrian Government expressed unequivocal support for continued UNIFIL presence and urgent implementation of the 1978 resolution, while Israel reiterated that the only reason for its continuing military presence in Lebanon was to ensure the security of northern Israel. Given those conditions and the financial situation of the Force, which cost the international community about \$140 million annually, the Secretary-General said that UNIFIL faced a major crisis. If progress in implementing the 1978 resolution was not achieved soon, the Council might be compelled to give serious consideration to the Force's withdrawal, despite the consequences. Accordingly, the Secretary-General recommended that the Council take urgent action to unblock the current impasse.

The Council met on 19, 22 and 23 September and adopted a resolution by which it strongly condemned the attacks against UNIFIL, urged all parties to co-operate with it, again called for an end in southern Lebanon to any military presence not accepted by the Lebanese authorities, and requested the Secretary-General to arrange for a deployment of the Force to the southern border of Lebanon. Reporting again on 13 October,⁽¹³⁾ the Secretary-General stated that there had been a marked reduction in attacks against the Force since 18 September and no further lives had been lost. As requested by the Council, further measures had been taken to enhance the security of UNIFIL personnel. Following consultations on the Secretary-General's report, the Council issued on 31 October a statement expressing regret that the consultations aimed at implementing the 1978 resolution had failed to yield results and called on him to intensify his efforts towards that end. Council members again urged full support for the Force and repeated their call regarding an end to the military presence in southern Lebanon.

The Council also called on all countries to assume their financial responsibilities towards UNIFIL. The shortfall of \$242.6 million continued to pose a very serious problem for the financial management of the Force, the Secretary-General stated in an October report on UNIFIL financing.⁽¹⁴⁾ Calling again for voluntary contributions, the General Assembly appropriated \$112,238,500 for UNIFIL operations from 19 April 1986 to 18 January 1987, and authorized commitments not

to exceed \$12,125,000 per month for the 12 months after that period. In view of the difficult financial situation of the Force, the Assembly authorized suspension of the United Nations Financial Regulations to enable UNIFIL to retain a "surplus balance" of about \$4.8 million.

The Assembly invited the Secretary-General to consider the urgent need to nominate a United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon, and requested that the United Nations system expand its programme of assistance to Lebanon.

Communications. Referring to a December 1985 letter by the Syrian Arab Republic,⁽¹⁵⁾ Israel stressed in a communication of 2 January 1986⁽¹⁶⁾ that Lebanon was dominated by the Syrian Arab Republic, as recently reaffirmed by negotiations at Damascus with various Lebanese factions and militias; that domination was exploited to wage terrorist attacks against Israel. Together with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Syrian Arab Republic assisted terrorists who attacked innocent people all over the world; the Abu Nidal gang, which had taken the responsibility for the December 1985 attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports,⁽¹⁷⁾ had bases in the Republic and, with its approval, in the Bekaa Valley in Lebanon. Various official sources confirmed that those who had committed the Rome airport murders had entered Italy via the Syrian Arab Republic. Under those circumstances, Israel said, it had no choice but to take all necessary measures to defend itself and its population against terrorism.

On 11 January 1986,⁽¹⁸⁾ the Syrian Arab Republic reaffirmed that its forces were in Lebanon legitimately, having been requested by the Lebanese Government and by virtue of a decision of the League of Arab States. Israel characterized the Syrian presence as occupation and domination in order to justify its own occupation of parts of southern Lebanon, which it used as a base for oppression, persecution and displacement of the inhabitants and as a staging point for its aggression against Lebanon. Israel's allegations were attempts to justify those acts aimed at thwarting the Republic's efforts to restore security and peace to Lebanese territory, efforts which had been conducive to the parties to the conflict in Lebanon reaching agreement on a national accord for a solution to the Lebanese crisis, signed at Damascus on 28 December 1985. The Syrian Arab Republic would continue supporting Arab resistance, based on its commitment to the Arab people, particularly to those of Palestine and Lebanon.

On 23 January,⁽¹⁹⁾ Israel stressed that recent events in Damascus, Beirut and other areas in Lebanon reconfirmed the points it had made on 2 January, adding that the so-called spokesman for

the Abu Nidal gang had made a recent statement issued from Damascus, in which he threatened further murder attacks in Europe.

Lebanon, on 18 February,(20) called to the Secretary-General's attention recent Israeli actions in southern Lebanon, among them alteration of international boundaries by moving a barbed-wire strip; building a new road to facilitate surveillance of infiltration into Israel; and erection of buildings used for military purposes. There had also been an increase in aggressive acts against areas adjacent to the "security zone", the most serious being the expulsion of people from the town of Kounin on 30 December 1985. Israel's actions were part of continuing preparations to pump water from the Litani River to Israel through underground pipelines. Should the Council fail to adopt a decisive resolution on such actions, they were likely to continue and be repeated in other parts of southern Lebanon.

In another letter of the same date,(21) Lebanon charged that Israel, using the pretext of the disappearance of two of its soldiers, had carried out on 17 February large-scale military operations in southern Lebanon; more than 600 troops, supported by large numbers of tanks, personnel-carriers and helicopters and aircraft, had attacked 15 Lebanese villages and reached the vicinity of the town of Tyre. Reinforcements brought the troops to over 1,000 and the number of vehicles to hundreds. Operations continued on 18 February, with the forces setting up road blocks, raiding houses and interrogating the inhabitants after assembling them in public squares. Israeli forces still occupied Shaqra, Sultaniya, Qa'q'iyat, Haris, Kafra and Haddathah. Helicopters and aircraft were terrorizing the populations of Tyre, Marjayoun, Bint Jubayl and Nabatiyah. Lebanon called for an end to Israel's actions and reserved its right to call for a Security Council meeting.

On 21 February,(22) Lebanon complained of further aggression by Israel and what it called its client forces which, Lebanon charged, had extended their operations from the so-called security zone to more than 15 kilometres inside the area of deployment of the international forces in Lebanon. From 19 to 21 February, Israel had bombarded and besieged dozens of Lebanese towns and villages to detain their inhabitants. Israeli gunboats were also taking part and dozens of civilians had been killed. Lebanon called for a rapid move by the Council to end those practices immediately and bring about an Israeli withdrawal up to internationally recognized boundaries.

Rejecting Lebanon's allegations as unfounded, Israel said on 5 March(23) that in the absence of an effective central authority in Lebanon, it had to ensure its citizens' safety. The sole purpose of the fence which extended a few hundred metres

beyond the international border was not to alter the border's status but to provide security. Israel was not interested in Lebanon's territory or its water; however, security problems occasionally necessitated implementation of certain measures and a return to normalcy in the area would bring an effective end to that problem.

On 6 March,(24) Israel, again rejecting what it called misrepresentations by Lebanon, stated that IDF had merely carried out search operations for two Israeli soldiers abducted on 17 February in a security zone established in southern Lebanon; after six days of searching, the IDF units had returned, having uncovered large quantities of military supplies to be used for terrorist strikes against Israel. Israel's sole concern was that Lebanon should not be used for that purpose.

On 5 March,(25) Israel charged that terrorist killers freely operating in Lebanon had recently begun striking with particular cruelty against Lebanon's Jewish community, kidnapping nine, four of whom had been tortured and murdered. Lebanon had not taken any measures to protect its citizens, as its leadership and the many terrorist gangs were dominated by the Syrian Arab Republic which bore responsibility for the anti-Semitic outrages. Israel called on the international community to join it in holding the Lebanese Government accountable for protecting all its citizens, regardless of religion or ethnic origin; immediate action was required to prevent the remaining hostages from being murdered and to stop further kidnappings of Jews. Israel reserved its right to seek out the perpetrators.

On the morning of 27 March, Katyusha rockets had been fired at the town of Qiryat Shemona, Israel stated on 1 April,(26) one hitting an elementary school, wounding six, among them a teacher and four children. Broadcasting from Baghdad, PLO's Fatah faction had claimed responsibility for the attack, the latest in a series aimed at civilians in northern Israel. The rockets had been fired from near Shaqra, in an area over which UNIFIL had assumed control in July 1985; as the attacks from that area demonstrated, preventing PLO and Hezbollah terrorism required forces committed to and organized for the defence of the area against terrorism.

The Secretary-General replied on 11 April(27) that UNIFIL's Commander had informed him that, after a thorough search, no evidence had been found to confirm that Katyushas were fired from the vicinity of Shaqra; the Commander also indicated that, after the reported explosion in Qiryat Shemona, UNIFIL observed that IDF/SLA personnel had searched inside the enclave south of Shaqra and that the IDF liaison officer made no accusation to UNIFIL that the firing had taken place from inside the UNIFIL area.

On 26 September,⁽²⁸⁾ Lebanon charged Israel with acts of aggression against areas in Mount Lebanon, south Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley, and with continuing its military buildup along the borders with Lebanon, thereby contributing to an already explosive situation. On the same date,⁽²⁹⁾ Lebanon reported that that day an IDF/SLA unit had attacked the village of Yatar in the UNIFIL area, blowing up houses and intimidating the population.

On 29 September,⁽³⁰⁾ the United Arab Emirates transmitted a 26 September letter from PLO, charging Israel with raiding the Palestinian refugee camp at Mieh Mieh (see also p. 290). Israel planned military action along its northern border, with troops to be deployed by land, sea and air and with the Sidon area as the main target; an armoured division and a mechanized infantry battalion were already in the so-called security zone.

On 17 October,⁽³¹⁾ Lebanon reported that on 16 October Israeli fighter aircraft had bombed Sidon and the neighbouring area four times; the Israeli navy had participated and troops were landed in Lebanese territory, while helicopters fired randomly. This act resulted in heavy human and material losses. Lebanon called on the Security Council to assume its responsibilities and end the aggression and Israel's intervention in Lebanon's internal affairs.

A 16 November Israeli air raid was reported by Lebanon the following day;⁽³²⁾ six Israeli warplanes bombed the eastern outskirts of Sidon, causing a number of wounded and leaving serious material damage. On 17 November, Lebanon charged, three military helicopters carried out a second raid at the same area, firing seven missiles which destroyed a two-storey building. Lebanon requested speedy action by the Secretary-General to halt Israel's aggression in order to preserve international peace and security.

On 11 December,⁽³³⁾ Lebanon charged Israel with another act of airborne aggression, the second against northern Lebanon and the nineteenth against Lebanese territory during one year; the air attacks alone had killed more than 35 people and injured 130, apart from causing extensive property damage (see also p. 290).

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. By a resolution adopted on 12 March⁽³⁴⁾ by a roll-call vote of 25 to 1, with 17 abstentions, the Commission on Human Rights strongly condemned Israel for its human rights violations, aggression and arbitrary practices against civilians in southern Lebanon, including assassinations, detentions, abductions, demolition of houses, desecration of places of worship and other inhuman acts. It called on Israel immediately to end such practices and demanded its immediate, total and unconditional

withdrawal from Lebanese territory, and called on Governments which continued to aid Israel to refrain from providing it with support which encouraged it to persevere with its aggression and expansion policy. The Commission asked the Secretary-General to monitor implementation of its resolution and to report to the General Assembly.

In a 10 March resolution dealing with various aspects of the Palestine question (see p. 270), the Commission condemned Israel's aggression and practices against the Palestinians in and outside the occupied territories, particularly against those in Lebanon.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 6 January,⁽³⁵⁾ Lebanon asked for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider what it said were Israel's continuing acts of aggression and abusive practices in southern Lebanon. The Council held three meetings—two on 13 January and one on 17 January.

Meeting numbers. SC 2640-2642.

The Council invited Israel, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

On 17 January, the Council voted on a draft resolution by Lebanon.⁽³⁶⁾ The vote was 11 to 1, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Bulgaria, China, Congo, France, Ghana, Madagascar, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Denmark, United Kingdom.

Owing to the negative vote of a permanent member, the draft was not adopted.

By the text, twice revised, the Council, reaffirming the urgent need to implement its 1978⁽¹²⁾ and 1982⁽³⁷⁾ resolutions demanding Israel's military withdrawal, would have strongly deplored Israel's acts of violence and abusive measures against southern Lebanon's civilian population; reiterated its call for strict respect for Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity; demanded that Israel desist from measures against civilians in southern Lebanon which impeded restoration of normal conditions in the area and threatened reconciliation efforts towards restoring peace and security in the whole country; and decided to keep the situation under review, with the Secretary-General reporting to the Council.

The United States considered the text negative and one-sided and believed that it would not bring closer peace in Lebanon or relief to the suffering. The immediate motive for Lebanon's

complaint-the situation in the village of Kounin (see below)-appeared to be nearing resolution through the constructive efforts of UNIFIL, supported by the parties interested in south Lebanon's security. The text failed to deal in a fair and balanced manner with southern Lebanon's security problems, including security of the Lebanon-Israel border, and ignored the fact that there had been rocket attacks on Israeli territory launched from Lebanese soil, as well as violence in southern Lebanon.

While the text had been improved considerably through the revisions, said Australia, it lacked certain elements from earlier Council resolutions and did not take full account of all recent acts on the Lebanon-Israel border.

In Denmark's opinion, the draft did not fully guarantee effective implementation of the Council's peace-keeping undertakings; the Council must ponder on what action might be taken to further implementation of its resolutions on UNIFIL and to bring peace and normality to southern Lebanon.

The United Kingdom believed that the Council should not restrict itself to condemning those at fault on both sides of the frontier, but should try to take a constructive view of the situation through the use of the Force already in existence; it was up to the Council to support the Force.

France said the text basically met its concerns, since it reaffirmed the basic Council resolutions and reiterated the importance of respect for Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity.

The USSR felt that the text did not put enough pressure on Israel, particularly in that there was no call for sanctions under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter; it was the Council's duty to ensure implementation of its decisions demanding Israel's withdrawal, which was the only key to the solution of the Lebanese problem.

Bulgaria spoke similarly, adding that the solution of Lebanon's problems was possible only on the basis of respecting its unity, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In Saudi Arabia's opinion, the draft represented the minimum called for by the situation and less than the minimum in the light of the commitments that all had assumed and the positions they had reiterated. Lebanon was the victim of aggression that was not even denied by the aggressor; if the Council failed to shoulder its responsibilities, it must bear responsibility for the consequent deterioration of the situation.

Lebanon, responding to the objection that the draft was not balanced, explained that to condemn or deplore all acts of violence would put the aggressor on an equal footing with the national resistance movement.

In addition to the calls in the draft, China said, the Council should demand the dismantling of "security zones" and the dissolution of SLA. As a victim of aggression and a small State, Lebanon could resort only to the Council, said the United Arab Emirates; the text reflected the reality in southern Lebanon stemming from repeated Israeli acts of aggression.

It was not Lebanon's internal tragedy that was its concern, Israel stressed, but that no one in Lebanon was able to control cross-border violence launched at Israel for over a decade.

Opening the debate, Lebanon gave its account of incidents between 29 December 1985 and 7 January 1986 which, it said, illustrated a deliberate escalation of Israeli aggression. On 30 December 1985, an SLAODF force had entered the village of Kounin, destroying several houses and commercial stores and burning a number of vehicles. Several hundred people fled their homes and some 30 people were detained. If the Council did not act, Lebanon warned, that inability would be used as a direct reason by Israel for continuing to ignore the Council and its resolutions and for persisting in its policy and practices.

Like the rest of south Lebanon, Kounin had been turned into a battle zone by terrorists, Israel said; reports that IDF or SLA had expelled the villagers were fabrication. On 30 December, an SLA patrol composed of villagers in that area had been ambushed near Kounin; two of its members were killed. The attackers were traced to Kounin, where it was found that the men of the village had fled, fearing they would be held responsible for the killings. Not one of them had been expelled, hurt or killed, and they were free to return to the village any time they wished. Preventing the use of the south as a base for attacks against it remained Israel's sole interest. A serious dialogue between the parties was needed to enable the people on both sides of the border to live in peace; until Lebanon freed itself from Syrian shackles, Israel would continue to do what was necessary to protect its security and the lives of its citizens.

Israel's recent aggression against Lebanon, alleged the Syrian Arab Republic, coincided with the signing of the 28 December 1985 Damascus agreement containing a draft national solution for the Lebanese crisis; Israel regarded that agreement as a great defeat because it undermined its policy designed to continue fragmenting Lebanon by fanning the flames of civil war. Israel was trying to create another West Bank in order to pursue its expansionist policies and create small sectarian States, in addition to diverting the waters in south Lebanon for the use of Israeli settlements; it tried to entrench and perpetuate its military presence in Lebanon and the myth of the security belt was only a means to increase tension, in particular in

the southern part. The Council must adopt the necessary measures for implementing its earlier resolutions calling for immediate cessation of all military activities in Lebanon and withdrawal of Israeli forces to the internationally recognized boundaries. Also, the Council could impose sanctions. As long as United Nations forces could not fulfil their role of helping extend Lebanon's sovereignty up to the international border, its people had no choice but to carry on the struggle against foreign occupation.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya said the "Zionist entity" wanted to strip Lebanon of its Arab character and force it to abandon all Arab commitments; it had established Lebanese militias subservient to it to destabilize Lebanon and foment sedition and was deliberately precipitating clashes among members of the same people to impede the comprehensive national reconciliation achieved by the parties concerned.

Israel's "iron-fist" policy announced in March 1985 had turned into a systematic mass repression of the population of southern Lebanon, the USSR thought. With regard to the UNIFIL forces, they were not only subjected to systematic armed provocations, but had recently become the object of a vicious campaign with the purpose of disorganizing them and compelling them to leave Lebanon.

The acts attributable to Israel represented obstacles to peace and contributed to the worsening of an already tense situation not only in southern Lebanon but in the entire Middle East, the Congo felt; in order to reduce the tension, the Council must adopt a firm position, the only possible position compatible with strict respect for Lebanon's sovereignty, integrity and unity.

Speaking in like manner, Madagascar believed that it was no accident that Israel had decided to fan the flames of tension and support an element of agitation and disturbance intended to thwart re-establishment of the Lebanese State in its full sovereignty and unity.

Qatar hoped that the Council would respond unanimously to Lebanon's modest requests which, it felt, merely reaffirmed former Council resolutions and provisions of international law; in addition, Qatar believed, new elements should be included that would ensure the effectiveness of the resolution to be adopted.

There was only one road to peace in Lebanon, Bulgaria believed, as outlined in the Council's 1982 resolutions.⁽³⁷⁾

The United States emphasized anew its commitment to Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence, although, it said, it might differ from other Members on how best to bring about those goals.

Recent developments demonstrated that the so-called security zone and the continued presence

of IDF, which were contrary to Council resolutions, did not provide Israel with the security it sought for its northern settlements, Denmark felt; the best option available continued to be the effective implementation of the mandate of UNIFIL.

A full solution to border violence between the two countries was going to require mutual respect for the security of each country within its internationally recognized borders, the United Kingdom said; both sides must act sternly against terrorists and desist from practices which adversely affected the population on either side. To achieve that, Israel should withdraw totally and cease supporting the irregular forces, while at the same time UNIFIL would be able to fulfil its mandate through effective deployment.

Morocco, too, called for Israel to withdraw. The reason for the deteriorating situation in southern Lebanon was Israel's refusal to do so, its insistence on its "security zone", its refusal to allow UNIFIL's deployment and the arming of illegitimate collaborators. By escalating terror, Israel was trying to entrench instability in Lebanon so that later it might justify its occupation and have the last word in any initiative aimed at rapprochement between the parties to the conflict.

The Council should truly discharge its responsibilities for maintaining international peace and security and adopt the following measures, China said: condemn the Israeli invasion and occupation of southern Lebanon and its bullying of civilians; insist on immediate implementation of the Council's resolutions; demand Israel's immediate and unconditional withdrawal; demand the dismantling of the "security zone", which was in fact a State within a State, and the dissolution of SLA; and ask Israel strictly to respect Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Palestinian refugees in Lebanon

Communications (April-June). From April to June, several communications were sent to the Secretary-General, urging him to try to protect the Palestinian refugees living in camps in Lebanon. PLO's communications were transmitted either by the respective monthly Chairman of the Arab Group or by other Arab States.

On 7 April,⁽³⁸⁾ PLO stated that, for the twelfth consecutive day, armed militias had attacked the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila and Burj el-Barajneh in Beirut; during the previous nine months, hundreds of Palestinians had been killed or wounded in such attacks. Also on 7 April,⁽³⁹⁾ PLO charged that, for the second time in 10 days, Israeli aircraft had attacked civilian targets in Lebanon. On that day, they attacked the Sidon area and bombed the camps of Ein el-Helweh, Mieh Mieh and the surrounding area. A large number of Palestinian and Lebanese

civilians were killed or wounded; among them were three little children in serious condition. Under the pretext of seeking out PLO fighters returning to Lebanon, Israel had embarked again on its plan for a final solution to the Palestinian problem through genocide.

Attacks on camps in Beirut by Amal militia and the sixth brigade of the Lebanese army were reported in a 2 June PLO letter.⁽⁴⁰⁾ The attacks had intensified since 16 May, PLO charged, and on 23 May the camps were surrounded and heavily bombarded with all kinds of weapons, including tanks. On 30 May, the attacks became so severe that the camps were totally isolated, with the Palestinians unable to evacuate the wounded or to receive food or medical supplies. The camps were attacked again on 2 June. All institutions and schools in the camps were shut down, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was unable to enter to evacuate the wounded and provide medical help. Palestinian casualties were 25 killed and more than 200 wounded. There were 1,000 displaced Palestinians from the Shatila camp; they had temporarily sought refuge in the Mar Elias camp.

On 5 June,⁽⁴¹⁾ the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights expressed grave concern over the renewed attacks. The Committee was particularly distressed to learn that, although UNRWA had provided some emergency relief to those who had fled the camps, neither it nor ICRC had been permitted to enter them to evacuate the wounded and provide medical help. Continued failure to arrive at a just solution to the Palestine question could only lead to spiralling violence, with unforeseeable consequences for international peace and security.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (June)

Following consultations, the President of the Security Council issued on 6 June the following statement on behalf of the Council members:⁽⁴²⁾

"The members of the Security Council are gravely concerned at the continuing intensification of the fighting in Beirut, especially in and around the Palestinian refugee camps, with its high toll of casualties and material destruction.

"The members of the Security Council appeal to all concerned to use their influence in bringing about the cessation of the fighting in order to enable the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East as well as other humanitarian organizations to mount emergency operations for the benefit of the populations concerned, including the Palestinian refugees towards whom the international community has a particular responsibility.

"They reaffirm that the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon must be respected.

"The members of the Security Council endorse the Secretary-General's appeal to all parties concerned to

exercise utmost restraint and to renew their efforts to end the present bloodshed."

Further communications (June-December). Further charges of attacks on the refugee camps were received by the Secretary-General or the President of the Security Council. Most asked for United Nations assistance to end the attacks and protect the camps' occupants.

On 11 June,⁽⁴³⁾ PLO thanked the Council President for his statement. As a result of the efforts of the Special Envoy of the President of Algeria, of Lebanese religious authorities and national leaders, and of the endeavours of Iran, PLO said, a cease-fire agreement had been reached, but Amal gangs and the Lebanese army continued indiscriminate shelling of the camps in an attempt to break into them, resulting in the death of many innocent people. PLO again requested that the United Nations use the Observer Group in Lebanon and deploy UNIFIL to protect the Group.

On a 13 June,⁽⁴⁴⁾ the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights again expressed the Committee's grave concern at the persistence and intensification of the attacks against Palestinians in the Sabra, Shatila and Burj el-Barajneh camps, despite the 6 June appeal. He reaffirmed that the United Nations, particularly the Security Council, had the responsibility to guarantee the refugees' safety and he requested the Secretary-General to take urgent action.

On 30 June,⁽⁴⁵⁾ the Netherlands forwarded a declaration adopted by the Foreign Ministers of the 12 EC members at The Hague on 27 June, expressing deep concern about the situation and endorsing the appeals by the Council and the Secretary-General to all concerned to exercise restraint, end the bloodshed and facilitate the work of ICRC and UNRWA.

On 16 July,⁽⁴⁶⁾ PLO stated that on 10 July Israel's air force had carried out several sorties against the Ein el-Helweh camp in southern Lebanon, resulting in several children and adults being killed or injured. It charged that, for the previous two weeks, Sidon and Tyre had been besieged by Israeli naval vessels and that an Israeli attack by sea and by land against refugee camps in the area was imminent. On 14 July, Palestinians near Beirut had come under attack from the Israeli air force and civilians were killed or injured. In both attacks, there had been massive property damage.

On 13 August,⁽⁴⁷⁾ PLO said that, for the second time in two days and the fourth time in a month, Israel's air force had attacked the refugee camps, killing and wounding many civilians, including children, and causing extensive material damage.

On 11 September,⁽⁴⁸⁾ PLO charged that on 10 September Israeli gunships escorted by F15 and F16 aircraft and naval destroyers had attacked Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon, firing bar-

rages of rockets, particularly on Mieh Mieh, leaving three dead and several wounded, the casualties being mostly children and the elderly.

On 24 September,(49) PLO alleged that Israel had commenced massing huge military forces in southern Lebanon, with two army battalions equipped with tanks and heavy artillery being newly deployed in addition to the so-called SLA; the Israeli plan was aimed against Palestinian camps as well as Lebanese civilians.

In another letter, dated 26 September,(30) PLO charged that Israel had carried out on 25 September an act of State terrorism, when six Israeli war-planes raided the Mieh Mieh refugee camp, an attack that resulted in the death and injuries of a number of refugees and massive destruction of residences.

On 16 October,(50) PLO said that on that day Israeli jets had bombed the camps of Mieh Mieh, Ein el-Helweh and Al-Fawwar, causing heavy casualties.

On 10 November,(51) the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights expressed the Committee's grave concern at the persistence and intensification of fighting in and around Palestinian camps at Tyre, Beirut and Sidon. According to reports by UNRWA and the media, fighting had broken out on 30 September at El-Buss, Burj el-Shemali and Rashadieh, near Tyre; the last two had remained under siege for two weeks and Rashadieh had again been under attack since 20 October. Refugees were unable to leave or enter and all, except El-Buss, remained inaccessible to UNRWA staff. At Rashadieh, UNRWA had been unable to deliver food or medicines since the beginning of the fighting and thousands of women, children and old people were trapped in the cross-fire. Fighting had also been reported at Burj el-Barajneh in Beirut, as well as around the Ein el-Helweh and Mieh Mieh camps near Sidon; Burj el Barajneh had been surrounded and remained inaccessible. Reiterating the Organization's responsibility to ensure the safety of those in the camps, the Chairman urged speedy action to end the suffering and hardships.

The non-aligned countries, at an urgent plenary meeting held on 8 December in New York,(52) also expressed grave concern at the escalation of fighting, called for an immediate cease-fire and appealed to all concerned and to influential parties to exercise utmost restraint and make all efforts to end the violence; it also urged them to facilitate the provision of prompt medical care to the sick and wounded (see also p. 324).

Lebanon charged Israel on 11 December(33) with further airborne aggression, this time against the Nahr el-Bared camp in the northern suburbs of the city of Tripoli, which it said left five people dead and more than 12 wounded.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (December)

Following consultations, the President of the Security Council issued on 2 December the following statement on behalf of the Council members;(53)

"The members of the Security Council, mindful of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, express their serious concern at the current escalation of violence there, affecting the civilian population in and around the Palestinian refugee camps. The members of the Council appeal to all concerned to exercise restraint in order to end these acts of violence. They also appeal to all concerned to take necessary measures to alleviate the suffering of the civilian population. They urge all concerned to facilitate the efforts of various United Nations agencies, particularly the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide humanitarian assistance."

Related resolution: GA 41/69 I.

UNRWA activities

The situation in Lebanon remained the most serious operational problem facing UNRWA, the Commissioner-General stated in his annual report to the General Assembly.(54) Since July 1985, Palestine refugees had been affected by the continuing deterioration of the security situation, with many casualties. Hardly an area of Lebanon where refugees lived escaped the effects of lighting; those who remained in the besieged camps faced death, injury and shortages of food, water and medical supplies, and most suffered the loss of their homes and property. Sporadic Israeli air raids also caused death and destruction among refugees.

Agency operations in Lebanon were seriously affected and the safety of staff was a constant source of concern. UNRWA was prevented from bringing supplies into the camps or transporting them along the roads and was advised that those operations would be permitted only if it delivered equal amounts of food and supplies for distribution to the non-refugee population also affected by the fighting. The difficulties faced in maintaining services were at times almost insurmountable and threatened to bring operations to a halt.

In spite of that, however, UNRWA in Lebanon succeeded in keeping most of its installations open and normal services running, except when installations were under fire, had been destroyed or when access to them was prevented by battle. Once an installation was damaged, UNRWA sought other accommodation or repaired the damage while, whenever possible, continuing to provide services through alternative facilities.

In addition to regular operations, UNRWA provided emergency assistance to some 48,000 refugees displaced during and immediately after

periods of heavy fighting; it also helped refugees living in camps to repair their battle-damaged shelters. By the end of September 1986, the emergency operation that had begun as a result of the fighting in Beirut between May and July could be said to be over; UNRWA began to restore its normal health services and made good progress in repairing its damaged buildings and equipment. Schools opened on time, although attendance was low for the first few weeks at Burj el-Barajneh and Shatila.

Soon, however, UNRWA was faced with the need to mount another emergency relief operation, this time in the Tyre area; tension between local militia forces and Palestinians around the Rashadieh camp led on 30 September to the outbreak of full-scale fighting and the siege of the camp. Other camps in the area—Burj el-Shemali and El-Buss—also came under siege for a short time. As in earlier operations, the immediate need was to provide essential food and medicines to the besieged civilians and food and other assistance to families that had fled to places of refuge elsewhere (Sidon, Beirut, Tripoli and the Beqaa Valley). Representations were made repeatedly to those in positions of authority in order to gain access to refugees remaining in the Tyre camps. The siege of the Rashadieh camp, however, continued and UNRWA was denied access; only occasionally, a few staff members on foot were admitted. The sieges of the two smaller camps, Burj el-Shemali and El-Buss, were soon lifted, but the camps remained surrounded by armed militia which discouraged any but the most essential movements out of the camps by the refugees. Women and children were able to bring in some supplies and most of UNRWA's services (schools, health clinics and supplementary feeding centres) functioned more or less normally. Nevertheless, the dangers the refugees faced in procuring supplies and their inability to move out of those two camps for employment convinced UNRWA that they were in need of emergency relief; supplies were therefore taken in from time to time, although not without difficulty. UNRWA also provided emergency assistance to the thousands of displaced refugees who fled the Tyre camps.

One of the main problems hampering the emergency relief operation in the south of Lebanon was that of transporting supplies from Beirut, as movement between east and west Beirut and within west Beirut was difficult and dangerous. With the outbreak of fighting around the camps in the Tyre area, movement of staff and supplies along the coastal road through Sidon to Tyre also became subject to checks, attacks and hijacking, and soon became impossible. The result was that the operation in the south was limited to the supplies already in place until special measures, made

possible with the arrival of additional international staff, were instituted.

Sporadic fighting around the Beirut camps intensified after the siege of the camps in the south began and by mid-November both main camps in west Beirut were again the scenes of heavy fighting and were under siege. The situation was complicated by fighting involving Palestinians in the Sidon area, which not only further interfered with regular services but also put the refugee population increasingly in need of assistance. Those developments made it necessary for UNRWA to extend its emergency relief operation to the growing number of displaced refugees.

Peace-keeping operation

UNIFIL activities

During 1986, the Security Council twice extended the mandate of UNIFIL, in April and July, for a three-month and a six-month period. For the first time since its inception, the votes to extend the mandate were unanimous. In his report on the work of the Organization (see p. 3), the Secretary-General said it was particularly important that, at such a difficult time, the peace-keeping operations continued to receive the support of the Council, particularly of all its permanent members.

Established by the Council in 1978,⁽¹²⁾ following an Israeli invasion of Lebanon,⁽⁵⁵⁾ UNIFIL's terms of reference were to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces, to restore international peace and security and to assist the Lebanese Government in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area. A second Israeli invasion, launched in June 1982,⁽⁵⁶⁾ radically altered the situation in which UNIFIL had to function. Following the invasion, the Council instructed the Force, as interim tasks, to maintain its positions in its area of deployment and provide protection and humanitarian assistance to the local population.

The authorized strength of UNIFIL was 7,000, but because of its reduced activities, it had some 5,800 troops as of October 1986, provided by Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Nepal, Norway and Sweden. A group of observers from UNTSO assisted the Force in the performance of its tasks. The Force was pursuing its duties under constant and growing danger, the Secretary-General stated.

On 1 April 1986,⁽⁵⁷⁾ Lebanon requested the Security Council to extend UNIFIL's mandate, due to expire on 19 April, for a further six months. Despite the current situation, Lebanon was convinced that the Force continued to be an important factor for stability and the best available option for ensuring peace and security in the region.

Report of the Secretary-General (April). The Secretary-General reported on UNIFIL's activities and on the situation in the UNIFIL area for the

period 11 October 1985 to 9 April 1986.⁽⁸⁾ He stated that Israel had continued to maintain in southern Lebanon a "security zone", which was manned by the so-called SLA with the assistance of elements of IDF. Its boundaries had not been defined but were in effect determined by the positions and the patrols of IDF and SLA. It embraced all the area adjacent to the international border in which UNIFIL had previously been unable fully to exercise its functions (the "enclave"), parts of the areas of deployment of the Nepalese, Irish, Ghanaian and Finnish battalions, the whole of the area of deployment of the Norwegian battalion and extensive areas to the north of the UNIFIL area of deployment. Within the UNIFIL area, IDF and SLA currently maintained 15 positions and, where the UNIFIL area overlapped the security zone, IDF/SLA personnel imposed restrictions on the Force's movement and deployment similar to those in the enclave.

During the review period, the Secretary-General stated, the UNIFIL area outside the security zone remained relatively quiet, but within that zone the situation continued to be very tense. Armed resistance groups continued to launch frequent attacks against IDF and SLA, which carried out a number of search operations. Since the end of 1985, the situation had deteriorated further, with more violent incidents and more casualties. One major incident occurred on 17 February 1986, when two vehicles transporting IDF/SLA personnel were ambushed by unidentified armed elements near the village of Kounin in the border area between the Irish battalion sector and the enclave; two persons believed to be Lebanese were killed and two Israeli soldiers were abducted. Following the incident, an Israeli force of about three mechanized battalions accompanied by SLA members and supported by tanks and helicopter troop-carriers and gunships carried out cordon and search operations in the UNIFIL area from 17 to 22 February. UNIFIL reported that six persons, including one IDF soldier, were killed in the operations, 10 were wounded and about 140 others were taken prisoner by IDF/SLA; approximately 60 of them remained under detention.

During the operation, UNIFIL monitored the situation as closely as possible and tried to prevent violence against the local population; it observed some cases of what appeared to be unacceptable treatment of prisoners by IDF/SLA. The UNIFIL reports of those incidents were transmitted immediately to the Israeli authorities; in its reply, Israel stated that IDF had received clear instructions on how to behave towards the local civilian population and follow-up investigations had found no deviation from those instructions. UNIFIL also protested to the Israeli authorities all incidents of indiscriminate firing; in several cases,

it searched houses and shops at the request of their owners who feared that explosives might have been placed in them by IDF/SLA. The Force further provided food and water and other assistance to the local population.

Throughout the operation, UNIFIL maintained close contact with the Lebanese authorities in Beirut and Lebanese local leaders in the south; it was also in touch with the Israeli military authorities and, on 18 February, the UNIFIL Commander met the Israeli Chief of Staff and asked him to call off the operation. Israeli officials stated that their sole aim was to find the captured soldiers and that they had no intention of expanding IDF deployment in Lebanon or using the operation for other purposes.

On 20 February, the Secretary-General, after summoning Israel's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, issued a statement saying that he understood Israel's concern about the two soldiers but that such incidents were bound to occur as long as Israel maintained a security zone and a military presence in Lebanon. The Secretary-General urged Israel to withdraw its forces and exercise maximum restraint vis-à-vis the civilian population. IDF called off its operation on 22 February and withdrew its forces from the UNIFIL area of deployment, leaving one armoured company near Kounin.

Following the operation, UNIFIL received reports of an increase in incidents in the border area. On 26 February, an IDF patrol was ambushed by unidentified armed elements south of Jabal Basil and an Israeli soldier was reportedly killed. On 1 March, armed elements were intercepted by IDF after crossing the border into Israel. On 6 March, two explosions near Bint Jubayl reportedly killed an SLA member and injured several others. In the afternoon, some 160 artillery, tank and mortar rounds were fired from positions in the security zone at 14 villages in the UNIFIL area and at Tyre; one person was killed and several others injured, and two schools and 29 houses were damaged. The indiscriminate shelling was strongly protested by UNIFIL to the Israeli authorities. On the night of 8/9 March, a confrontation took place between IDF and armed elements south of Zibqin, and an Israeli soldier was reported killed and several others wounded. On 27 March, Katyusha rockets were fired across the border at the town of Qiryat Shemona, reportedly injuring six people. Later that day and again on 7 April, Israeli aircraft bombed areas inhabited by Palestinians near Sidon. On 8 April, a car bomb detonated in the Norwegian battalion sector reportedly killed the driver and two local civilians and injured four SLA personnel and two other civilians.

UNIFIL continued trying to control movement in its area and to prevent persons carrying arms

from entering; attempts by armed elements to do so increased during periods of tension and were particularly frequent during the IDF operation in February. Confrontations also occurred when UNIFIL denied passage to armed personnel through its check-points; a serious incident happened on 28 January when four men in a car were stopped at a check-point east of Jwayya, after trying to force their way through. Within minutes, some 40 armed men arrived and one placed his gun against the head of the soldier in charge of the check-point; in defence of his comrade, another soldier fired one shot, wounding the gunman in the leg. Subsequently, more than 100 armed men threatened UNIFIL personnel in Jwayya, and in another village some 40 armed men tried to take a UNIFIL platoon leader hostage. The situation was defused after contacts with local Amal leaders. Incidents at UNIFIL check-points also increased after the February IDF operation and, on 23 March, an Irish soldier was wounded north of Tibnin.

Further serious incidents occurred in the Fijian and Ghanaian battalion sectors. On 28 March, a temporary Fijian check-point near the village of As Siddiqin was attacked by elements using rocket-propelled grenades and small-arms fire. A Fijian soldier was injured and died the following day. Earlier on 28 March, in an unrelated incident, armed elements had established a check-point near the village of Kafr Dunin in the Ghanaian battalion sector and an attempt to have it removed resulted in an exchange of fire, during which one armed element was shot and a Ghanaian soldier was injured. Early on 29 March, two civilian cars with eight armed elements were denied passage through a Ghanaian check-point near Majdal Silm. An hour later, those in one of the cars came to another Ghanaian check-point and threatened its personnel; shots were fired by both sides and one Ghanaian soldier was hit and died later. At about the same time, three other Ghanaian positions were fired upon and a Nepalese vehicle, which happened to be passing near one position, was caught in the fire and two Nepalese soldiers were wounded. The same morning, a Ghanaian battalion supply vehicle with three soldiers was fired on at the village of Khirbat Silm, and one soldier was wounded.

Following those incidents, the UNIFIL Commander and his senior staff contacted the Amal leadership both at Beirut and in the south to defuse the situation, which to date remained calm. UNIFIL also continued its efforts to contain SLA activities in its area; SLA movement within the UNIFIL area was largely confined to participation in IDF-led operations, although SLA continued to man a number of fixed positions. Incidents of firing close to UNIFIL positions by SLA increased

again in January and occurred frequently in February; all such incidents were protested to the Israeli authorities.

Over the years, IDF had built a number of fortified positions on the Lebanese side of the border and continued to improve them, building connecting roads protected by fences and in some areas also by minefields. UNIFIL reported that development to the Lebanese authorities and also raised it with Israel.

In extending assistance to the local population, UNIFIL continued to co-operate with the Lebanese authorities, as well as with UNRWA, UNICEF and ICRC. In some locations, UNIFIL escorted farmers so that they could tend their fields without being fired at from nearby security zone positions. A significant number of Lebanese were treated at UNIFIL medical centres.

In January, Brian E. Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, visited UNIFIL headquarters and held discussions with government officials in the region. After his retirement in February, his successor, Marrack I. Goulding, visited the Middle East in March, touring UNIFIL's area of deployment and holding extensive talks with Lebanese and Israeli officials, as well as with other interested parties.

The Secretary-General stated that UNIFIL casualties from gunfire during the mandate period up to 7 April had been three dead and 15 wounded, compared with one dead and three wounded in the preceding mandate period. That deterioration was accompanied by a severe financial crisis which, in his view, could itself threaten the Force's future.

One of the tasks laid upon UNIFIL by the Council in 1978(12) was the restoration of international peace and security, the Secretary-General said. That mandate would not be fulfilled unless the security of both Lebanon and Israel was assured. Israel had a legitimate concern over the security of its northern border, across which it had been and still was being subjected to attack. The security zone, however, was neither a legitimate nor an effective means of meeting Israel's concerns. It was not legitimate because it contravened the Council's 1978 resolution(12) and it was not effective because the continuing occupation by IDF of Lebanese territory and the often brutal behaviour of SLA built up resentment of Israel among the local population and encouraged use of the area as a base for attacking Israel.

The Secretary-General believed that Israel's interests would be advanced if it completed the withdrawal of its forces and allowed UNIFIL to deploy to the international frontier, thus permitting the Lebanese Government to begin re-establishing its authority in the area, with UNIFIL assistance. The restoration of international peace and security

would also be facilitated by discussions, under United Nations auspices, between Israel and Lebanon concerning problems that might arise on their common border. If the parties were not prepared to discuss those problems based on the 1949 Israel-Lebanon General Armistice Agreement⁽⁵⁸⁾ or to resume the Naqoura talks adjourned in January 1985,⁽⁵⁶⁾ the Secretary-General declared his readiness to assist in setting up acceptable arrangements.

He had repeatedly made those arguments to Israel, but it had argued that currently the Lebanese Government did not exercise effective political and military authority in the area and that UNIFIL, being a peace-keeping force, was not mandated to assume the functions of a central government and take the forceful action necessary to control cross-border attacks. Israel stated that it was neither for nor against UNIFIL's presence, but it would not agree to its deployment to the international frontier in the prevailing circumstances. The Secretary-General nevertheless continued to hope that Israel would eventually see the virtues of allowing UNIFIL to carry out its mandate.

Meanwhile, those Member States contributing troops to UNIFIL had become increasingly worried about its being prevented from fully carrying out its mandate and about the security of their personnel who ran the risk of becoming involved in the increasing hostilities. The troop contributors also had to bear the consequences of UNIFIL's financial crisis. If the recent decision of the United States to withhold its contribution after the end of the current mandate period was implemented, there would be a further drastic cut in reimbursements to troop contributors.

The Secretary-General stated that UNIFIL's future had been called into question by the recent developments, causing him to consider carefully whether—in view of the Force being prevented from fulfilling its mandate and the lack of adequate financing—he should recommend that UNIFIL be withdrawn. However, he had concluded that such a recommendation would be a mistake and that the maintenance of international peace and security required that its mandate be extended. If UNIFIL were withdrawn, there would be an immediate escalation of fighting in southern Lebanon, including fighting for control of positions currently occupied by UNIFIL, which would probably lead to an increase in attacks against Israel and to an escalation of Israeli military action against Lebanon, resulting in a further major crisis. More positively, the Secretary-General believed that UNIFIL's mandate remained fulfillable and that deployment of the Force to the international frontier was the best available way of restoring international peace and security and of ensuring the

Lebanese Government's effective authority in the area. As long as that possibility existed, he concluded that it would be wrong for the Council to withdraw the Force; such withdrawal would also remove the humanitarian help UNIFIL gave to the area's inhabitants by protecting them from the worst consequences of the hostilities. Therefore, he recommended that the Council extend UNIFIL's mandate for another six months.

The Secretary-General stressed that it would not be enough simply to renew the mandate. The Council and all its members must make a determined effort to fulfil a condition identified in 1978 as being essential for the Force to be effective—that UNIFIL must have at all times the Council's full confidence and backing. In this regard, the Secretary-General appealed to all Member States to give the Force full political backing and meet their assessed share of its cost.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (April)

The Security Council met on 18 April 1986 to consider the Secretary-General's report. At its request, Lebanon was invited to participate without the right to vote.

The Council adopted resolution 583(1986) unanimously

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425(1978), 426(1978), 501(1982), 508(1982), 509(1982) and 520(1982), as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 9 April 1986, and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General of 1 April 1986,

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. Decides to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of three months, that is, until 19 July 1986;

2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. Re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, approved by resolution 426(1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. Reiterates that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425(1978), 426(1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned on the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Council thereon by 19 June 1986.

Security Council resolution 583(1986)

18 April 1986

Meeting 2681

Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/18019).

The USSR shared Lebanon's opinion about the need to retain UNIFIL's presence which, it said, acted as a decisive factor impeding implementation of Israel's aggressive plans in respect of southern Lebanon. The USSR also declared it would henceforth take part in the Force's financing, but that decision should not be regarded as having retroactive effect as recognition of indebtedness for past years; further, UNIFIL's presence was temporary and should in no way be used as a means of freezing the situation in the interests of the Israeli aggressor.

In the opinion of the United States, UNIFIL had made an important contribution to efforts to bring stability to southern Lebanon and its disbandment would be imprudent; progress towards achieving agreed-on security arrangements could be enhanced by continuing its mission.

Although stressing its commitment to UNIFIL, France could no longer accept a virtually automatic renewal of the mandate for six months, believing that the Council should see to it that all the countries concerned shouldered their responsibilities; in order to induce them to do so, it had proposed a shorter mandate.

The United Kingdom agreed that the extension should not be automatic, although it had been ready to support Lebanon's request for a six-month extension. It did not accept, however, that the presence of the Force should be only temporary, if that meant that it might be withdrawn before its mandate had been achieved.

Australia, also acknowledging that UNIFIL's mandate should not be renewed automatically, said the interests of regional peace would be better served by UNIFIL's deployment in accordance with its mandate; there was a need to end the difficulties complicating the Force's task-if they were simply side-stepped, troop contributors could conclude that international support was not fully forthcoming and the Force's future would be in further jeopardy.

For Denmark, UNIFIL's current situation was not acceptable; unless a solution was found quickly, the cycle of violence was likely to intensify.

Bulgaria believed that Israel should immediately discontinue its occupation of southern Lebanon and comply with the Council's resolutions, since only then would it be possible for UNIFIL to implement its mandate unimpeded. At the same time, Bulgaria affirmed its position that UNIFIL's presence was only temporary and should not be used to perpetuate the occupation of southern Lebanon by Israel.

Despite the numerous problems facing the Force, Ghana thought it would be ill-advised at the time

to do anything to withdraw it, as the alternative to its presence would be chaos and escalated violence.

Lebanon, recalling the Secretary-General's support for a six-month extension, said it had no desire to make the mandate permanent or routinely prolong it, but six months was essential for the Council to be able to consider the measures necessary to implement its 1978 resolutions.(59) The Council must act seriously and swiftly in the extension period, since UNIFIL's success would benefit the Council and peace-keeping efforts. UNIFIL's failure would be a disaster for southern Lebanon and the whole region.

Report of the Secretary-General (June). On 17 June 1986,(60) the Secretary-General reported on the situation in the UNIFIL area from 10 April. In some parts of that area and of the security zone maintained by Israel the number of violent incidents had declined, while in others the level of hostilities had stayed the same or increased. During the reporting period, there were 61 attacks by armed resistance groups against IDF and SLA personnel and positions. Attacks were also reported in parts of the security zone outside the UNIFIL area. IDF and SLA personnel fired frequently from positions in the security zone, directing fire in a number of cases at civilians travelling along roads or working in fields. Between 10 May and 9 June, five civilians were killed and four were wounded during such incidents.

A major trouble spot was the SLA position north-east of Yatar; because of frequent firing from that position, villagers travelling to and from Yatar could move only under UNIFIL escort, and farmers were often harassed when working in the fields. One woman was wounded on 21 April and another on 24 May. On 25 May, SLA fired eight tank rounds from that position towards Yatar and Kafra; one man was killed in the mosque at Yatar and six others were wounded. On 15 June, three more civilians were wounded at Haris and Had-dathah. The SLA position near Yatar was attacked by armed elements on 12 occasions during the reporting period, and on 14 and 15 June bombs exploded on the track leading to the position, killing one SLA member and wounding three others.

UNIFIL continued its efforts to control movement by armed persons in its area of deployment and to prevent such persons from entering it. The population in the area largely co-operated with the Force; however, on 24 May, armed elements attacked a UNIFIL night patrol travelling in an armoured personnel-carrier between Abbasiyah and Dayr Qanun An Nahr. UNIFIL also continued trying to contain SLA activities in its area and, during the reporting period, attempts by SLA to enter decreased-except in the Kafra-Yatar area-and there were frequent incidents of firing close to UNIFIL positions and vehicles by SLA.

A UNIFIL helicopter was hit on 20 May by a rifle round fired by an unidentified person northeast of Tyre, damaging a fuel tank which forced it to make an emergency landing.

On 14 April, France informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its logistic component and offer in its place a second infantry battalion; following further consultations, France decided to withdraw only the supply, transport and engineer companies (less the bomb disposal element) from its logistic component, a total of 334 men. The Secretary-General said he was seeking to obtain replacements and to ensure that the hand-over was completed in accordance with France's wish that the withdrawal be completed by the beginning of October.

In addition to its other tasks, the French engineer company demolished 11 roadside bombs, 20 Katyusha rockets and a number of other explosives discovered by UNIFIL patrols or local inhabitants.

What remained clear, the Secretary-General stated, was that the continuing IDF presence was not the answer to the problem of peace and security in the area, but on the contrary escalated the level of violence. According to IDF figures issued on 9 June, there had been over 1,100 attacks against IDF and SLA during the past 12 months; over 500 rocket attacks had been launched, 46 of which had reached Israel; and numerous attempts had been made to infiltrate into Israel, three of which succeeded in reaching the international frontier. Those figures, he added, confirmed his judgement expressed in earlier reports that Israel's continuing military presence in southern Lebanon was self-defeating and that the right way to restore peace and security was for IDF to withdraw and for UNIFIL to be allowed to carry out its mandate as set out in resolution 425(1978).(12)

The Secretary-General said he had redoubled his efforts to achieve progress towards full implementation of that resolution and had twice sent Under-Secretary-General Goulding and the Director in that Office to the area, from 25 April to 1 May and again from 25 May to 3 June; they had discussions with government leaders in Israel and Lebanon, and visited the Syrian Arab Republic during their second mission. Their instructions were to convey to Israel the insistent wish of the Security Council that resolution 425(1978) be implemented without further delay, and to explore with those Governments how in practice progress could be made towards that end.

The Lebanese authorities said they continued to attach great importance to implementing the resolution and maintaining UNIFIL. They insisted that Israel withdraw its remaining forces immediately, that it abandon its security zone and that SLA be disbanded. They stated that the 1949

General Armistice Agreement(58) was adequate to ensure security between Israel and Lebanon. They added that those forces in Lebanon which were combating Israel's continuing military presence there would achieve their objective once that presence was ended and that they strongly opposed a return to the situation that had existed in the area before 1982. The Syrian authorities told the mission that they supported this latter view.

Israel, for its part, reaffirmed that it was not its intention to maintain a military presence in Lebanon indefinitely, that it had no territorial designs there and that its only concern was the security of northern Israel. In its view, UNIFIL under its current mandate did not have the capability to prevent hostile acts against northern Israel and, given the lack of the Lebanese Government's authority in the southern part of the country, Israel had no alternative but to make its own security arrangements by means of the security zone and its alliance with SLA. In those circumstances, Israel was not prepared to allow UNIFIL to deploy to the border; nevertheless, it was willing to consider alternative arrangements if those would be at least as effective as the security zone in protecting northern Israel. Israel also said that IDF activity north of the international frontier would be reduced in response to any reduction in hostile activities against Israel.

The positions of the parties were far apart, the Secretary-General concluded, with Lebanon demanding Israel's immediate withdrawal and stating that it would not permit a return to the situation before 1982 when Lebanese territory was used for attacks against Israel, and Israel demanding a cessation of attacks against its forces in Lebanon before it would withdraw them. There were also wide divergences of view between all concerned about what would happen to SLA after Israel's withdrawal. The task of trying to bridge that very wide gap between the parties was further complicated by Lebanon's current tragic difficulties and by the declared intention of some armed groups operating in Lebanon to use Lebanese territory as a basis for pursuing hostilities against Israel.

The Secretary-General felt that prospects for rapid progress towards implementation of resolution 425(1978) were not good, but that it was essential for the international community to continue working towards that end. The three elements in UNIFIL's mandate-withdrawal of Israeli forces, restoration of international peace and security, and return of the Lebanese Government's effective authority in the area-were so obviously in the interests of both countries that all concerned should continue to work for a solution on that basis. UNIFIL would be an essential part of any such solution; moreover, it continued to be critical for

stability in southern Lebanon, where it was seen as a symbol of the legitimacy of the Lebanese Government. If it were to be withdrawn, a vacuum would be created and the ensuing competition to fill that vacuum would inevitably lead to uncontrolled violence, the Secretary-General warned, with great detriment to the welfare of the civilian inhabitants.

As a result of the consultations held during the previous two months with Lebanon and Israel, the Secretary-General concluded that, subject to the Council's deciding to renew UNIFIL's mandate, the United Nations should pursue negotiations with them in order to establish agreement on practical measures for UNIFIL to fulfil its mandate. There would be a need for sustained United Nations effort and the full co-operation of the parties concerned, as well as for the full confidence and backing of the Security Council and the troop-contributing countries; those remained the essential conditions for UNIFIL to be able to fulfil its mandate and achieve the objectives set in 1978.

As before, UNIFIL continued to co-operate with the Lebanese authorities and relief agencies and to assist the local population.

Report of the Secretary-General (July). On 10 July, (61) the Secretary-General reported that the situation in the UNIFIL area had remained essentially unchanged. Tension persisted in the security zone as Lebanese resistance groups continued attacks against IDF and SLA, UNIFIL recording 27 such attacks since mid-June. There were also reports of attacks in those parts of the zone where UNIFIL was not fully deployed. In its area, the Force continued its efforts to prevent incidents and reduce the level of violence and to protect and assist civilian inhabitants. The SLA position east of Yatar remained a major trouble spot and was attacked live times during the reporting period by armed elements. Firing from the position repeatedly forced the closure of the east-west road through Haris, an important line of communication for UNIFIL.

On 21 June, an unidentified person shot a Nepalese sentry at a UNIFIL post in Yatar, wounding him seriously in the chest. On 23 June, two UNTSO military observers received light injuries when their vehicle set off a mine on the track leading to the SLA position east of Yatar. During the night of 9/10 July, in the vicinity of the UNIFIL headquarters at Naqoura, an exchange of fire took place near the border crossing at Rosh Haniqra, involving an Israeli patrol boat, IDF personnel stationed on shore and a group of armed infiltrators reported to have come ashore in a rubber dinghy. It was reported that all four infiltrators were killed and that two IDF members were killed and nine others wounded.

The Secretary-General voiced agreement with Lebanon's view-communicated to him on 7

July,(62) together with a request that the Force again be extended for six months-that UNIFIL remained indispensable for stability in southern Lebanon; he continued to believe that the international community must maintain the effort to put into effect the solution decided on in resolution 425(1978). Therefore he recommended a further six-month extension of the mandate, taking into account the administrative difficulties resulting from a mandate period of less than six months.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (July)

On 18 July 1986, the Security Council met to consider the Secretary-General's June and July reports, inviting Israel and Lebanon, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The Council adopted resolution 586(1986) unanimously.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425(1978), 426(1978), 501(1982), 508(1982), 509(1982) and 520(1982), as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 17 June and 10 July 1986 and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General of 7 July 1986,

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. Decides to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is, until 19 January 1987;

2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. Re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, approved by resolution 426(1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. Reiterates that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425(1978), 426(1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned on the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Security Council resolution 586(1986)

18 July 1986

Meeting 2699

Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/18226).

France noted with satisfaction the Secretary-General's renewed efforts and urged him to pursue them, also noting that UNIFIL's financing, while still a matter of concern, was now assured

on a broader basis. In the more positive context created, it added, it was clear that the extension of the mandate could not be a mere matter of routine. Sharing that view, the United Kingdom felt that the Council had responded positively to the Secretary-General's call for a sustained United Nations effort and looked to Israel to take full account of the Council's unanimous wish to secure a rapid end to the unsatisfactory situation. It urged States, particularly permanent Council members, to meet their financial obligations to the Force.

In the view of the USSR, the Council's demands, clearly formulated in UNIFIL's mandate, remained unfulfilled because of Israel's refusal to withdraw, and UNIFIL had been deprived of any opportunity to carry out its functions; its presence should promote the speedy implementation of the essential goal to ensure Israel's unconditional withdrawal.

The best means to bring permanent stability to southern Lebanon would be agreement on long-term security arrangements relating to the Israel-Lebanon border, the United States said; in the interim, there appeared to be no real alternative to UNIFIL.

Israel viewed UNIFIL as a positive force because it introduced a measure of stability into a very unstable area with a power vacuum in terms of a central authority; by the same token, it was not within UNIFIL's capacity to carry out the policing action that would normally be expected of the Lebanese Government. Israel would welcome the opportunity to discuss with Lebanon, and with any element in Lebanon, the possibility of making security arrangements which would ensure the safety of Israeli citizens in northern Israel, but until the Lebanese Government was able to discharge that responsibility, Israel would continue to defend its citizens.

Lebanon urged Israel to implement resolution 425(1978), assuring it that the Lebanese Government would then be fully able to extend its authority and sovereignty and ensure regional security; it considered the Council's unanimous decision a positive indication of its wish to shoulder its responsibilities.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (5 September)

On 5 September 1986, the Security Council met at France's request, made the previous day,(63) to consider the situation of UNIFIL. The Council invited Lebanon, at its request, to take part in the discussion without the right to vote.

Meeting number. SC 2705.

The Secretary-General said he had informed the Council through its President of violent incidents in the UNIFIL zone between 11 and 22 August, during which two Lebanese and one member of

the Irish contingent were killed and several French soldiers were wounded. After 22 August there was quiet, and UNIFIL tried, with the co-operation of the Lebanese authorities and leaders of the Amal movement, to reduce tension and re-establish calm. Despite those efforts, three French soldiers were killed on 4 September by a remote-controlled bomb near the village of Joya in the sector of the French contingent. In a 4 September press communiqué, he had vigorously condemned that attack.

The Secretary-General also informed the Council that, on the morning of 5 September, some 30 Israeli soldiers had carried out a helicopter raid in the village of Zibqin in the sector of the Nepalese contingent; according to the Force Commander's preliminary report, an Israeli soldier was killed during the operation and four Lebanese villagers were taken away by the Israelis.

Those incidents, the Secretary-General continued, stressed the extremely difficult conditions in which UNIFIL soldiers must work. He had previously decided to send a mission of inquiry to consider, together with the Lebanese Government, measures to ensure that the Force was able to carry out effectively, in the required secure conditions, the mandate entrusted to it by the Council; because of the 4 September incident, he had moved up the departure of that mission and Under-Secretary-General Goulding had left New York on the same day.

The Secretary-General, stressing that he would do everything possible to avoid a recurrence of such incidents, recalled that UNIFIL soldiers were allowed to use force only in self-defence, and that the Force could carry out its mandate only if all the parties involved extended it the required co-operation and if it had the Council's unreserved support.

Following consultations among the Council members, the President made a statement on their behalf;(64)

"The members of the Security Council express their deep sorrow at the grave and distressing attacks which killed several members of the Irish and French contingents of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. These attacks come after various serious incidents in the recent past, in particular those of 11 and 12 August 1986, in the course of which a number of members of the Force were injured. The members of the Council express their indignation at such resort to deliberate violence, which places in jeopardy the safety of the members of the Force.

"They convey their sympathy to the afflicted families and pay tribute to the qualities of composure, courage and self-sacrifice manifested collectively by all the members of the Force, in service of the ideals of peace of the Organization.

"Given the worsening of the situation in the zone in which the Force operates, the members of the Coun-

cil consider it essential to adopt with all urgency measures aimed at the effective reinforcement of the security of the members of the Force and request the Secretary-General to undertake all necessary steps to that effect.

"The members of the Council express their appreciation to the Secretary-General for his immediate dispatch of a mission led by the Under-Secretary-General which is to carry out, in consultation with the Lebanese Government, an in-depth examination of the measures to be taken to enable the Force to carry out its mandate, as laid down in Council resolution 425(1978), effectively in the necessary conditions of security.

"They invite the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, as soon as possible, a report which he will prepare following the mission.

"The members of the Council unanimously express their confidence in the Secretary-General and the Commander of the Force in the current difficult circumstances."

Although it would have preferred a more balanced text, Ghana supported the statement's general objective, but believed that the major causes of the cycle of violence were the so-called security zone and the presence of Israeli forces and Israeli-sponsored armed groups; all the incidents originated principally from the population's resentment of Israel's presence.

France said the current situation, in which soldiers of an international force serving peace were cut down in a cowardly manner, had become intolerable. UNIFIL was still not in a position to carry out its mission in the essential conditions of security and effectiveness. As the most recent attacks had made the situation even more precarious and dangerous, France was pressing for the urgent adoption of measures to strengthen the security of all UNIFIL members and it expected that the Under-Secretary-General would without delay take all the necessary practical measures and that the Secretary-General would submit appropriate recommendations. It was also important, however, to undertake a general review dealing with all the substantive problems in the way of the accomplishment of the Force's mission.

The USSR stated that the tragic events again emphasized the dangerous and abnormal conditions in which UNIFIL had to operate, owing to the fact that for a long time it had been deprived of the possibility of carrying out unhampered the duties entrusted to it by the Council. It was necessary once again to state that it was the Council's duty to work for implementation as soon as possible of resolution 425(1978).

Lebanon stated that it condemned all such incidents and stressed its complete support for UNIFIL's presence and its desire to ensure the Force's safety.

Special report of the Secretary-General (18 September). On 18 September 1986,(11) the

Secretary-General reported on the findings of the mission, headed by Under-Secretary-General Goulding, which had visited the area from 5 to 15 September and held extensive discussions with the UNIFIL Commander, his staff and the various parties concerned.

The Secretary-General also gave further details of recent incidents. On 11 August, two men, one a local Amal movement leader, were shot and killed by a French contingent sentry who had been threatened. That same night and the next day, Amal and other armed elements attacked French battalion positions and the UNIFIL transit base at Tyre. Sporadic attacks continued in the French sector, as well as in those of Fiji, Finland, Ireland and Nepal, until 22 August. On 21 August, an Irish lieutenant was killed by a remote-controlled bomb.

Further incidents had also occurred. On 11 September, unidentified armed elements killed two SLA personnel and wounded three others near the village of Kafra. Four SLA positions maintained by Israel then fired on the villages of Yatar, Kafra, Haris and Haddathah, hitting a UNIFIL position and injuring five Nepalese soldiers. On 13 September, a roadside remote-controlled bomb killed a French soldier and wounded three others patrolling near the village of Bafliyah.

The mission reported that many of the dangers to which UNIFIL was currently exposed resulted from a discrepancy between its terms of reference and the situation on the ground. The terms of reference included the requirement that it use its best efforts to prevent recurrence of lighting and ensure that its area of operation was not utilized for hostile activities; that requirement was based on the assumption that Israel would withdraw its forces and UNIFIL would operate with the full co-operation of all the parties. Israel's refusal to withdraw had invalidated that assumption ever since UNIFIL came into being.

A new and very disturbing development in recent weeks, the Secretary-General continued, was the series of premeditated attacks against the French contingent. No one had claimed responsibility for those crimes and the mission was unable to establish whether they represented a continuing reaction to the 11 August incident or whether they were the work of an armed group opposed either to French participation in UNIFIL or to UNIFIL as a whole and to resolution 425(1978).

The conflict between IDF/SLA and armed groups attacking the security zone, which overlapped a sizeable part of UNIFIL's area, had intensified. Such attacks almost always resulted in retaliatory action by IDF and SLA, which often included indiscriminate shelling of villages near where the attack had occurred. UNIFIL personnel risked being caught in that retaliatory fire, as had happened to the Nepalese position on 11 September.

After the mid-August clashes, the Secretary-General reported, the UNIFIL Commander had taken measures to improve the security of his troops, especially those of the French contingent. After the 21 August murder of the Irish officer, the Commander was instructed by Headquarters to alert all units of the possibility that the attack might portend a general campaign against UNIFIL and to take the necessary precautions. Further measures were implemented following the mission's discussions with the Commander and his staff. On his recommendation and that of the mission, the Secretary-General then authorized certain redeployments within the UNIFIL area to improve the security of the French contingent. It had to be recognized, however, the Secretary-General stated, that UNIFIL was widely dispersed in some 214 positions and that the measures taken could provide only partial protection. The mission urged all concerned within the area both to make every effort to identify and apprehend those responsible for the recent attacks and to intervene with those who might have influence on those responsible in order to get the attacks stopped. All the leaders to whom the mission had spoken condemned the attacks and undertook to make every effort to ensure that there was no repetition.

The second part of the mission's task was to pursue consultations with the parties on how progress could be made towards implementing resolution 425(1978). In Lebanon, all the leaders to whom the mission spoke expressed unequivocal support for continued UNIFIL presence and urgent implementation of the resolution. They insisted on the need for Israel to withdraw its forces and dismantle the security zone if the deterioration of the situation in southern Lebanon was to be arrested. They also urged that the Council assume its responsibilities in that regard. The mission suggested that, if the leaders succeeded in their current efforts at national reconciliation, the Lebanese Government might wish to deploy a small unit of the Lebanese army to the north-western part of the UNIFIL area as a first step towards the return of its effective authority in the area; that suggestion was noted, although concern was expressed at the risk that Lebanese units deployed in the south might be attacked by IDF or its allies, as had happened in 1978.

The Syrian Government also expressed unequivocal support for the 1978 resolution and for UNIFIL, blaming the current state of affairs on Israel's refusal to withdraw. Syrian leaders urged that the Council assume its responsibilities and repeated their support for the position of those in Lebanon who had expressed their determination that, if Israel withdrew and dismantled the security zone, there should be no return to the situation that had existed in the area before 1982. With re-

gard to Israel's position, there was no indication of an early change, the Secretary-General added.

Given UNIFIL's inability to fulfil its original mandate, he said, it had been suggested that changes be made in that mandate and/or in the means provided to the Force to carry it out. The mission had discussed the question with the Force Commander. UNIFIL could not use force except in self-defence and was therefore not in a position to enforce the Council's will. Like all peace-keeping operations, its effectiveness depended on the co-operation of the conflicting parties, as well as of the troop contributors. If that co-operation was not forthcoming, the Council could in theory revise the Force's mandate or its terms of reference in a manner that would win the co-operation of all; in practice, however, the possibilities were very limited. Concerning UNIFIL's mandate, the 1978 resolution had been repeatedly reaffirmed by the Council and its provisions remained of fundamental importance to the Government of Lebanon. With regard to UNIFIL's terms of reference, as set out in a 1978 report of the Secretary-General(65) and approved by the Council,(66) he had considered various possibilities. One would be to require UNIFIL to control the movement of heavy weapons only, i.e., artillery and armour, which might reduce the risks of confrontation with armed elements but would greatly reduce the ability of UNIFIL to exercise some control over the level of hostilities in its area. The same objection, the Secretary-General said, would apply to converting the Force into an observer group. A third possibility would be to revise the Force's area of operation in order to eliminate the overlap with the security zone, which would involve a major contraction of UNIFIL's area, including complete withdrawal from the Norwegian battalion sector, and would run counter to the thrust of resolution 425(1978), thus making it unacceptable to many, including the Lebanese authorities; nor would it seem likely to reduce the risk of UNIFIL casualties, of which all but one during recent weeks had occurred outside the security zone. The Secretary-General concluded that changes in UNIFIL's mandate or terms of reference would be unlikely to resolve its current difficulties.

Concerning the means available to the Force, he believed that useful changes could be made, assuming the Council decided to maintain it and that it had the necessary resources. The Force Commander had advised that many UNIFIL check-points and positions, having been established some years earlier in different circumstances, were currently of limited operational value and in some cases difficult to defend; he had recommended that UNIFIL's deployment be consolidated by having fewer, stronger and better-located positions. He further recommended

strengthening the defences of UNIFIL's positions and that the two battalions which currently did not have armoured personnel-carriers be supplied with them for their better protection.

With regard to armament, the Commander took the view that, given the need for co-operation of the local population, UNIFIL should not be provided with heavier weapons; the armament available to it should be revised to ensure greater accuracy of fire and to keep casualties to the minimum in any confrontations that might occur. UNIFIL's tactical concept should be to avoid violence by being able to deploy superior force quickly if threatened; increased holdings of armoured vehicles would provide the desired mobility, flexibility and protection.

Those recommendations, the Secretary-General believed, responded well to the situation of the Force, but as a preliminary estimate of their cost was some \$30 million, it would be essential that extra finances be provided so that they could be implemented without further detriment to the already reduced reimbursement which troop contributors received.

Summing up, the Secretary-General said that UNIFIL faced a major crisis. Recent violent incidents had brought to a head difficulties which from the beginning had been inherent in its situation due to the failure of various of the parties at various times to give it full co-operation. In particular, Israel's refusal to withdraw completely from territory occupied during its 1982 invasion had led to steadily growing military activity against IDF and SLA. In spite of the international community's desire, expressed unanimously in Council resolution 586(1986) (see p. 297), that UNIFIL be permitted to implement its mandate, it had not so far proved possible to persuade Israel to withdraw; in those circumstances, it had been impossible for UNIFIL to prevent its area of deployment from being used for hostile activities and some parts had become the scene of almost continuous hostilities, with consequent dangers to the Force's personnel.

That, the Secretary-General continued, was an intolerable situation for a United Nations peace-keeping force which cost the international community some \$140 million annually. Especially since the security zone was set up early in 1985,⁽⁶⁾ the Secretary-General had repeatedly expressed the gravest concern that the situation of UNIFIL would become untenable unless early progress was made towards implementation of resolution 425(1978).

But, uncomfortable and dangerous though its position might be, the Force continued to make an important contribution to such peace and stability as existed in southern Lebanon; if it were withdrawn, there would be, the Secretary-General

believed, an immediate intensification of hostilities between IDF/SLA and the various armed groups which wished to drive Israeli forces out of Lebanon and, in some cases, to attack Israel itself. The mission was left in no doubt by Israel that in that event its reaction would be severe and expansion of the security zone would not be excluded; there would thus be a grave risk of the conflict spreading and the main sufferers would be the population of southern Lebanon who would again be forced to flee.

For those reasons, the Secretary-General could not recommend the Force's withdrawal. However, if progress was not achieved soon, the Council might be compelled to consider such a withdrawal, despite the consequences. The solution was complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory and the deployment of UNIFIL to the international frontier. The only hope of progress lay in a determined effort by the Council and he recommended that its members act urgently to unblock the current impasse.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (23 September)

The Security Council met again on 19, 22 and 23 September 1986 to consider the Secretary-General's special report, in the light of which an urgent meeting had been requested by France.⁽⁶⁷⁾

The Council invited Israel, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, at their request, to participate without the right to vote. The Council also invited the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States, at the request of the United Arab Emirates,⁽⁶⁸⁾ to participate under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure.^c

In a 23 September telegram,⁽⁶⁹⁾ the Lebanese Prime Minister stated that his Government had that day decided to draw the Council's attention to the need to reaffirm its resolution 425(1978) in particular, and to the need to implement its provisions in order to ensure Lebanon's national sovereignty and the security of its citizens, who continued to be subjected to the most offensive practices at the hands of both the Israeli occupation army and the so-called "Lahad" client forces carrying out Israel's orders; the difficulties being faced by the international forces in southern Lebanon were a result of the continued presence of the occupiers.

On 23 September, the Council adopted resolution 587(1986).

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425(1978) and 426(1978), as well as its resolutions 511(1982), 519(1982) and 523(1982) and all the resolutions relating to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

Recalling the mandate entrusted to the Force by resolution 425(1978) and the guidelines of the Force set forth

^cSee footnote a on p. 275.

in the report of the Secretary-General dated 19 March 1978 and approved in resolution 426(1978),

Further recalling its resolutions 508(1982), 509(1982) and 520(1982), as well as all its other resolutions relating to the situation in Lebanon,

Solemnly reaffirming that it firmly supports the unity, territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries,

Deeply grieved over the tragic loss of human life and indignant at the harassment and attacks to which the soldiers of the Force are being subjected,

Recalling in this connection the statement made on 5 September 1986 by the President of the Council on its behalf,

Expressing its concern at the new obstacles to the freedom of movement of the Force and at the threats to its security.

‘Noting, with regret that the Force, whose mandate has been renewed for the twenty-first time, has so far been prevented from fulfilling the task entrusted to it,

Recalling its resolutions 444(1979), 450(1979), 459(1979), 474(1980), 483(1980) and 488(1981), in which it expressed its determination, in the event of continuing obstruction of the mandate of the Force, to examine practical ways and means to secure full and unconditional implementation of resolution 425(1978),

Emphasizing its conviction that this deterioration of the situation constitutes a challenge to its authority and its resolutions,

1. Condemns in the strongest terms the attacks committed against the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon;

2. Expresses indignation at the support which such criminal actions may receive;

3. Pays homage to the courage, spirit of discipline and composure of the soldiers of the Force;

4. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General prepared after the recent mission by his representative in the region, particularly the paragraphs relating to the security of the Force and the withdrawal of Israeli military forces from southern Lebanon;

5. Takes note of the preliminary security measures decided on by the Secretary-General and requests him to take any further measures needed to enhance the security of the men of the Force in their peace mission;

6. Urges all the parties concerned to co-operate unreservedly with the Force in the fulfilment of its mandate;

7. Again calls for an end in southern Lebanon to any military presence which is not accepted by the Lebanese authorities;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for a deployment of the Force to the southern border of Lebanon, and solemnly calls on all the parties concerned to co-operate in the achievement of that objective;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to it within twenty-one days on the application of this resolution.

Security Council resolution 587(1986)

Draft by France (S/18356).

Meeting numbers. SC 2706-2708.

Vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Australia, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Denmark, France, Ghana, Madagascar, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States

Stressing its support for UNIFIL, the United States said it was clear that it was not Israel that killed and wounded UNIFIL soldiers. The text did not support the objective of Lebanon's sovereignty, unity and independence, and, by focusing exclusively on redeployment of the Force, it ignored the critical factor that had prevented the fulfilment of UNIFIL's mandate: absence of agreement among the parties on security arrangements to protect their respective interests. If the problem of restoring the Lebanese Government's authority, in which UNIFIL was to assist, could not be solved in a short time-frame, attention must be directed to ameliorating the dangers to UNIFIL that flowed from the lack of effective authority in southern Lebanon. Attacks against UNIFIL would not cease by changing its area of deployment. They occurred because of absence of Lebanese Government authority.

Stating that mere Israeli withdrawal and ending its control of a part of Lebanon was not the full answer, since other measures might be needed, the United Kingdom believed that there was no possibility of any solution without that withdrawal and UNIFIL's deployment to the international border. Sharing the latter view, Denmark said it was essential that all efforts be exerted to ensure substantial progress towards implementation of resolution 425(1978). Similarly, Australia hoped that, despite obvious difficulties, the text would go some way towards enabling the Force to fulfil its mandate. Ghana could not accept Israel's continued illegal presence. China, too, urged Israel's withdrawal and UNIFIL's deployment to the border, adding that the costs incurred in implementing the current resolution should be covered by the regular UNIFIL budget.

Bulgaria would have preferred a more explicit mention of the withdrawal of Israeli forces to internationally recognized borders; it was also not satisfied with other aspects of the text and reserved its views on the financial implications until they were known.

The representative of the League of Arab States said the cause of much of the tragedy in southern Lebanon was the fact that there was no hope of implementing resolution 425(1978); the current text was a serious attempt to rectify that imbalance.

Lebanon, which was disappointed at the lack of unanimity on the text even though it stressed resolution 425(1978) which had been submitted by the United States, noted that the Council's vote coincided with intensified Israeli aerial aggression against Lebanese mountain villages and shelling of southern villages by SLA.

Opening the debate, the Secretary-General expressed deep concern at the intolerable situation confronting UNIFIL, the seriousness of which, he

said, had again been underlined some three hours earlier by a further rocket attack by unidentified armed elements against a position of the French battalion, with preliminary reports of live French soldiers wounded. Stressing that time was of the essence, he urged that effective measures be taken to enable UNIFIL to fulfil its mandate, ensure the security of its personnel and resolve its financial difficulties.

In France's view, a new phase had begun with the further deteriorating situation; the recent attacks, accompanied by demands and threats, were particularly alarming because they expressed the determination of some to call into question UNIFIL's very existence. The United Nations could not remain indifferent in the face of that tragic turn of events, when UNIFIL was pinned to the ground and condemned to retrenchment; the time had come for the Council to shoulder its responsibilities. The security measures taken or suggested were inadequate, as almost all were in effect passive defence measures. UNIFIL was prevented by criminal means from pursuing its activities; it could not act without unanimous Lebanese support, and the Council must call on all parties to offer their co-operation. That support could be mobilized only around the sovereignty and integrity of the country, which meant that no foreign armed element not accepted by the Lebanese authorities could continue to exist in southern Lebanon. If UNIFIL should again enjoy the full support of the Lebanese population, it must be able to be deployed as quickly as possible, as was envisaged in 1978, along the international border; that would effectively restore the conditions necessary to enable the United Nations to bring about respect for its entire mission of peace and humanitarian objectives. France felt that the United Nations should reconsider its mission in southern Lebanon if so essential an objective as the return of civil peace to the region was not speedily achieved.

Israel characterized the report as unbalanced, distorting the true situation, and suffering from a major omission in that it did not fully represent Israel's position or assessment of the southern Lebanon situation. It was Hezbollah, the Shiite terrorist offspring of the Khomeini revolution, which had been imported into Lebanon as a co-production of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic, that had targeted UNIFIL, in line with Iran's policy of driving out from Lebanon all alien forces as a prelude to establishing an Islamic Republic. If the French contingent could be weakened and driven out, the whole Force would collapse which would help Hezbollah in establishing complete predominance in southern Lebanon. The central point was clear: UNIFIL's precise deployment was irrelevant to that objective. Since Hezbollah saw UNIFIL

as a buffer against Israel, the attacks against the Force would increase if UNIFIL were deployed to the international border and the security zone were abandoned. Israel expected of the Council unambiguous condemnation of Hezbollah and its Syrian and Iranian patrons. Blaming Israel instead and asking it to dismantle its only viable defence against those killers would be cowering before terrorism and ensuring its expansion, Israel added.

In the view of the USSR, the withdrawal of Israeli troops to the international border would create favourable conditions so that UNIFIL could finally discharge its tasks; the alternative would be merely a further escalation of tension, fraught with serious consequences for international peace and security in the region.

Full and complete Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territory and deployment of UNIFIL up to the international border were the solution, the Syrian Arab Republic said, calling on the Council to force Israel fully to implement resolution 425(1978) and withdraw its forces.

Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon contributed to complicating Lebanon's internal affairs and, in particular, to subjecting UNIFIL to clashes and confrontation with some local forces, the United Arab Emirates charged. Such clashes were only natural, as local militias were trying to respond to Israeli acts of aggression against civilians; in trying to prevent such incidents, as was within its mandate, UNIFIL was suffering casualties.

Report of the Secretary-General (October). As requested by the Council (see above), the Secretary-General reported again on 13 October.⁽¹³⁾ There had been a marked reduction in attacks against the Force since 18 September, he stated, and no further lives had been lost. There had been three attacks, all directed against French positions or French UNIFIL personnel, occurring during the first 10 days of the reporting period.

During that period, UNIFIL reported three serious incidents affecting the local population in its area. Information available indicated that a number of similar serious incidents took place between armed elements and IDF/SLA personnel in the security zone outside the UNIFIL area. UNIFIL was indirectly affected by lighting which began on 30 September between Amal and Palestinians in the Rashadih refugee camp south of Tyre; while the camp was outside the UNIFIL area, intermittent firing interrupted traffic on the coastal road—an important supply route for UNIFIL.

As requested by the Council, further measures were taken to enhance the security of UNIFIL personnel, among them adding reinforced shelters and improving the defences of all positions. To consolidate the Force's deployment, as suggested in a previous report, the UNIFIL Commander

identified 49 positions (of a total of 169 permanent positions) that were vulnerable and/or of limited operational value; those located in the French battalion sector were already closed and the others were to be closed as soon as possible.

Precautions against attacks were taken, as well as measures to secure the areas surrounding UNIFIL positions; procedures at road-blocks were being revised to improve security and liaison at the local level was being intensified to ensure understanding of UNIFIL's role and to avoid incidents. Patrolling procedures were revised and additional measures taken to secure roads and guard against roadside bombs. Maximum use was made of armoured vehicles.

Redeployment of the French infantry battalion was completed on 26 September and a little more than half was currently stationed in Naqoura, while the remainder was deployed in the Jwayya area. Nepalese troops took over positions in the western part of the former French sector, and Ghanaian and Finnish troops in the central and eastern parts, respectively.

The Secretary-General concluded that, if better protection was to be achieved and if the Force was to carry out fully the consolidation and rationalization of its deployment, additional funds would be required; the Commander had been instructed, in consultation with the Secretary-General's Military Adviser, to study the matter, bearing in mind that the preliminary estimate of \$30 million should be reduced substantially.

The Force Commander had recommended acquiring 29 armoured cars which, he believed, would help to protect UNIFIL personnel on mobile duties. In addition, he suggested that three new positions be opened, 14 further positions reinforced and one battalion headquarters relocated. Endorsing those recommendations, the Secretary-General said their estimated cost of \$10.5 million was a non-recurrent expenditure; if the Council had no objection, he would seek the General Assembly's approval for the necessary budgetary appropriations.

In addition to improving the physical security of UNIFIL personnel, the Secretary-General also pursued diplomatic efforts to get the attacks stopped. It had still proved impossible to establish with certainty the identity or political affiliation of those responsible, although it had been widely alleged that they were the work of armed elements of Hezbollah. In recent weeks, he had discussed UNIFIL with senior representatives of the Lebanese Government and a wide range of other Governments, including Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic, both of which had stated their readiness to use their good offices to improve the security of UNIFIL personnel.

Efforts also continued to enable the Force to be deployed to the international border. Following the

Council's 23 September request to that effect, discussions were resumed with Israel in a further attempt to achieve its withdrawal and its abandonment of the so-called security zone. Israel reaffirmed its previous position: it had no territorial ambitions; it was only protecting northern Israel; and until Lebanon had an effective Government with which it could agree on permanent security arrangements, Israel would continue working with any Lebanese party genuinely interested in preventing "terror" in southern Lebanon and northern Israel. Although recognizing UNIFIL's useful role and that it had tried to stabilize the area, peace-keeping forces were most effective in Israel's view when they served as buffers between two States sharing a commitment to pacify their common border; but that was not the case with Lebanon and peace-keepers could not be asked to combat what Israel called terrorists. Israel would continue co-operating with UNIFIL but would maintain its own security arrangements. Currently, Israel could not agree to complete withdrawal of its forces, but it remained ready to consider seriously concrete proposals by the United Nations which took account of Israel's concerns. It could not be held responsible for the current state of affairs which, Israel said, lay with Hezbollah and Governments supporting it.

Representatives of the Secretary-General also discussed deploying UNIFIL to the border with Lebanese authorities, who reaffirmed their insistence on immediate Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territory; if that were achieved, they would ensure that there would be no return to the situation before 1982.

In a related effort towards implementing the Force's mandate, the Secretary-General had also pursued the idea that a Lebanese army unit might be deployed to the north-western part of UNIFIL's area, as a first step towards the return of Lebanon's effective authority in southern Lebanon. Lebanese authorities had accepted in principle that elements of its army should be deployed to southern Lebanon to co-operate with UNIFIL in implementing its mandate, and details were being discussed between the Force Commander and the Lebanese Military Council.

The Secretary-General said he had instructed the UNIFIL Commander to continue examining any possibilities for further varying the size and deployment of the contingents, if that would enhance the Force's security without impairing efficiency. UNIFIL's position would, however, remain precarious as long as it was prevented from carrying out its original mandate. Efforts of the previous three weeks to achieve progress towards implementing resolution 425(1978), including deployment of UNIFIL to the international border, had been inconclusive. The situation remained ex-

ceptionally complicated and determination was required to achieve the Council's objectives.

The Secretary-General again acknowledged Israel's legitimate concern about its northern border, across which it was still subjected to attack. UNIFIL's task to restore international peace and security would not, however, be fulfilled unless the security of both Lebanon and Israel along the international border was assured. Israel's withdrawal was not only in accordance with the Council's repeated call, but also offered the best prospect of restoring security to the benefit of both.

The Secretary-General had repeatedly expressed to Israel the view that its continued military presence, combined with the behaviour of SLA, would inevitably provoke a reaction from the inhabitants of southern Lebanon, and the resulting violence would be exploited by those armed groups who, unlike the Lebanese Government and the vast majority of the inhabitants, wanted southern Lebanon to be used for attacks against Israel itself. That process had already begun and could, if not rectified, lead to a level of violence that could grow beyond UNIFIL's ability to control and of which UNIFIL itself could even become a victim.

Deploying to the border might not end all violence instantly, the Secretary-General stated, but once deployed UNIFIL would be in a position to fulfil its mandate, which would require an end to all cross-border hostility. Although UNIFIL might incur the hostility of those wanting to carry out such acts, it would be supported by almost all inhabitants and the Lebanese Government, whose authority would gradually be restored in the area. The dangerous ambiguity in UNIFIL's current situation would be removed. More than ever, the Secretary-General was convinced that that was the only way to stop the steady deterioration in southern Lebanon.

The Council continued to face the same dilemma, he continued. On the one hand, withdrawal of UNIFIL would be disastrous for international peace and security and for the inhabitants of southern Lebanon; on the other, Israel's continuing military presence prevented the Force from carrying out its original mandate and created tensions that resulted in its personnel being exposed to serious dangers. It remained the Secretary-General's view that every effort should continue to be made to persuade Israel to withdraw its forces completely; he and his staff remained ready to discuss with Israel and Lebanon how to achieve that. Although that would be difficult and complicated, he stressed that it was important that substantial progress should be made before the current UNIFIL mandate expired on 19 January 1987.

consultations among Council members, the President made the following statement on their behalf:⁽⁷⁰⁾

Meeting number. SC 2719.

"The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report submitted by the Secretary-General in conformity with Security Council resolution 587(1986) requesting him to take any further measures needed to enhance the security of the men of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and to make the necessary arrangements for a deployment of the Force to the southern border of Lebanon.

"They express their gravest concern that the basic objectives of Council resolution 425(1978) have not yet been achieved.

"The members of the Council take note of the consultations initiated by the Secretary-General with the parties concerned and others with a view to the implementation of the mandate of the Force. While they regret that the consultations aimed at implementing resolution 425(1978) have thus far failed to yield practical results, the members of the Council request the Secretary-General actively to pursue his contacts.

"They note the new security measures decided upon since the adoption of the resolution. They request the Secretary-General to suggest any other steps he may deem necessary for increased security in connection with the movements of the Force indispensable for the fulfilment of its mandate. They approve the proposals submitted by the Secretary-General in his report and his intention to seek the approval of the General Assembly for necessary budgetary appropriation. In that connection, they call on all countries to assume their financial responsibilities towards the Force and on the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to expedite the reimbursement of the advances of funds made by the contributing countries.

"They note with interest the instructions given by the Secretary-General to the Commander of the Force to keep under continuous review all the possibilities of varying the size and deployment of contingents if that would strengthen their security without jeopardizing the effectiveness of the Force. They request the Secretary-General to study these possibilities in consultation with the contributing countries and to put appropriate measures into effect.

"In that regard, they have noted with satisfaction the intention expressed by the Lebanese authorities to deploy a regular unit of their army in the zone of the Force to work in close liaison with it in accordance with the provisions of resolution 425(1978).

"Once again, the members of the Security Council urge all the parties concerned to give full support to the Force in the fulfilment of its mandate and also call for an end to any military presence in southern Lebanon which is not accepted by the Lebanese authorities. They call on the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to secure the full and effective implementation of resolution 425(1978)."

UNIFIL financing

Report of the Secretary-General. In an October 1986 report on UNIFIL financing,⁽¹⁴⁾ the Secretary-General stated that, as at 30 September, he had

received \$935.8 million for the operation of UNIFIL, out of \$1,250.3 million apportioned among Member States for the periods from the inception of the Force in March 1978 to 18 December 1986. The balance due—\$314.5 million—included \$223 million that Member States had said they did not intend to pay and \$19.6 million due from China, transferred to a special account in accordance with a 1981 General Assembly resolution. (71) Only \$71.9 million of the unpaid amount was considered collectable, leaving a shortfall of \$242.6 million.

This continued to be a serious problem, he said. Current obligations could not be met, particularly those due to the troop-contributing countries, which had never been paid on a current and full basis in accordance with agreed rates; payments were falling even farther behind. Voluntary contributions to a Suspense Account set up in 1979(72) to alleviate the financial burden on troop contributors amounted to only \$34,356. If not remedied, the Secretary-General warned, the operation's functioning might be jeopardized. He appealed to all Member States to pay their assessments without delay and to consider contributing voluntarily to the Suspense Account.

For UNIFIL operations from 19 April to 18 December 1986, commitments amounted to \$95,660,000 gross (\$94,100,000 net) as authorized in 1985;⁽⁷³⁾ costs from 19 December 1986 to 18 January 1987 were estimated at \$16,579,000 gross (\$16,384,000 net), based on an average Force strength of 5,860. Those costs included \$4.6 million for security measures for the areas surrounding UNIFIL positions.

For the 12-month period beginning on 19 January 1987, the Secretary-General estimated costs at \$145,500,000 gross (\$143,064,000 net), based on an average Force strength of 6,000. In the event that future Council decisions on UNIFIL's status would entail additional costs over the limit authorized by the Assembly, he stated, the Assembly's commitment authorization would be sought at that time if it was then in regular session; otherwise, by initial recourse to the 1985 Assembly resolution on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for 1986-1987,⁽⁷⁴⁾ with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ). In the latter case, should the amounts required exceed the financial limit stipulated under that resolution, it would be necessary to convene a special Assembly session to consider the matter.

ACABQ recommendations. In November 1986,⁽⁷⁵⁾ ACABQ recommended approval of the Secretary-General's estimate. In a departure from past practice, the Advisory Committee noted, there was no mention in his report that its prior concurrence would be obtained for actual com-

mitments to be entered into for each mandate period that might be approved after 18 January 1987.

Taking into account recent experience, ACABQ had no objection to allowing the Secretary-General to commit funds for UNIFIL up to the limit approved by the Assembly without the Committee's prior concurrence. It believed, however, that such commitment authority should continue to be expressed as a monthly amount rather than a lump sum for an entire 12-month period. On that basis, ACABQ recommended that the Assembly approve commitment authority up to \$12,125,000 gross (\$11,922,000) per month for the 12-month period beginning 19 January 1987.

The Advisory Committee noted the Secretary-General's intended procedures should future Council decisions entail costs exceeding limits authorized by the Assembly.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions on the financing of UNIFIL. It adopted resolution 41/179 A by recorded vote on 5 December.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 425(1978) and 426(1978) of 19 March 1978, 427(1978) of 3 May 1978, 434(1978) of 18 September 1978, 444(1979) of 19 January 1979, 450(1979) of 14 June 1979, 459(1979) of 19 December 1979, 474(1980) of 17 June 1980, 483(1980) of 17 December 1980, 488(1981) of 19 June 1981, 498(1981) of 18 December 1981, 501(1982) of 25 February 1982, 511(1982) of 18 June 1982, 519(1982) of 17 August 1982, 523(1982) of 18 October 1982, 529(1983) of 18 January 1983, 536(1983) of 18 July 1983, 538(1983) of 18 October 1983, 549(1984) of 19 April 1984, 555(1984) of 12 October 1984, 561(1985) of 17 April 1985, 575(1985) of 17 October 1985, 583(1986) of 18 April 1986 and 586(1986) of 18 July 1986,

Recalling its resolutions S-8/2 of 21 April 1978, 33/14 of 3 November 1978, 34/9 B of 17 December 1979, 35/44 of 1 December 1980, 35/115 A of 10 December 1980, 36/138 A of 16 December 1981, 36/138 C of 19 March 1982, 37/127 A of 17 December 1982, 38/38 A of 5 December 1983, 39/71 A of 13 December 1984 and 40/246 A of 18 December 1985,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations is required,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to

contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of peace-keeping operations decided upon in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

I

Decides to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section I, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution S-8/2 an amount of \$35,872,000 gross (\$35,287,000 net), being the amount authorized with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and apportioned under the provisions of section IV of Assembly resolution 40/246 A for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from 19 April to 18 July 1986, inclusive;

II

Decides to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$59,787,500 gross (\$58,812,500 net), being the amount authorized with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and apportioned under the provisions of section IV of Assembly resolution 40/246 A for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from 19 July to 18 December 1986, inclusive;

III

1. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$16,579,000 for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for the period from 19 December 1986 to 18 January 1987, inclusive;

2. Decides further, as an ad hoc arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that may be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations, to apportion the amount of \$16,579,000 among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in Assembly resolution 33/14 and the provisions of section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 34/9 B, section VI, paragraph 1, of resolution 35/115 A, section VI, paragraph 1, of resolution 36/138 A, section IX, paragraph 1, of resolution 37/127 A and section VII, paragraphs 1 and 2, of resolution 39/71 A, in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1986, 1987 and 1988;

3. Decides that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 above, their respective share in the estimated income of \$3,000 other than staff assessment income approved for the period from 19 December 1986 to 18 January 1987, inclusive;

4. Decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of \$192,000 approved for the period from 19 December 1986 to 18 January 1987, inclusive;

IV

Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon at a rate not to exceed \$12,125,000 gross (\$11,922,000 net) per month for the 12-month period beginning 19 January 1987, should the

Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 586(1986), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

V

1. Renews its invitation to Member States to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General;

2. Invites Member States to make voluntary contributions in cash to the Suspense Account established in accordance with its resolution 34/9 D of 17 December 1979;

VI

Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon shall be administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

General Assembly resolution 41/179 A

5 December 1986 Meeting 99 125-2-9 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/913) by recorded vote (94-2-8), 25 November (meeting 35); 22-nation draft (A/C.5/41/L.7, part A); agenda item 120 (b).

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Nepal, Netherlands New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sweden, Thailand.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against Albania, Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Angola, Cuba, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Wand, Viet Nam, Yemen.

As UNIFIL's budget was being considered only because Israel was occupying southern Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic said, Israel should assume full responsibility for the costs. Iraq believed that the aggressor should bear the cost of its own expansionism. Expressing a similar view, Cuba could not support an enterprise of dubious military value, adding that the fact that Israel did not acknowledge the authority of UNIFIL made its activities useless.

While it supported the text, the USSR stressed that the provisions would have no retroactive effect and would result in no obligation in respect of previous years; the text had major financial implications and the Secretariat's attention should be drawn to the request to administer UNIFIL with maximum efficiency and economy.

Despite its view that those responsible for the aggression should bear the cost, the German

Democratic Republic said it had decided to contribute to the financing of UNIFIL in the hope of a return to normality, which would necessarily involve the withdrawal of Israeli troops.

Israel regretted that some delegations had chosen to introduce political considerations into a financial debate.

Introducing the text in the Fifth Committee on behalf of the sponsors, Ireland said they considered withholding mandatory contributions for peace-keeping operations a breach of obligations under the United Nations Charter.

Also on 5 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 41/179 B by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Having regard to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General, and referring to paragraph 18 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Concerned that the Secretary-General is continuing to face growing difficulties in meeting the obligations of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon on a current basis, particularly those due to the Governments of troop-contributing States,

Recognising that, in consequence of the shortfall of financial contributions, troop-contributing States are not being reimbursed to the full extent of the established rates, thus bearing considerably larger portions of the costs for their troops serving in the United Nations peace-keeping forces than those indicated by the Secretary-General in his report on the review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States, submitted to the General Assembly at its fortieth session,

Recalling its resolutions 34/9 E of 17 December 1979, 35/115 B of 10 December 1980, 36/138 B of 16 December 1981, 37/127 B of 17 December 1982, 38/38 B of 5 December 1983, 39/71 B of 13 December 1984 and 40/246 B of 18 December 1985,

Recognizing that, in consequence of the withholding of contributions by certain Member States, the surplus balances in the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon have, in effect, been drawn upon to the full extent to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Force,

Concerned that the application of the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations would aggravate the already difficult financial situation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

Decides that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be suspended in respect of the amount of \$4,763,620, which otherwise would have to

be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered in the account referred to in the operative part of General Assembly resolution 34/9 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly.

General Assembly resolution 41/179 B

5 December 1986 Meeting 99 116-2-19 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/913) by recorded vote (88-2-16), November (meeting 35); 22-nation draft (A/C.5/41/L.7, part B); agenda item 120 (b).

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of. Ghana, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sweden, Thailand.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Albania, Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam, Yemen.

The USSR felt, however laudable the intent, it was never financially wise to suspend the regulations.

Ireland explained that suspending them in respect of the surplus balance of \$4,763,620 in the UNIFIL Special Account would prevent that amount-calculated on the basis of assessed contributions irrespective of collectability, an amount which had in fact been used fully to meet the expenses of the Force—from reducing the assessments of Member States, including those withholding contributions; the fourth preambular paragraph had been added to highlight the consequences of the shortfall.

Concern over the Force's financing was also voiced in the Security Council during 1986 (see pp. 297 and 302).

Change of Commander

Lieutenant-General William Callaghan, of Ireland, who had been the Commander of UNIFIL since February 1981,⁽⁷⁶⁾ relinquished his command in May 1986. On 17 April,⁽⁷⁷⁾ the Secretary-General informed the Security Council President that, subject to the usual consultations, he intended to appoint Major-General Gustav Hägglund, of Finland, who was serving as Commander of UNDOF, as UNIFIL Commander. On 24 April,⁽⁷⁸⁾ the President replied that the Council's members had, that day, considered the matter and agreed to the proposal.

Major-General Hägglund assumed command on 1 June.

Israel and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

The interception on 4 February 1986 by Israeli fighter planes of a Libyan civilian aircraft with a political delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic on board was considered by the Security Council. On 6 February, the Council voted on a draft resolution by which it would have condemned Israel for intercepting and diverting the aircraft in international airspace, and subsequently detaining it, and warned Israel that, if such acts were repeated, it would consider taking adequate measures. The text was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent Council member.

The subject was also taken up by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in February,

Communications. On 4 February,(79) the Syrian Arab Republic charged that, at 1101 hours Greenwich mean time (GMT) on that day, in international airspace over the Mediterranean, two Israeli fighter aircraft, in a terrorist act, had intercepted a Libyan civilian aircraft carrying a Syrian delegation returning from an official visit to the Jamahiriya.

On the same date,(80) the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, characterizing the incident as air piracy and State terrorism, said that United States naval units stationed off the Libyan coast, which had participated in provocative exercises against the Jamahiriya (see p. 247), had provided full information on the Libyan aircraft to the Zionist enemy.

Also on 4 February,(81) the Syrian Arab Republic requested an immediate Security Council meeting to consider the incident. The Jamahiriya, on 5 February,(82) associated itself with that call.

A number of other communications were received condemning the interception as a violation of international law and calling for deterrent measures. Tunisia, on 5 February,(83) said it was a violation of international law and a grave attack on the freedom of civil aviation. Also on 5 February,(84) King Hassan II of Morocco asked the United Nations to act so that legality might be strictly observed. If Israel's action remained without appropriate Arab and international reaction, Iraq warned on 4 February,(85) the criminal act against the Libyan airliner and its passengers would not be the last. Yugoslavia, on 4 February,(86) said that Israel's announced intention to continue such actions bore out the continuity of the policy of aggression and of State terrorism to which it kept resorting, despite the most severe opposition of the international community. Czechoslovakia, on 6 February,(87) termed Israel's act an aggressive provocation and a dangerous precedent seriously threatening the freedom and safety of international air transport.

A similar position was taken by the non-aligned countries which, in a communique of 6 February,(88)

also called on ICAO to respond appropriately and consider adequate measures to safeguard international civil aviation. A TASS statement, transmitted by the USSR on 7 February,(89) said the interception had been carried out under the hypocritical pretext of the "struggle against terrorism".

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

Following the request by the Syrian Arab Republic (see above), the Security Council considered the incident at three meetings from 4 to 6 February.

Meeting numbers. SC 2651, 2653, 2655.

The Council invited Algeria, the German Democratic Republic, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The Council also invited the Deputy Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States, at the request of the United Arab Emirates,(90) to participate under rule 39^d of its provisional rules of procedure.

Also at the request of the United Arab Emirates,(91) the Council decided on 6 February, by 10 votes to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (Australia, Denmark, France, United Kingdom), that an invitation to participate be accorded to PLO. The President stated that the proposal was not made pursuant to rule 37^e or rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, but, if approved, the invitation would confer on PLO the same rights as those conferred on Member States when invited to participate pursuant to rule 37.

Before that vote, the United States, which had requested it, reiterated its opposition to what it called special ad hoc departures from orderly procedure and to extending to PLO the same rights to participate as if it represented a Member State; the United States did not agree with recent practice which appeared selectively to try to enhance through a departure from the rules the prestige of those who wished to speak in the Council.

Also on 6 February, the Council voted on a revised draft resolution by the Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Arab Emirates.(92) The vote was 10 to 1, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Bulgaria, China, Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Denmark, France, United Kingdom.

Owing to the negative vote of a permanent member, the draft was not adopted.

^dSee footnote a on p. 275.

^eSee footnote b on p. 275.

By the draft, the Council would have: condemned Israel for its forcible interception and diversion of the Libyan civilian aircraft in international airspace and its subsequent detention of the aircraft; considered that Israel's act constituted a serious violation of the principles of international law, in particular international conventions on civil aviation; called on ICAO to take due account of the Council's resolution when considering measures to safeguard international civil aviation against such acts; and called on Israel to desist from all acts endangering the safety of international civil aviation, warning that, if such acts were repeated, the Council would consider taking adequate measures to enforce its resolution.

Although opposing Israel's action, the United States said the text was unacceptable as it did not take into sufficient account the need to address practically and appropriately the overriding issue of terrorism. As a general principle, the United States opposed the interception of civilian aircraft, but believed that there might arise exceptional circumstances in which an interception might be justified; it strongly supported the principle that a State whose territory or citizens were subjected to continuing terrorist attacks might respond with force to defend itself against further attacks. A State should intercept a civilian aircraft only on the basis of the clearest evidence that terrorists were aboard, however, and the United States did not believe that Israel had demonstrated that its action met that rigorous standard. Nevertheless, because it believed that the ability to take such action in carefully defined and limited circumstances was an aspect of the inherent right of self-defence recognized in the United Nations Charter, the United States could not accept a text which implied that interception of an aircraft was wrongful per se, without regard to the possibility that the action might be justified.

Denmark regretted that a consensus had not been reached and pointed out that the text did not adequately reflect its position. Israel's act was in clear contravention of international law and constituted a serious infringement of the freedom of civil aviation, jeopardizing the lives and safety of passengers and crew; Denmark called on Israel to desist from such actions.

There was much in the text which Australia said it could support, but some references, such as that in the preamble to piracy, did not accord with its position.

In the United Kingdom's view, the interception was without justification, set a dangerous precedent, apparently in contravention of international law, and was an act endangering innocent lives—a point acknowledged in one of the text's preambular paragraphs. That applied just as much to the kinds of incidents that had taken place at the Rome and

Vienna airports;(17) equally abhorrent were actions against innocents at sea. The Council should affirm that all States, including Israel, and all individuals should desist from such acts.

Although sharing the sponsors' concerns, France was unable to support formulations not reflecting the precise facts. Israel's action contravened international law and could only exacerbate existing Middle East tensions, but was taken in the particular context of serious terrorist acts recently perpetrated in several European countries and, in those circumstances, could not be assessed in the usual manner.

The USSR supported demands of the Syrian Arab Republic that the Council condemn Israel, make it bear the entire responsibility and take measures to rule out any recurrence; the act was premeditated, an open breach of the conventions on civil aviation and threatened the principle of unimpeded use of international airspace for overflights by civil aircraft.

Israel's acts of hegemonism under the pretext of retaliation against terrorism must be resolutely stopped and strongly condemned, China said; the international community and the Council in particular should adopt forceful measures to prevent any such recurrence of interception or hijacking.

In Bulgaria's view, the text contained a precise description of what took place and it felt that no argument by Israel invoking its right of self-defence could alter the nature of its act, which trampled on international law.

The Congo, stating that Israel's arguments were more embarrassing than convincing, did not agree with a theory that would make official terrorism a rule of conduct for States in their relations; the Council was faced with either strengthening the Charter and international conventions or allowing them to be violated with impunity.

The Council would put an end to such acts if it lived up to its responsibilities through unanimous agreement, the United Arab Emirates believed; the alternative to that was more dangerous than what many could conceive.

Israel's acts of aggression jeopardizing civil aircraft and innocent lives would not stop unless the Council fully assumed its responsibilities, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya remarked. The Council was called on to take firm steps to deter any further terrorist deeds; it could achieve that only if it resorted to the means provided for in the Charter—principally, depriving Israel of United Nations membership and imposing deterrent economic sanctions against it to make it heed the will of the international community and comply with the Council's resolutions.

The situation could not be addressed by the Council save through a firm resolution condemning Israel's acts, the Syrian Arab Republic said;

it must proclaim that Israel bore sole responsibility for that act of international air piracy and then it must oblige Israel to cease all acts of piracy and terrorism everywhere. If the Council did not act strongly, including imposing sanctions, Israel would continue its terrorism against the Arabs; the aggression against the airliner was just the beginning of a new terrorism that could destroy the freedom and safety of international aviation.

Jordan hoped that the Council would condemn the violation by Israel of the most elementary rules and principles promulgated by the United Nations and the international community for the safety and lives of civilian passengers, and would dissuade Israel from repeating such terrorist deeds.

The States pushing for the text, Israel remarked, were those sponsoring terrorism, especially the Syrian Arab Republic and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; to adopt the text would signal to them that they could go on with their campaign of bombing, murder, hijacking, assassination and hostage-taking. Having had clear indications that a terrorist commute from Tripoli to the Syrian Arab Republic was in process, Israel said, it had decided to act. States using their planes to ferry terrorists could not expect them to be allowed to fly uninterdicted all the time. Rather than condemning victims of terrorism who did take action against terrorists, the Council must adopt a responsible approach to combating both international terrorism and States that supported terrorists.

Israel had no right to speak of terrorism or of innocent lives, as its own record was replete with terrorist acts, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya remarked, going back to 1973, when it downed a Libyan airliner, causing the death of 106 civilians;(93) the interception was but one of Israel's terrorist actions planned by its politicians. Israel might well consider Libyan support of the Palestinian revolution to be terrorism and each Palestinian camp to be a terrorist base, but the Jamahiriya did not hide its support of the Palestinians from anyone.

At the opening of the discussion, the Syrian Arab Republic explained that at 0854 hours (GMT) on 4 February a private Libyan civilian G-2 type aircraft had left Tripoli International Airport, with an official Syrian delegation, headed by the Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, on board. While flying in international airspace over the Mediterranean Sea, the pilot informed the Cyprus airport control centre, at 1101 hours, that two Israeli fighter aircraft were intercepting him and demanding that he accompany them; at 1103 hours, the aircraft's contact with Cyprus airport was broken off. The Syrian Arab Republic requested that measures be taken to discover the fate of the aircraft and its passengers

and crew and to ensure their safety. It also asked the Council to hold Israel fully responsible and condemn it, and to demand that Israel end such acts and heed international agreements.

Israel responded that its pilots had intercepted the aircraft and brought it down to an Israeli airfield where the passengers were examined but there were no terrorists aboard. The passengers and crew were no longer in Israel. Its suspicion that there were terrorists on board had grown out of a Tripoli meeting of 20 terrorist organizations that had just ended, and at which there had been clear declarations about continuing terrorist attacks against Israel. A nation attacked by terrorists was permitted to use force to prevent or pre-empt future attacks.

Iraq pointed out that the Council had unanimously condemned Israel for similar air piracy in 1973(94) when it had intercepted a Lebanese aircraft travelling to Baghdad.

Israel was the first to use its air force to hijack a civilian airliner when, in 1954, its fighter planes hijacked a Syrian airliner, forcing it to land at Lod Airport, the United Arab Emirates added, and when the Lebanese aircraft was hijacked in 1973, the Israeli Chief of Staff said more such operations might be expected. The Council had warned Israel that if such acts were repeated, it would consider enforcement measures, the USSR recalled. Despite that warning, China said, the recent incident showed that Israel was bent on deliberate violations in disregard of the Council's resolutions and authority. Israel's acts showed that it did not feel bound by the Council's 1973 resolution,(94) Algeria said. In Bulgaria's view, the recent interception-the latest in a long series of attacks against sovereign Arab countries-was an act of war, an insolent challenge to the Arab and international communities, and a threat to international peace and security. Jordan also cited and condemned various acts of Israel endangering civil aviation, as did Morocco, which added that the most recent hijacking was further proof of Israel's determination to extend the scope of aggression to all Arab States.

Israel pointed to what it called the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's record towards terrorism and support of all known terrorist groups, charging in particular that the December 1985 attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports had been carried out with Libyan and possibly also Syrian support; the Jamahiriya used private jets to ferry terrorists and then claimed inviolability of its right to fly the international airways.

Ghana stressed that the Council should not even remotely sanction Israel's act, which potentially threatened international peace and security; however justified Israel's grievance might be, it was obliged under the Charter to abjure force and turn

to the Council for assistance in seeking redress. The Council should support the many conventions protecting civil aviation and should not undermine them.

Israel openly confessed to having carried out an act of air piracy in defiance of international law and agreements, the League of Arab States noted.

The Council must impose adequate punishments to deter Israel from carrying out further criminal acts likely to endanger international peace and security, Morocco said. Similarly, Algeria felt the Council must reject Israel's attempts to spread chaos and insecurity in international airspace, act to thwart the guilty party, restore international law and revive confidence in the Council.

Israel's act contradicted all norms of peaceful coexistence of peoples and endangered the international civil aviation system, the German Democratic Republic said, underlining the urgent necessity of increased collective efforts to bring about a comprehensive, just and lasting peace. The act was further proof of Israel's policy of expansion and domination which employed State terrorism, Yugoslavia stated; urgent and decisive measures by the international community were needed in order to eliminate terrorism as a phenomenon threatening peace and security and international relations. India regarded Israel's act as yet another instance in a lengthy catalogue of aggressive policies designed to intimidate its Arab neighbours. Either the Council joined the globe's entire population against State hijacking and State air piracy, or many more incidents would inevitably take place, Iran warned.

Other action. In February 1986, the Council of ICAO (see PART II, Chapter X) considered a request from the Syrian Arab Republic related to the interception of the Libyan aircraft and adopted a resolution by which it condemned Israel's action. The Council also considered a request from Israel related to alleged Libyan threats against the safety of civil aviation.

Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic

In 1986, the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights again dealt with the situation in the Syrian Golan Heights in the light of Israel's 1981 decision(95) to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Israeli-occupied territories (see p. 317).

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), with some 1,300 troops as of 1 November 1986, provided by Austria, Canada, Finland and Poland, was deployed between the Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights in accordance with the Agreement on Disengagement of Forces between Israel and the Syrian Arab

Republic concluded in 1974.(96) A group of observers from UNTSO assisted UNDOF.

UNDOF's main functions continued to be supervising the observance of the cease-fire in the Golan Heights area and ensuring that there were no military forces in the area of separation. The Security Council extended UNDOF's mandate twice during the year, each time for six months.

Communications. On 12 March 1986,(97) Israel charged the Syrian Arab Republic with expanding its armed services to unprecedented levels, saying that its vast arsenal already included ground-to-ground and surface-to-air missiles which could easily reach Israel's major cities, and that SAM-5 missiles had been moved close to Israel's border as well as across the Syrian border with Lebanon. In addition, the Syrian arsenal currently included over 4,000 tanks, 2,500 pieces of artillery and over 600 combat aircraft, while its standing army had increased from five divisions in 1982 to nine in 1986. Further, the Syrian Arab Republic continued supporting and promoting international terrorism, with terrorists headquartered at Damascus recently increasing their activities. In the light of these developments, immediate action by the international community was necessary.

Responding on 18 March,(98) the Syrian Arab Republic said that, to achieve a strategic balance and in accordance with its right of self-defence, it had endeavoured to build up its own military strength. In reiterating its condemnation of international terrorism, particularly Zionist terrorism, the Syrian Arab Republic declared that it would continue to be keenly concerned about the distinction between terrorism and national resistance. It was determined to continue its support of the Arab resistance based on its commitment towards the Arab people in general and the people of Palestine and Lebanon in particular.

On 18 July,(99) Israel reiterated that the Syrian Arab Republic supported PLO terrorists, particularly factions based at Damascus and in Syrian-dominated areas of Lebanon. Among acts committed by those factions, Israel cited an attempt on 10 July by Palestinians to infiltrate its northern coast in a rubber dinghy, which was intercepted by an Israeli naval vessel and forced to land off Israel's border coast with Lebanon; all four Palestinians were killed in the ensuing battle. Earlier, on 26 June, at an El Al check-in counter at Barajas Airport at Madrid, Spain, 14 people were injured, two seriously, when a suitcase exploded; it could have exploded in mid-flight killing all 100 passengers aboard. Spanish investigators had uncovered important links between the person involved and the Syrian Arab Republic, Israel said, calling on the international community to condemn and prevent such acts.

Israel had attempted to use an isolated incident to divert attention from terrorism committed by its occupation forces against the Arab people of Palestine and the inhabitants of the occupied territories in the Golan Heights and in southern Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic alleged on 4 August.⁽¹⁰⁰⁾ The Syrian Government had strongly condemned the Madrid attack on 9 July and had always made a distinction between national liberation movements, which it supported, and terrorism.

Peace-keeping operation

UNDOF activities

Reports of the Secretary-General. Prior to the expiration of the six-month extensions of the mandate of UNDOF, on 31 May and 30 November 1986, the Secretary-General submitted reports on the activities of the Force for the periods from 14 November 1985 to 14 May 1986⁽¹⁰¹⁾ and from 15 May to 12 November 1986.⁽¹⁰²⁾

In both reports, the Secretary-General stated that UNDOF had continued to perform its functions effectively, with the co-operation of the parties. The cease-fire had been maintained and the situation in the Israel-Syria sector had remained quiet without serious incidents.

Supervision of the area of separation was carried out through static positions and observation posts manned 24 hours a day, patrols operating at irregular intervals on predetermined routes, and temporary outposts and patrols. Under a programme undertaken by the Syrian authorities, civilians continued returning to the area of separation; UNDOF adjusted its operations accordingly so as to carry out effectively its supervisory tasks under the Agreement on Disengagement.

In accordance with that Agreement, UNDOF also continued fortnightly inspections of armament and forces in the area of limitation, assisted by liaison officers from the parties. It continued to receive the co-operation of both parties, although restricted in movement and inspection in certain areas by both sides. There had, however, been a decrease in such restrictions in recent weeks, the Secretary-General reported in November, and UNDOF continued to seek the lifting of the remaining restrictions so as to guarantee its freedom of access to all locations on both sides.

Mines continued to pose a threat to UNDOF members and to the growing population in the area of separation. UNDOF was continuing its efforts, in consultation with the parties, to make the area of operation safe. The safety of Syrian shepherds who grazed their flocks close to the separation line continued to be of concern; intensified patrolling of new mine-cleared paths and the establishment of standing patrols helped to pre-

vent incidents. The security fence in the southern part of the area of separation also continued to be effective in reducing the number of incidents. New patrol paths were under construction in the area of separation.

Despite the quiet, the Secretary-General stated, the Middle East situation as a whole continued to be potentially dangerous. He hoped that determined efforts would be made to tackle the problem in all its aspects, with a view to arriving at a just and durable peace settlement, as called for by the Security Council in 1973.⁽¹⁰³⁾

He considered UNDOF's continued presence essential and recommended the Syrian Arab Republic having given its assent and Israel having expressed agreement in each report that the Council extend the mandate for a further six months.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 29 May 1986, without debate, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 584(1986), extending UNDOF's mandate until 30 November.

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, Decides:

- (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338(1973);
- (b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1986;
- (c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338(1973).

Security Council resolution 584(1986)

29 May 1986 Meeting 2687 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/18109).

On 26 November, again without debate, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 590(1986), extending UNDOF's mandate until 31 May 1987.

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, Decides:

- (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338(1973);
- (b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1987;
- (c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338(1973).

Security Council resolution 590(1986)

26 November 1986 Meeting 2722 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/18481).

Following adoption of each resolution, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:(104)

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force states, in paragraph 25 [of the May report; 24 of the November report]: 'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.' That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

Composition

As of 1 November 1986, the number of troops comprising UNDOF was: Austria 540, Canada 226, Finland 405, Poland 155 and United Nations military observers detailed from UNTSO 7, making a total of 1,333. UNTSO observers assigned to the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission also assisted as required.

UNDOF financing

Report of the Secretary-General. In October 1986,(105) the Secretary-General reported that, as at 30 September, he had received \$699.6 million in contributions for UNDOF together with the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) for the period from inception to 30 November 1986. The unpaid balance totalled \$74.5 million, of which \$31.3 million represented amounts apportioned among Member States which had stated that they did not intend to pay, and \$36 million represented amounts transferred to a Special Account in accordance with a 1981 General Assembly resolution.(71)

There was a shortfall of approximately \$7.7 million in the UNDOF Special Account in respect of the periods from 25 October 1979 to 30 November 1986; the shortfall arising from the previous periods of UNDOF up to 24 October 1979 together with UNEF until its liquidation in 1980 was estimated at \$59.6 million. In the circumstances, troop contributors had not been paid on time and had not been reimbursed fully in accordance with agreed rates; they had continued, the Secretary-General said, to convey to him their serious concern over the situation which placed a heavy burden on them.

For UNDOF operations from 1 June to 30 November 1986, commitments amounted to \$18,282,000 gross (\$17,934,498 net), as authorized in 1985.(106) For operations from 1 December 1986 on, the Secretary-General estimated monthly costs of \$2,900,000 gross (\$2,850,000 net).

ACABQ recommendations. In November 1986,(75) ACABQ recommended approval of the

Secretary-General's estimates for the cost of UNDOF in 1986/87. Requirements for UNDOF for the 12 months from 1 December 1986 to 30 November 1987 should not exceed \$34,800,000 gross (\$34,200,000 net), it stated. It recommended further that the Secretary-General be permitted the usual flexibility to transfer credits between items of expenditure, should that be necessary in the interest of good management and efficiency.

On a related matter, ACABQ said it had been informed that the 1984-1985 interim accounts indicated for the Special Account for UNEF and UNDOF a "surplus" balance of \$1,496,703 for 1985, representing excess of income over expenditures due to interest and miscellaneous credits accrued. However, "income" included assessed contributions irrespective of collectability. Because of the withholding of contributions by certain States, the "surplus" had in effect been drawn on to its full extent.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions—41/44 A and B—on the financing of UNDOF.

On 3 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 41/44 A by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 350(1974) of 31 May 1974, 363(1974) of 29 November 1974, 369(1975) of 28 May 1975, 381(1975) of 30 November 1975, 390(1976) of 28 May 1976, 398(1976) of 30 November 1976, 408(1977) of 26 May 1977, 420(1977) of 30 November 1977, 429(1978) of 31 May 1978, 441(1978) of 30 November 1978, 449(1979) of 30 May 1979, 456(1979) of 30 November 1979, 470(1980) of 30 May 1980, 481(1980) of 26 November 1980, 485(1981) of 22 May 1981, 493(1981) of 23 November 1981, 506(1982) of 26 May 1982, 524(1982) of 29 November 1982, 531(1983) of 26 May 1983, 543(1983) of 29 November 1983, 551(1984) of 30 May 1984, 557(1984) of 28 November 1984, 563(1985) of 21 May 1985, 576(1985) of 21 November 1985, 584(1986) of 29 May 1986 and 590(1986) of 26 November 1986,

Recalling its resolutions 3101(XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3374 C (XXX) of 2 December 1975, 31/5 D of 22 December 1976, 32/4 C of 2 December 1977, 33/13 D of 8 December 1978, 34/7 C of 3 December 1979, 35/44 of 1 December 1980, 35/45 A of 1 December 1980, 36/66 A of 30 November 1981, 37/38 A of 30 November 1982, 38/35 A of 1 December 1983, 39/28 A of 30 November 1984 and 40/59 A of 2 December 1985,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from that

applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

I

Decides to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section II, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX) the amount of \$18,282,000 gross (\$17,934,498 net) authorized and apportioned by section III of Assembly resolution 40/59 A for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1986, inclusive;

II

1. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$17,400,000 for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 December 1986 to 31 May 1987, inclusive;

2. Decides further, as an ad hoc arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that may be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations, to apportion the amount of \$17,400,000 among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in Assembly resolution 3101(XXVIII) and the provisions of section II, paragraphs 2 (b) and 2 (c), and section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 3374 C (XXX), section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 31/5 D, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 32/4 C, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 33/13 D, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 34/7 C, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 35/45 A, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 36/66 A, section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 37/38 A and section V, paragraphs 1 and 2, of resolution 39/28 A, in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1986, 1987 and 1988;

3. Decides that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 above, their respective share in the estimated income of \$10,000 other than staff assessment income approved for the period from 1 December 1986 to 31 May 1987, inclusive;

4. Decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of \$290,000 approved for the period from 1 December 1986 to 31 May 1987, inclusive;

III

Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed \$2,900,000 gross (\$2,850,000 net) per month for the period from 1 June

to 30 November 1987, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 590(1986), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

IV

1. Stresses the need for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force is conducted with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

General Assembly resolution 41/44 A

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 110-3-21 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/919) by recorded vote (82-1-17), 28 November (meeting 38); 10-nation draft (A/C.5/41/L.11, part A); agenda item 120 (a).

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democrat/c Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Albania, Comoros,^a Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Mali, Mongolia, Seychelles, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Wet Nam, Yemen.

^aLater advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

The Syrian Arab Republic insisted that the expenses of Middle East peace-keeping forces should be borne by Israel, the aggressor. A similar view was expressed by Iraq, while, for the same reason, Iran did not participate in the vote.

The USSR said there was no justification for the level of the UNDOF budget and the appropriations for certain items seemed inflated.

Also on 3 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 41/44 B by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Having regard to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General, and referring to paragraph 6 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Concerned that the Secretary-General is continuing to face growing difficulties in meeting the obligations of the Forces on a current basis, particularly those due to the Governments of troop-contributing States,

Recalling its resolutions 33/13 E of 14 December 1978, 34/7 D of 17 December 1979, 35/45 B of 1 December 1980, 36/66 B of 30 November 1981, 37/38 B of 30 November 1982, 38/35 B of 1 December 1983, 39/28 B of 30 November 1984 and 40/59 B of 2 December 1985,

Recognizing that, in consequence of the withholding of contributions by certain Member States, the surplus balances in the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force have, in effect, been drawn upon to the full extent to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Forces,

Concerned that the application of the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations would aggravate the already difficult financial situation of the Forces,

Decides that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be suspended in respect of the amount of \$1,496,703, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered into the account referred to in the operative part of General Assembly resolution 33/13 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly.

General Assembly resolution 41/44 B

3 December 1986 Meeting 94 115-1-22 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/919) by recorded vote (84-1-18), 28 November (meeting 38); 10-nation draft (A/C.5/41/L.11, part 8); agenda item 120 (a).

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Albania.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Mali, Mongolia, Poland, Seychelles, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam, Yemen.

*Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote against.

The financing of UNDOF should be borne entirely by the Zionist entity, Iraq said.

Change of Commander

On 2 June 1986,(107) the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that, subject to the usual consultations, he intended to appoint Major-General Gustaf Welin, of Sweden, to replace Major-General Gustav Häglund, of Finland, as

Commander of UNDOF, since the latter had relinquished his post on 31 May to assume command of UNIFIL (see p. 308).

The Council President replied on 5 June(108) that the Council had that day considered the matter in informal consultations and agreed with the proposal.

Major-General Welin assumed command on 1 July.

Israel and Tunisia

On 13 January 1986,(109) Tunisia commented on Israel's November 1985 letter,(110) which had rejected the Security Council resolution condemning the October 1985 Israeli air raid on a Tunis suburb.(111) Israel's accusation that Tunisia had failed to live up to its commitment to keep the peace and was a base for terrorist operations distorted the facts, Tunisia said. The threat hanging over its own security and over that of other countries accused by Israel of harbouring PLO structures and missions could not be ignored. Israel's reply had ignored its obligation; by refusing to comply with and by excluding itself from the obligations involved in the Council's decisions, Israel was excluding itself from the Organization. The Council should not tolerate the situation and must impose its decision on Israel or else apply sanctions. Tunisia reserved the right to take any necessary action required by the situation.

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. In a March 1986 resolution on Palestine (see p. 270), the Commission on Human Rights condemned Israel's 1985 armed aggression against Tunisia and the PLO offices there.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1981, p. 275. (2)A/41/L.16. (3)A/41/L.17. (4)A/41/L.18. (5)YUN 1985, p. 293. (6)Ibid., p. 295. (7)YUN 1968, p. 17, GA res. 2373(XXII), annex, 12 June 1968. (8)S/17965. (9)YUN 1982, p. 475, SC res. 516(1982), 1 Aug. 1982. (10)A/41/768-S/18427. (11)S/18348. (12)YUN 1978, p. 312, SC res. 425(1978), 19 Mar. 1978. (13)S/18396 & Corr.1. (14)A/41/783 & Corr.1. (15)YUN 1985, p. 305. (16)A/41/74-S/17711. (17)YUN 1985, p. 292. (18)A/41/86-S/17731. (19)A/41/115-S/17761. (20)A/41/169-S/17839. (21)A/41/170-S/17840. (22)A/41/174-S/17860. (23)A/41/203-S/17901. (24)A/41/204-S/17902. (25)A/41/188-S/17898. (26)A/41/259-S/17963. (27)A/41/286-S/17998. (28)A/41/646-S/18363. (29)A/41/647-S/18364. (30)S/18368. (31)A/41/725-S/18414. (32)A/41/847-S/18461. (33)A/41/966-S/18520. (34)E/1986/22 (res. 1986/43). (35)S/17717. (36)S/17730/Rev.2. (37)YUN 1982, p. 450, SC res. 508(1982) & 509(1982), 5 & 6 June 1982. (38)S/17976. (39)A/41/269-S/17977. (40)A/41/394-S/18128. (41)A/41/399-S/18133 & Corr.1. (42)S/18138. (43)S/18153. (44)A/41/413-S/18159. (45)A/41/441-S/18197. (46)A/41/475. (47)S/18287. (48)A/41/603-S/18338. (49)S/18370. (50)A/41/721-S/18411. (51)A/41/811-S/18452. (52)A/42/79-S/18569. (53)S/18492. (54)A/41/13. (55)YUN 1978, p. 296. (56)YUN 1982, p. 428. (57)S/17968. (58)YUN 1948-49, p. 185. (59)YUN 1978, p. 312, SC res. 425(1978) & 426(1978), 19 Mar. 1978. (60)S/18164. (61)S/18164/Add.1 & Corr.1. (62)S/18202. (63)S/18318. (64)S/18320. (65)YUN 1978, p. 301. (66)Ibid, p. 312, SC res. 426(1978), 19 Mar. 1978. (67)S/18353.

(68)S/18358. (69)A/41/642-S/18362. (70)S/18439. (71)YUN 1981, p. 1299, GA res. 36/116 A, 10 Dec. 1981. (72)YUN 1979, p. 352, GA res. 34/9 D, 17 Dec. 1979. (73)YUN 1985, p. 321, GA res. 40/246 A, 18 Dec. 1985. (74)Ibid, p. 1212, GA res. 40/254, 18 Dec. 1985. (75)A/41/820. (76)YUN 1981, p. 285. (77)S/18032. (78)S/18033. (79)A/41/132-S/17785. (80)A/41/135-S/17792. (81)S/17787. (82)S/17798. (83)S/17801. (84)A/41/138-S/17797. (85)S/17795. (86)A/41/139-S/17799. (87)S/17805. (88)A/41/155-S/17810. (89)S/17807. (90)S/17791. (91)S/17802. (92)S/17796/Rev.1. (93)YUN 1973, p. 249. (94)Ibid., p. 253, SC res. 337(1973), 15 Aug. 1973. (95)YUN 1981, p. 308. (96)YUN 1974, p. 198. (97)A/41/212-S/17913. (98)A/41/220-S/17923. (99)A/41/476-S/18229. (100)A/41/500-S/18260. (101)S/18061. (102)S/18453. (103)YUN 1973, p. 213, SC res. 338(1973), 22 Oct. 1973. (104)S/18111, S/18487. (105)A/41/705. (106)YUN 1985, p. 317, GA res. 40/59 A 2 Dec. 1985. (107)S/18135. (108)S/18136. (109)S/17735. (110)YUN 1985, p. 290. (111)Ibid., p. 287, SC res. 573(1985), 4 Oct. 1985.

Territories occupied by Israel

During 1986, the situation in the territories occupied by Israel as a result of previous armed conflicts in the Middle East was again considered by the General Assembly and its Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (Committee on Israeli practices). The Committee reviewed information gathered from a variety of sources, including oral testimony and written communications, about developments in the territories, and assessed the human rights situation with a view to deciding whether any action was required. The territories comprised the West Bank of the Jordan River (including East Jerusalem), the Golan Heights and the Gaza Strip.

The General Assembly, in December, adopted seven resolutions dealing with specific aspects of the Committee's report: it demanded that Israel desist from certain policies and practices in the territories (41/63 D); that it comply with the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (fourth Geneva Convention) (41/63 B); that it desist from any action which would change the legal status and composition of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 (41/63 C), including the Golan Heights (41/63 F); that it rescind its action against Palestinian detainees and release them immediately (41/63 A); that it rescind the expulsion of Palestinian leaders, some of whom had been in public office (41/63 E); and that it ensure the freedom of educational institutions (41/63 G).

The Commission on Human Rights, in February, also condemned Israeli policies and practices in the territories and declared once more that Israel's 1981 decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan Heights was null and void and without legal validity.

In October 1986, the Secretary-General noted that there was a wide measure of agreement within the international community that a negotiated settlement of the Middle East conflict included withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territories occupied since June 1967. Until such a settlement was reached, it was of great importance that the parties should avoid any actions that could increase tension.

The Security Council met in December to consider the worsening situation in the occupied territories and adopted resolution 592(1986), by which it strongly deplored the firing by the Israeli army on students and called on Israel to abide by the fourth Geneva Convention and to release any persons detained as a result of events at Bir Zeit University in the occupied West Bank. The Council further called on all parties to exercise maximum restraint and avoid violent acts.

Earlier, in January, the Council also considered the situation in the territories, when it met following two incidents at the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem (see p. 274).

Communications (March-November). The Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights, on 24 March 1986,⁽¹⁾ informed the Secretary-General of the Committee's concern over Israel's having again refused travel permits to Palestinians living in the territories to attend a United Nations-sponsored meeting, in this case permits for representatives of the Family Welfare Society in the West Bank and the Palestine Red Crescent Society in the Gaza Strip to attend the preparatory meeting for the International Meeting on the Question of Palestine for Non-Governmental Organizations (Geneva, 6 and 7 March). In the Committee's opinion, those measures were not based on security considerations but rather aimed at barring international exposure of conditions in the territories and at preventing a meaningful dialogue among the various forces devoted to a peaceful solution, including the Palestinians themselves; such discriminatory measures violated the right to freedom of movement and could only make the search for a peaceful solution ever more difficult. On behalf of the Committee, the Chairman appealed to the Secretary-General to do all in his power to ensure that in future Israel would not prevent Palestinians from participating in meetings organized by the Committee.

On 23 June,⁽²⁾ Jordan transmitted information alleging attacks and violations by Israeli occupying authorities and settlers against the area of Tel Al-Ramida and its mosque in the occupied town of Al-Khalil (Hebron), which, Jordan said, were part of a series of operations directed against Holy Places in the Arab territories, in violation of international law governing foreign occupation and in disregard of human rights, freedom of religion

and the principle of the inviolability of places of worship.

By a letter of 24 June,⁽³⁾ Jordan transmitted information on what it said were Israeli colonization activities in the occupied Arab territories (see p. 329) during May, pointing out that such a policy ran counter to international efforts aimed at bringing about a just and comprehensive Middle East solution.

On 17 September,⁽⁴⁾ Iraq transmitted a PLO letter of the previous day, charging Israel with planning to confiscate 4,000 dunums of Palestinian land to add to the Israeli settlement of Ariel, which, PLO said, was built on 30,000 dunums confiscated from Palestinian villages. Most of the 4,000 dunums were currently used as olive groves and wheat fields and their confiscation would mean the end of the livelihood of the villages of Salfit and Iskaka. With 3,000 dunums being confiscated from three other villages, land confiscated in the Nablus area during the summer of 1986 would amount to 7,000 dunums. PLO urged the Secretary-General and the Security Council to end Israel's latest offensive against Palestinians.

By a 9 October letter, forwarded by Oman on 10 October,⁽⁵⁾ PLO alleged that Israeli authorities were covering up the death of a 30-year-old Palestinian, who had been found dead near the Israeli settlement of Ramat Rahel on 15 August; Israel had refused to release the coroner's report and claimed that he had blown himself up while preparing an explosive device. This was the fifth time in the past one and a half years, PLO continued, that Israel had attributed mysterious Palestinian deaths to such a cause and in each case there had not been any clear evidence. PLO called on the Secretary-General to try to end summary executions of Palestinians.

On 12 November,⁽⁶⁾ Qatar transmitted seven letters from PLO, charging Israel with increasingly repressive measures against the Palestinians in the territories. On 3 November, PLO called on the Secretary-General to intervene to stop the deportation of the editor-in-chief of the Arab daily *Al-Shaab*. On 4 November, PLO charged that, during the previous evening, 50 armed Israeli soldiers had broken into the home of the Vice-President of Bir Zeit University and attacked student residences, arresting scores of Palestinian students whose whereabouts were unknown; at the same time, soldiers had attacked student residences of Bethlehem University, arresting 30 students and taking them to Al-Fara'a prison. In addition, the home of the President of the Student Council was broken into; those attacks, PLO said, came in the wake of an Israeli military order that Bethlehem University be closed for a week after students had held a memorial service commemorating the 1956 massacre of 47 Palestinian villagers from Kafr Kassem by

Israeli soldiers. On the same date, PLO reported knife attacks by Israelis on three Palestinians in the Gaza Strip, which were said to have taken place on 19 and 20 October. On 5 November, PLO alleged that Israel had decided to move a potentially hazardous butane-gas storage plant in West Jerusalem to a Palestinian neighbourhood north of the city, because of pressure from Jewish residents; the proposed plant could well be a potential target for Zionist settler terrorists, PLO said. On the same date, PLO charged that, on 25 October, 30 Israeli settlers had stormed the yard of a Palestinian high school in Jerusalem's Old City, claiming that Palestinian students had thrown stones at them. Also on 5 November, PLO charged Israel with harassing a Palestinian from the Ramallah area who refused to have his land and home illegally confiscated. Similar harassment of a 70-year-old resident of the village of Sharafat whose home was demolished by Israeli authorities was reported in a letter dated 6 November.

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. By a 20 February resolution, adopted by a roll-call vote of 29 to 7, with 6 abstentions,⁽⁷⁾ the Commission on Human Rights reaffirmed that occupation itself constituted a fundamental violation of the rights of the population of the occupied territories and denounced Israel's continued refusal to allow the Committee on Israeli practices access. It reiterated that Committee's deep concern that Israel's policy was based on the so-called "Homeland" doctrine which envisaged a monoreligious (Jewish) State that included territories occupied by Israel since June 1967, and the Committee's affirmation that that policy not only denied the population their right to self-determination but was also a source of continuing and systematic human rights violations.

The Commission reaffirmed that Israel's continuous breaches of the fourth Geneva Convention and of the Additional Protocols to the 1949 Geneva Conventions were war crimes and an affront to humanity. It rejected and reiterated its condemnation of Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the territories, including Jerusalem, and considered all those measures and their consequences null and void. It condemned Israel's attempts to subject the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to Israeli laws, as well as all terrorist actions against the Palestinian inhabitants of the territories by Jewish gangs and other racist Zionists. It condemned Israeli policies and practices, administrative and legislative measures to promote and expand the establishment of settler colonies in the territories, and a number of other specific practices.

The Commission called on Israel to return immediately the displaced Arab inhabitants to their property in Palestine and other occupied ter-

ritories, and the municipal chiefs to their municipalities so that they could resume the functions for which they had been elected. It called on Israel to release all Arabs detained as a result of their struggle for self-determination and, pending release, to accord them protection as prisoners of war, demanding that it cease all acts of ill-treatment of Arab detainees.

The Commission urged Israel to refrain from policies in the territories that violated human rights and reiterated its call to States and international bodies not to recognize the changes carried out by Israel in the territories: including Jerusalem, and to avoid any action aiding Israel in its annexation and colonization. The Commission requested the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, to recommend to the Security Council the adoption of measures against Israel under Chapter VII of the Charter for its persistent human rights violations. The Secretary-General was requested to give the Commission's resolution the widest possible publicity.

By another resolution of the same date, the Commission reaffirmed the applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention to the occupied territories (see p. 326). Also on 20 February, the Commission adopted a resolution on human rights in occupied Syrian territory (see p. 335).

In a 10 March resolution dealing with various aspects of the Palestine question (see p. 270), the Commission condemned Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, in violation of the United Nations Charter, international law and United Nations resolutions, and demanded Israel's immediate withdrawal, adding that Israeli occupation of the territories constituted the major obstacle hindering the Palestinians' right to self-determination. The Commission condemned Israel's aggression and practices against Palestinians in and outside the territories.

By another resolution, adopted on 11 March by a roll-call vote of 28 to 6, with 5 abstentions,(8) the Commission similarly condemned Israel and its policies which, in the Commission's view, constituted grave violations of the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and United Nations resolutions; it also condemned Israel for its persistence in colonizing the territories.

Report of the Committee on Israeli practices. In its annual report to the General Assembly,(9) adopted on 10 September 1986, the Committee on Israeli practices presented information on Israeli policy in the occupied territories and on aspects of the situation there, including information on annexation and settlements, treatment of civilians and detainees, and measures affecting fundamental freedoms.

To examine information on the situation since its previous report of August 1985,(10) the Committee held three series of meetings: from 2 to 6 December 1985 in New York, to examine communications concerning individual cases of alleged human rights violations and hear testimonies of witnesses who had just returned from the territories where they had looked into cases of expulsion orders against a number of civilians; and from 21 April to 1 May 1986 at Geneva and Amman, Jordan, to examine information on further developments and hear testimonies of persons living in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Following an exchange of correspondence between the Committee Chairman and the Secretary-General (letters of 27 April and 8 May), a procedure was agreed to permit consultations among the Committee members in order to enable them to consider, complete and approve the report without the formal two-week session originally scheduled for August; accordingly, they met at Geneva from 8 to 10 September when they adopted the report.

The Committee agreed to address itself to Egypt, Israel, Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic and PLO, to seek their co-operation. While Israel continued to withhold its co-operation and the Committee was precluded from visiting the occupied territories, the Committee followed the situation there on a day-to-day basis through reports appearing in the Israeli and Palestinian press; in addition, it examined several communications and reports from Governments, organizations and individuals in the territories.

At Amman, the Committee was received by Jordan's Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs and was presented with reports prepared by the Ministry. It also received from PLO a series of reports and statistics.

On 17 June, the Syrian Arab Republic expressed regret that the Committee's meetings were being shortened and that the Committee had not visited the Republic as scheduled, which prevented it from hearing first-hand witnesses from the Golan Heights where Israeli occupation authorities had intensified their repressive practices. On 7 August, the Syrian Arab Republic transmitted a report on Israeli practices against the Syrian population of the Heights, prepared by its Foreign Ministry.

Israel's policy resulted in escalating violence, upon which Israel adopted its so-called iron-fist policy marked by new security arrangements in the territories, which again led to an aggravation of tension between IDF and the population, leading in some instances to complaints and strikes by the latter. Among Israel's repressive measures were various forms of harassment which provoked serious injuries or death to civilians, an extension of the practice of reprisal and collective punish-

ment, and the demolition or sealing off of houses of suspects. Other measures included a further upsurge of house and town arrests, seriously hindering freedom of movement, as well as increases in expulsions and deportations. The deportation procedure implemented by the authorities left no opportunity for the deportees to examine allegations presented against them. Freedom of expression was curtailed by censorship, closure of newspapers and restriction of movement of Palestinian journalists. Freedom of education was restricted through arbitrary dismissal or deportation of school and university teachers, repression campaigns and arrests of teachers and students, as well as closing of schools and universities.

The period covered by the report had been marked by increases in arrests and administrative detention orders (see p. 328). The report also contained information on Israel's policy purporting to return municipalities in the territories to their local leaders (see p. 331).

The overall picture drawn from the information examined by the Committee revealed a further deterioration of the situation as regards the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention, the main international instrument applying to the occupied territories, continued to be disregarded. As annexation continued without respite, repressive measures and harassment imposed an increasingly heavy burden on the population, whereas arbitrary expulsion of Palestinians was swelling the hundreds of thousands still outside the territories who were denied the right to return.

The Committee again stressed the international community's responsibility to reverse that situation and appealed to the parties concerned to prevent further deterioration and to ensure an effective protection of the basic rights of the civilians in the territories.

Reports of the Secretary-General. In an October 1986 report on various aspects of the Middle East situation, ("") the Secretary-General stated that there was continued tension in the Israeli-occupied territories, with frequent violent incidents in varying form and degree. As long as a settlement was not reached, the situation would remain unstable and, if the deadlock in the peace process was allowed to persist, there was a grave danger that major hostilities would break out again.

There was a wide measure of agreement within the international community that a comprehensive Middle East settlement should include Israeli withdrawal from the territories, the Secretary-General noted; in the mean time, it was of great importance that the parties should avoid any actions that could increase tension. The Secretary-General expressed particular concern about the

consequences that would flow from the establishment by Israel of additional settlements in the territories which, more than any other single factor, contributed to doubts in the minds of many about its readiness to negotiate a peace settlement that would require its withdrawal. At the same time, the Secretary-General added, peace efforts would be enhanced if there was a lessening of violent incidents, which all too frequently involved innocent lives and of which there had been some particularly terrible examples during the period under review.

In another October report,(12) submitted in response to a 1985 General Assembly resolution,(13) the Secretary-General stated that he had continued to provide the Committee on Israeli practices with facilities it required and that an additional staff member and temporary assistance staff had been made available to it. To ensure the widest circulation of the Committee's 1985 report, 10 press releases had been issued while it was being considered by the Assembly. The Committee's work had been given radio news coverage in a variety of languages, which had had to be reduced, however, owing to the suspension of short-wave broadcasts resulting from the United Nations financial emergency; references to its work were also contained in the tenth edition of *Everyone's United Nations*, published in June 1986, and in the *Yearbook of the United Nations*. In connection with the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People on 29 November, issues covered in the Committee's report were widely disseminated through a DPI pamphlet, a Committee representative participated in a commemorative meeting organized by the Information Service at Geneva, the Service provided coverage of the Committee's work, and United Nations information centres highlighted the Palestine question in their newsletters, often specifying the Committee's activities.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted, by recorded vote, resolution 41/63 D on the report of the Committee on Israeli practices.

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and by the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, as well as of other relevant conventions and regulations,

Recalling all its resolutions on the subject, in particular, resolutions 32/91 B and C of 13 December 1977, 33/113 C of 18 December 1978, 34/90 A of 12 December 1979, 35/122 C of 11 December 1980, 36/147 C of 16

December 1981, 37/88 C of 10 December 1982, 38/79 D of 15 December 1983, 39/95 D of 14 December 1984 and 40/161 D of 16 December 1985.

Recalling also the relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council, by the Commission on Human Rights, in particular its resolutions 1983/1 of 15 February 1983, 1984/1 of 20 February 1984, 1985/1 A and B and 1985/2 of 19 February 1985, 1986/1 A and B and 1986/2 of 20 February 1986, and by other United Nations organs concerned and by the specialized agencies,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, which contains, inter alia, self-incriminating public statements made by officials of Israel, the occupying Power,

1. Commends the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly and for its thoroughness and impartiality;

2. Deplores the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

3. Demands that Israel allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

4. Reaffirms the fact that occupation itself constitutes a grave violation of the human rights of the civilian population of the occupied Arab territories;

5. Condemns the continued and persistent violation by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and other applicable international instruments, and condemns in particular those violations which the Convention designates as "grave breaches" thereof;

6. Declares once more that Israel's grave breaches of that Convention are war crimes and an affront to humanity;

7. Reaffirms, in accordance with the Convention, that the Israeli military occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories is of a temporary nature, thus giving no right whatsoever to the occupying Power over the territorial integrity of the occupied territories;

8. Strongly condemns the following Israeli policies and practices:

(a) Annexation of parts of the occupied territories, including Jerusalem;

(b) Imposition of Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan Heights, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

(c) Illegal imposition and levy of heavy and disproportionate taxes and dues;

(d) Establishment of new Israeli settlements and expansion of the existing settlements on private and public Arab lands, and transfer of an alien population thereto;

(e) Eviction, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories and denial of their right to return;

(f) Confiscation and expropriation of private and public Arab property in the occupied territories and all other transactions for the acquisition of land involving the Israeli authorities, institutions or nationals on the one hand and the inhabitants or institutions of the occupied territories on the other;

(g) Excavation and transformation of the landscape and the historical, cultural and religious sites, especially at Jerusalem;

(h) Pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;

(i) Destruction and demolition of Arab houses;

(j) Collective punishment, mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of the Arab population;

(k) Ill-treatment and torture of persons under detention;

(l) Interference with religious freedoms and practices as well as family rights and customs;

(m) Interference with the system of education and with the social and economic and health development of the population in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;

(n) Interference with the freedom of movement of individuals within the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories;

(o) Illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and population of the occupied territories;

9. Strongly condemns, in particular, the following Israeli policies and practices:

(a) Implementation of an "iron-fist policy" against the inhabitants of the occupied territories since 4 August 1985;

(b) Ill-treatment and torture of children and minors under detention and/or imprisonment;

(c) Closure of headquarters and/or offices of trade unions and harassment of trade union leaders;

(d) Interference with the freedom of the press including censorship, closure and suspension of newspapers and magazines;

10. Condemns also the Israeli repression against and closing of the educational institutions in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, particularly the prohibition of Syrian textbooks, Syrian educational system, the deprivation of Syrian students from pursuing their higher education in Syrian universities, the denial of the right to return to Syrian students receiving their higher education in the Syrian Arab Republic, the forcing of Hebrew on Syrian students, the imposition of courses that promote hatred, prejudice and religious intolerance and the dismissal of teachers, all in clear violation of the Geneva Convention;

11. Strongly condemns the arming of Israeli settlers in the occupied territories to commit acts of violence against Arab civilians and the perpetration of acts of violence by these armed settlers against individuals, causing injury and death and wide-scale damage to Arab property;

12. Reaffirms that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or legal status of the occupied territories, or any part thereof, including Jerusalem, are null and void, and that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in the occupied territories constitutes a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention and of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

13. Demands that Israel desist forthwith from the policies and practices referred to in paragraphs 8, 9, 10 and 11 above;

14. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced Arab and Palestinian inhabitants to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, in implementation of Security Council resolution 237(1967) of 14 June 1967;

15. Urges international organizations, including the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, to continue to examine the conditions of Arab workers in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem;

16. Reiterates its call upon all States, in particular those States parties to the Geneva Convention, in accordance with article 1 of that Convention, and upon international organizations, including the specialized agencies, not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including those in the field of aid, which might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies of annexation and colonization or any of the other policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

17. Requests the Special Committee, pending early termination of Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the population of the occupied territories and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

18. Requests the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of civilians in detention in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

19. Condemns Israel's refusal to permit persons from the occupied territories to appear as witnesses before the Special Committee and to participate in conferences and meetings held outside the occupied territories;

20. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, so that it may investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(b) To continue to make available additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;

(c) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and, where necessary, to reprint those reports of the Special Committee that are no longer available;

(d) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present paragraph;

21. Requests the Security Council to ensure Israel's respect for and compliance with all the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to initiate measures to halt Israeli policies and practices in those territories;

22. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to allow the reopening of the Roman Catholic Medical Facility Hospice at Jerusalem in order to continue to provide needed health and medical services to the Arab population in the city;

23. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories".

General Assembly resolution 41/63 D

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 114-2-36 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/41/750) by recorded vote (93-2-25). 20 November (meeting 32); draft by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar for the Arab Group, Senegal (A/SPC/41/L.23); agenda item 71.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/41/920; S-G, A/C.5/41/55, A/SPC/41/L.27. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 38; SPC 27-32; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows

In favour Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel. United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Zaire.

Paragraph 6 was adopted by a separate recorded vote both in plenary (86 to 22, with 40 abstentions) and in Committee (73 to 18, with 25 abstentions). The Committee also approved paragraph 22 by a recorded vote of 117 to 2.

Israel regarded the text as the summum attainable in cynicism and hypocrisy, pointing out that the Arabs in the territories were becoming one of the most advanced ethnic groups in the Middle East, with high living standards attained with Israeli help; while life in the territories was far from ideal, problems arising from the conflict should not be exaggerated. Even in the most tense security situations, Israel constantly monitored itself and remedied whatever infringements it found. Speaking on all seven texts adopted under the agenda item, Israel rejected them as yet another political exercise in propaganda and warmongering, carried out in disregard of the facts, justice and common sense. Israel could not receive any committee whose mandate was based on resolutions which ultimately called for the elimination of Israel.

The United States, believing that the text was one-sided and polemical and could inflame an already embittered situation, particularly regretted charges such as the ill-treatment of children and minors under detention and objected to the expense the Special Committee imposed on the United Nations budget.

Sweden, although supporting most of the substantive provisions, in particular the condemnation of the various Israeli policies and practices in paragraphs 8 and 9, was not convinced that all

their formulations were fully justified by proven facts; as the text also went beyond the Assembly's competence, it was unable to support it. Austria, despite supporting paragraph 22, abstained on the text as a whole because of certain formulations.

Peru had reservations about paragraph 9 (b). Speaking on all seven texts adopted under the agenda item, Argentina expressed reservations to certain formulations that, it felt, were in no relation to the substance of those texts and might lead to misinterpretations.

Communication (4 December). The United Arab Emirates forwarded a 4 December letter to the President of the Security Council,⁽¹⁴⁾ in which PLO charged that Israel had fired on students from Bir Zeit University, killing three and wounding one critically; 15 others had been transferred to hospitals where several were kidnapped by Israeli troops and taken to unknown destinations. Ramallah and Bir Zeit had been declared military zones, out of bounds to the press, and 500 Israeli troops were roaming the streets; at Bir Zeit University, 200 students remained under siege by Israeli troops. In view of those measures, PLO sought immediate action.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

The Security Council held one meeting on 5 December and three more on 8 December to consider the situation in the occupied territories, as requested on 4 December by Zimbabwe on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.⁽¹⁵⁾ The Council invited Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, the Syrian Arab Republic and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. Also invited to participate, under rule 39^f of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, were the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights and the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States, the latter at the request of the United Arab Emirates.⁽¹⁶⁾

Also at the request of the United Arab Emirates,⁽¹⁷⁾ the Council decided, by 10 votes to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (Australia, Denmark, France, United Kingdom), that an invitation to participate be accorded to a representative of PLO. The invitation, though not made pursuant to rule 37^e or rule 39 of the rules of procedure, conferred on PLO the same rights as those conferred on Member States when invited pursuant to rule 37.

Before the vote, the United States reiterated its opposition to the granting of hearings to persons speaking on behalf of non-governmental entities, except on the basis of rule 39 (see p. 275).

On 8 December, the Council adopted resolution 592(1986).

The Security Council,

Having considered the letter dated 4 December 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Co-ordinating

Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, contained in document S/18501,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

Seriously concerned about the situation in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Bearing in mind the specific status of Jerusalem,

1. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. Strongly deplores the opening of fire by the Israeli army resulting in the death and the wounding of defenceless students;

3. Calls upon Israel to abide immediately and scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War;

4. Further calls upon Israel to release any person or persons detained as a result of the recent events at Bir Zeit University in violation of the above-mentioned Geneva Convention;

5. Also calls on all concerned parties to exercise maximum restraint, to avoid violent acts and to contribute towards the establishment of peace;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution not later than 20 December 1986.

Security Council resolution 592(1986)

6 December 1986

Meeting 2727

14-0-1

5-nation draft (S/18506/Rev.1).

Sponsors: Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates
Meeting numbers. SC 2724-2727.

Vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Australia, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Denmark, France, Ghana, Madagascar, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States.

Speaking on behalf of the non-aligned countries, Zimbabwe said that at a time when maximum restraint and care were demanded to avoid unnecessary spread of violence and death the Israeli response had been to provoke more violence and inflict more death on Palestinians. The students had been demonstrating against occupation and oppressive Israeli practice, Jordan stated; Israel was attempting to disrupt and undermine academic life at Bir Zeit University because it considered education to be one element preserving the national identity of the Arabs under occupation. Continued Israeli occupation and its accompanying policies were the reasons for the increased violence and tension.

According to PLO, the Israeli army had erected some check-points outside the Bir Zeit University campus and a faculty member had been stopped for almost 90 minutes; he had insisted on his right to enter the campus. Some of his students had come to inquire about the situation. An argument had

⁵See footnote a on p. 275.

⁶See footnote b on p. 275.

ensued which resulted in the death of two people and the wounding of a third who was still in very critical condition. The faculty member had been arrested and was being held at an unknown destination; his safety and return should also be one of the Council's responsibilities. Israeli troops had broken into the hospitals and arrested students wounded in the incident. Israel planned both to evacuate and to eliminate the Arab population of Palestine.

On 4 December, several hundred students rioted outside the old campus of Bir Zeit University, Israel said. Simultaneously, other students blocked off all traffic on several roads, including the central artery leading from the Judean mountains to the coastal plain. There were other orchestrated disruptions in the Ramallah area, timed to begin at the same moment. A small IDF contingent, which rushed to the scene, was greatly outnumbered by hundreds of rioters who attacked it with rocks, metal rods and flying objects. IDF tried without success to disperse the mob with tear-gas, shots in the air and rubber bullets. The soldiers, in danger of being killed, directed fire at the rioters; regrettably, several of them were injured, two fatally. The rioters attempted to prevent ambulances and medical aid rushed in by the authorities from reaching the wounded, who were evacuated subsequently to the Ramallah hospital. Academic freedom, Israel stressed, was not a licence to riot and did not include the disruption of public order, the threats that were issued or the violence. Over the years, PLO had mounted an all-out effort to subvert the academic purpose of the universities and to turn them into centres of incitement, extremism and terror. Israel had acted at Bir Zeit to pacify a situation deliberately provoked by PLO. The 4 December incident was part of a larger effort by PLO—which had been rapidly losing ground everywhere—to restore its position; the well-orchestrated incitement had been intended to re-establish Fatah's dominance over its rival factions within PLO.

Israel's action must be condemned in the strongest possible terms and its arrogance curbed by measures under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, Zimbabwe said.

China believed that the Council should take urgent measures to check Israel's atrocities and demand that Israel immediately implement the fourth Geneva Convention. In the opinion of the USSR, Israel's actions called for firm condemnation and for adoption of measures necessary to prevent their recurrence.

Ghana called for a resolution which would condemn the shooting, request the release of all detainees, and call for respect by Israel of the fourth Geneva Convention, for its withdrawal from the territories and for respect of the international character of Jerusalem. In Egypt's view, the Coun-

cil must reaffirm Israel's responsibility to ensure the protection of the inhabitants and their interests. Speaking for the Arab Group, Kuwait expected the Council to discharge its duties in accordance with the Charter; the time had come for the international community to put an end to Israel's expansionist policies.

The tragic developments of 4 December and the acts of violence drew attention to the urgent need to bring about a comprehensive, lasting and just Middle East settlement, said France, expressing a view shared by many speakers during the debate. Among them, Bulgaria said the very dangerous turn of events required the Organization to take urgent and effective measures to bring about a Middle East peace. Several countries, among them Bulgaria and the USSR, believed that an international conference was the best or only means to arrive at a comprehensive settlement. The Council could help calm the situation by reaching agreement on the convening of an international peace conference, Jordan stated; until that was achieved, the Council must deal with Israel's practices.

The only ones to benefit from a worsening of the current tense atmosphere on the West Bank would be extremists on both sides, the United Kingdom believed; it was incumbent on Israel to ensure that its administration was indeed as benign as it claimed.

As long as Israel did not withdraw from the territories, similar events would occur, the Syrian Arab Republic warned. The recent events contributed to an escalation of violence which was part of Israel's plan to Judaize the territories, Morocco said; more than ever, it was necessary for the international community to halt that escalation. Similarly, the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States believed that the various incidents were a pattern flowing from a policy designed to establish the ultimate Israel, which incorporated the occupied territories.

Communications (8-16 December). Meeting urgently to consider developments in the territories and the situation at the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon (see p. 290), the non-aligned countries issued a communique on 8 December(18) in which they condemned Israel for its murder of defenceless students and its brutality against the population of Ramallah, Bir Zeit and other areas, and reiterated their call for United Nations action, including sanctions against Israel, so as to end its occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories.

The Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in a statement made on 7 December at Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, and transmitted by Morocco the following day,(19) strongly protested the shooting and wounding of Palestinian students at Bir Zeit University and expressed support for the call of the non-aligned and

other countries for urgent Security Council action to end the repression.

The Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights, in a 16 December letter,⁽²⁰⁾ reported further incidents in the territories from 8 to 14 December, including shooting at Palestinian students, arrests of demonstrators, closing of the old campus of Bir Zeit University, curfews and even the storming of hospitals to arrest wounded Palestinians; since 5 December, Israeli forces were said to have arrested 580 Palestinians. In the light of those grave developments, the Chairman appealed to the Secretary-General to do all in his power to ensure that Israel implemented the Council's 8 December resolution.

Report of the Secretary-General. As requested by the Council, the Secretary-General reported on 20 December on the implementation of its resolution,⁽²¹⁾ which had been cabled to Israel immediately after adoption.

On 18 December, Israel orally informed him that it regarded the resolution as negative and one-sided, and that it considered it absurd that PLO, which had provoked the disturbances, should have caused the matter to be brought before the Council. With reference to paragraph 3, Israel stated that its continuing policy was to implement all the humanitarian principles embodied in the 1949 Geneva Conventions on a de facto basis, but it did not consider those Conventions legally applicable to the territories in question. With regard to paragraph 4, Israel stated that all those who had been arrested would be brought to trial under due process of law; figures for the numbers arrested or still in detention were not available.

Israel further informed the Secretary-General that in the week beginning 8 December further disturbances had taken place in "Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district" resulting from "PLO elements" trying to disrupt normal civil life. IDF had exercised restraint, but had been obliged to intervene, especially to keep communications open. In some cases, rubber bullets had been used and only in the most severe cases when IDF lives had been at risk had live bullets been fired. All suspected law-breakers had been arrested; some had since been freed, others had been tried and still others were under investigation. The main trouble centres had been the universities where "PLO elements" had been particularly active; those of Bir Zeit and An Najah had been closed for one week. "Masked terrorists" had tried to disrupt normal life by forcing shop-owners to close their shops and IDF had intervened to open them at the owners' request; when "terror elements" had tried to enter Gaza schools, IDF had stopped them at the parents' request. An Israeli civilian had been stabbed in Jerusalem on 11 December, the mayor of Qabatiyeh on 14 December and an Israeli soldier in Ramallah on 18 December; in the last case,

the assailants had been arrested. Investigations into other casualties caused by the disturbances were continuing. In the week starting 15 December, calm had been restored as a result of co-operation between the Israeli authorities and the local population.

The Secretary-General had received letters from other concerned parties.

On 17 December, Jordan conveyed its opinion of the resolution, saying that it approved the preambular part and paragraphs 1 to 4 and 6. Concerning paragraph 5, it felt that by calling on all parties to exercise restraint, no distinction was made between victim and aggressor or between legitimate resistance and repressive acts of violence by the occupation authorities; neither was there distinction between occupation authorities, who were responsible for protecting the civilian population under the fourth Geneva Convention, and the population subjected to attacks by Israeli religious fanatics, armed residents of Israeli settlements and Israeli military forces. Before and after the 5 December Council meeting, Israeli residents of West Jerusalem had attacked individuals and the property of Arab residents in occupied Arab Jerusalem without any serious or decisive steps being taken by Israel to halt those attacks which, as a result, became increasingly widespread and serious, putting additional pressure on the Arab population. The events at Jerusalem, Nablus, Bir Zeit, Gaza, Khan Yunis, the refugee camps and other parts of the territories demonstrated unequivocally the use of live ammunition by the occupation authorities against defenceless Arab citizens and the arbitrary behaviour of the authorities in their intention to terrorize and subjugate the population.

The disavowal by the authorities of any responsibility for protecting the population and their property should not obscure the fact that occupation itself and the population's refusal to accept it were the heart of the problem. In view of that, Jordan was of the opinion that the Council should convene an international peace conference on the Middle East, with a view to achieving a just and durable settlement through implementation of the Council's resolutions and realization of the Palestinians' legitimate rights.

In two letters of 11 December, PLO charged Israel with a number of violations of the resolution and of the Convention, saying that Israel had intensified its repression, killing four Palestinians, wounding scores of others and arresting a great number. PLO called on the Secretary-General and the Council to pressure Israel to ensure its respect for the Convention and to end its repressive measures.

Fourth Geneva Convention

The General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights reaffirmed again in 1986 that the

Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949 (fourth Geneva Convention), applied to the Israeli-occupied territories. The Convention, which remained the main international instrument in humanitarian law that applied to the occupied territories, continued to be disregarded, the Committee on Israeli practices concluded in its annual report.⁽⁹⁾ Israel's policy of annexation and establishment of settlements was a flagrant violation of its obligations under the Convention. The Committee's report also contained information from former prisoners who alleged that the treatment of detainees continued to contradict the Convention.

During the year, communications were sent to the Secretary-General or the President of the Security Council charging Israel with infringing various aspects of the Convention.

Communications. In a 5 February letter⁽²²⁾ charging Israel with deporting three Palestinians from the territories to Israel (see p. 330), the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights said the three Palestinians could not expect to get a fair trial, as the Israeli High Court had decided to disallow defence arguments based on the applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention to the occupied territories.

Charges of Israeli practices violating the Convention were, among others, made by PLO in a 3 November letter,⁽⁶⁾ according to which the editor-in-chief of the Arabic daily Al-Shaab had been arrested and was to be deported. A number of incidents which had occurred in the territories during December—including the shooting at Palestinian demonstrators, the closing of the old campus of Bir Zeit University and schools, and arrests of hospitalized Palestinians—were cited by the Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights on 16 December⁽²⁰⁾ as violations of the Convention.

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. By a resolution adopted on 20 February 1986 by a roll-call vote of 32 to 1, with 9 abstentions,⁽²³⁾ the Commission on Human Rights reaffirmed that the fundamental human rights as established by international law and set forth in international instruments remained applicable in cases of armed conflict, and that the fourth Geneva Convention applied to all the occupied territories, including Jerusalem. It condemned Israel's failure to acknowledge that applicability and expressed concern at the consequences, and called on Israel to abide by the United Nations Charter and the Convention. Other provisions of the resolution dealt with Palestinian detainees and prisoners (see p. 327).

In another resolution of the same date, ⁽⁷⁾ the Commission reaffirmed that Israel's continuous

grave breaches of the Convention and the 1977 Additional Protocols⁽²⁴⁾ were war crimes and an affront to humanity. It reiterated its call to States, particularly those party to the Convention, not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the territories, including Jerusalem.

In a third resolution,⁽²⁵⁾ the Commission deplored Israeli practices in the occupied Golan Heights (see p. 335), stating that they also violated the Convention.

Report of the Secretary-General. In October 1986,⁽²⁶⁾ the Secretary-General informed the Assembly that no reply had been received from Israel in response to his February request that Israel inform him of steps taken or envisaged to implement the 1985 resolution in which the Assembly strongly demanded that Israel acknowledge and comply with the fourth Geneva Convention in the occupied territories.⁽²⁷⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 41/63 B on the report of the Committee on Israeli practices.

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465(1980) of 1 March 1980, in which, inter alia, the Council affirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Recalling also its resolutions 3092 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3240 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3525 B (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/106 B of 16 December 1976, 32/91 A of 13 December 1977, 33/113 A of 18 December 1978, 34/90 B of 12 December 1979, 35/122 A of 11 December 1980, 36/147 A of 16 December 1981, 37/88 A of 10 December 1982, 38/79 B of 15 December 1983, 39/95 B of 14 December 1984 and 40/161 B of 16 December 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 7 October 1986,

Considering that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention,

Noting that Israel and the Arab States whose territories have been occupied by Israel since June 1967 are parties to the Convention,

Taking into account that States parties to the Convention undertake, in accordance with article 1 thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

1. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. Condemns once again the failure of Israel, the occupying Power, to acknowledge the applicability of the Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. Strongly demands that Israel acknowledge and comply with the provisions of the Convention in the Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

4. Urgently calls upon all States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/63 B

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 145-1-6 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/41/750) by recorded vote (113-1-5), 20 November (meeting 32); draft by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar for the Arab Group, Senegal (A/SPC/41/L.21); agenda item 71.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 27-32; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, United States.

* Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

Before voting on the text as a whole, both the Assembly and the Committee adopted paragraph 1 by separate recorded votes, of 148 to 1, with 1 abstention, and 117 to 1, respectively.

The United States said it firmly supported application of the Convention to the occupied territories and had therefore requested the vote on paragraph 1; it abstained, however, on the text as a whole because it retarded a solution of the very problems it claimed to address. Moreover, it regarded the phrase "Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem" as being merely demographically and geographically descriptive but not indicative of sovereignty.

Although it refused to recognize non-existent sovereignties, Israel said, it would continue to apply all the humanitarian provisions of the Con-

vention, as well as other relevant aspects of humanitarian laws and norms, on a defacto basis.

Palestinian detainees

The General Assembly in 1986 again demanded that Israel release immediately all Palestinians detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination. A similar request was made by the Commission on Human Rights.

Communication. Oman, as Chairman of the Arab Group, transmitted a 6 October letter from PLO,⁽²⁸⁾ charging Israel with subjecting Palestinian political prisoners to inhuman practices and unhealthy conditions. At the beginning of the month, PLO said, Palestinian political prisoners in Kfar Yona prison (Beit Lydd) had gone on a hunger-strike in protest against those practices and conditions, which included daily beatings, physical and verbal abuse, and the spraying of cells with tear-gas. The intentional neglect of prison conditions had caused the spread of various contagious skin diseases which posed a serious health hazard, but Israel refused to respond to requests for improved conditions and medical treatment. Other requests from detainees included a decrease in cell occupancy, the removal of sheet iron from doors and windows to allow better air circulation, the removal of metal nets in visiting areas and access to newspapers and books. To protest those conditions, the prisoners had gone on a hunger-strike, which in Hebron had started on 26 September, in Ramallah on 20 September and in Nablus on 11 September.

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. In its 20 February resolution⁽²³⁾ by which it reaffirmed the applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention to the occupied territories, the Commission on Human Rights strongly condemned Israel for its ill-treatment and torture of Palestinian detainees and prisoners and urged it to grant prisoner-of-war status to all captured Palestinian fighters. It requested Israel to release all Arabs detained as a result of their struggle for self-determination and to accord them the protection envisaged in the international instruments concerning the treatment of prisoners of war, and demanded that it cease torture and ill-treatment of Arab detainees and prisoners. The Commission strongly condemned Israel for deporting liberated Palestinian prisoners in contravention of the agreement for the exchange of prisoners, and called on it to refrain from doing so and to enable those who had been deported to return to their homeland and property. It urged Israel to co-operate with ICRC and allow it to visit Palestinian detainees in Israeli prisons.

In a resolution of 11 March⁽⁸⁾ the Commission again condemned Israel for its detention of Palestinians in the territories.

Report of the Committee on Israeli practices.

In its annual report to the General Assembly⁽⁹⁾ the Committee on Israeli practices considered information concerning arrests, trials and sentences. It noted that, during the period covered by its report, there had been a marked increase in arrests and administrative detention orders. Many Palestinian civilians, including minors, had been the subject of sentences passed by military courts on security charges; in contrast, members of the Jewish underground and other Israelis charged with murder or mistreatment of Arab civilians had been treated with relative leniency. The report also contained information given to it by former prisoners who alleged that the treatment of detainees continued to contradict the Geneva Convention. Particularly preoccupying was the problem of detained minors submitted to humiliating practices in detention camps; other problems included overcrowding of cells, physical and psychological mistreatment and lack of adequate health services. Such bad conditions, the Committee stated, constantly gave rise to hunger-strikes.

Report of the Secretary-General. In July 1986⁽²⁹⁾ the Secretary-General reported on implementation of the 1985 resolution by which the General Assembly had demanded the release of Ziyad Abu Eain and other Palestinians.⁽³⁰⁾ In reply to his February 1986 request that Israel inform him of steps taken or envisaged to implement the resolution, Israel stated on 2 July that its position had been set out during the debate on it.⁽³¹⁾ Paragraph 1, in which the Assembly called for a release of all Arabs detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and liberation of their territories, was illogical and contradicted the rule of law; it would have Israel release murderers such as Samir Kuntar, a Palestinian terrorist who in 1979 had burst into an apartment at Nahariya and murdered a five-year-old girl by smashing her head with a rock. Rejecting that paragraph, Israel said all people imprisoned by it underwent a fair trial and had been proved to be criminals through a court of law. Equating them with those seeking political redress not only emphasized the extent to which the Assembly had fallen victim to the contorted language of extremists, but also undermined the rule of law and justice.

With regard to Ziyad Abu Eain, Israel said he was a convicted murderer who had planted a bomb in the town square of Tiberias which killed two children and wounded many others. On 20 May 1985, Abu Eain had been released from jail as a result of a prisoner exchange; instead of pursuing a peaceful way of life, however, he almost immediately engaged in preparing new criminal acts and was arrested and indicted. On 24 July 1986⁽³²⁾ Israel reported that on 21 July he had

been found guilty of the following: organization of and participation in subversive activities; organization of hostile propaganda and incitement to violence; conspiracy with the intent to commit a felony (hijacking of a bus); and attempts to solicit and engage others in criminal acts. Abu Eain's guilt had been established in due process of law, Israel continued, and he was sentenced to 33 months in jail with an additional 21-month conditional sentence. Therefore, Israel rejected the 1985 Assembly resolution and continued to believe that the item should be dropped from the Assembly's agenda.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 41/63 A on the report of the Committee on Israeli practices.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/79 A of 15 December 1983, 39/95 A of 14 December 1984 and 40/161 A of 16 December 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 July 1986,

1. Calls upon Israel to release all Arabs arbitrarily detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and for the liberation of their territories;
2. Notes the initial release of Palestinian prisoners on 20 May 1985;
3. Deplores the Israeli subsequent arbitrary detention or imprisonment of hundreds of Palestinians;
4. Demands that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind its action against the detainees and imprisoned Palestinians and release them immediately;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/63 A

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 108-2-34 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/41/750) by recorded vote (83-2-29), 20 November (meeting 32); draft by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar for the Arab Group, Senegal (A/SPC/41/L.20); agenda item 71.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 27-32; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo,

Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Israel remarked that the text would give terrorists even more rights than were provided for in the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War by simply calling for their automatic release, regardless of charges against them. Year after year the sponsors had been endeavouring to bring the international community to condone implicitly blind terrorism by upgrading the status of terrorists from common criminals to that of regular combatants and by granting them more rights than uniformed military personnel; such measures were intended to support terrorism.

Although opposing the practice of administrative detention, the United States voted against the text, saying it gave the unacceptable appearance of condoning acts of terrorism.

Sweden was unable to support the text because of what it considered the sweeping formulation in paragraph 1, which it felt left the field open for potentially dubious interpretations. Austria also had reservations regarding that paragraph's wording.

Related resolution: GA 41/69 I.

Israeli settlements

Israel's practice of establishing or expanding settlements in the occupied territories was again the subject of a 1986 resolution, in which the General Assembly repeated its demand that Israel desist from measures designed to change the status and composition of the territories.

Communications. In several letters during 1986, Jordan informed the Secretary-General of Israeli settlement activity in the occupied territories. On 11 February⁽³³⁾ it detailed such activity during the final four months of 1985, stressing the danger of the continuation of such a policy for peace and security and for regional peace prospects. On 24 June⁽³⁵⁾ the Secretary-General's attention was drawn to Israeli practices during May, which included the expulsion of Arab inhabitants and confiscation of their lands; that policy, Jordan added, ran counter to international peace efforts. Similar activities during July, August and September were reported in letters of 17 September⁽³⁴⁾ and 15 October⁽³⁵⁾

Action by the Commission on Human Rights.

In a 20 February resolution on human rights in the territories⁽⁷⁾ the Commission on Human

Rights strongly condemned Israel's measures to promote and expand the establishment of settler colonies there. In a resolution of 11 March⁽⁸⁾ it condemned Israel for persisting in its colonization of the territories.

Report of the Committee on Israeli practices.

In its October 1986 report to the General Assembly⁽⁹⁾ the Committee on Israeli practices concluded that Israel's policy continued to be based on the principle that the territories occupied in 1967 were part of the State of Israel; this was at the source of Israel's annexation and settlements policy which constituted a flagrant violation of Israel's international obligations. Israel had pursued its annexation policy, continuing with the same determination as in previous years to establish and extend its settlements in the territories. The implementation of the so-called Major Jerusalem Project, aiming at annexation and Judaization of an area representing 8 per cent of the occupied West Bank, the allocation by the Knesset of substantial sums for the expansion of settlements, the inauguration of new ones, and the illegal expropriation and seizure of Arab land which had given rise in the West Bank to a vast network of fraudulent land deals all illustrated the importance Israel attached to that policy, the Committee added. The Committee's report also contained information on settlers' activities affecting the civilian population.

Reports of the Secretary-General. In October 1986⁽³⁶⁾ the Secretary-General reported that no reply had been received from Israel with regard to his February request that it inform him of steps taken or envisaged to implement the General Assembly's 1985 demand that it desist from taking any action which would result in changing the status or composition of the territories⁽³⁷⁾

Also in October⁽¹¹⁾ the Secretary-General expressed particular concern about the consequences that would flow from the establishment by Israel of additional settlements which, he believed, contributed to doubts in the minds of many about Israel's readiness to negotiate a peace settlement that would require its withdrawal from the territories.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote **resolution 41/63 C** on the report of the Committee on Israeli practices.

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465(1980) of 1 March 1980,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/5 of 28 October 1977, 33/113 B of 18 December 1978, 34/90 C of 12 December 1979, 35/122 B of 11 December 1980, 36/147 B of 16

December 1981, 37/88 B of 10 December 1982, 38/79 C of 15 December 1983, 39/95 C of 14 December 1984 and 40/161 C of 16 December 1985,

Expressing grave anxiety and concern at the present serious situation in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and the measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 7 October 1986,

Confirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to all Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. Determines that all such measures and actions taken by Israel in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, are in violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and constitute a serious obstacle to the efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and therefore have no legal validity;

2. Strongly deplores the persistence of Israel in carrying out such measures, in particular the establishment of settlements in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem;

3. Demands that Israel comply strictly with its international obligations in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Geneva Convention;

4. Demands once more that Israel, the occupying Power, desist forthwith from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. Urgently calls upon all States parties to the Geneva Convention to respect and to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in all Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/63 C

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 145-1-5 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/41/750) by recorded vote (115-1-3), 20 November (meeting 32); draft by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar for the Arab Group, Senegal (A/SPC/41/L.22); agenda item 71.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 27-32; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman,

Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Saint Lucia, United States.

Israel did not consider the establishment of Jewish villages to be an impediment to peace, but on the contrary as conducive to mutually beneficial coexistence between Arabs and Jews. Although the United States did not favour increased Israeli settlements in the territories, it said it abstained because the text diverted efforts into unproductive legal debate and away from the real task of promoting peace through negotiations.

Expulsion of Palestinians

In 1986, the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights again called on Israel to allow Palestinian officials to return, in particular the Mayor of Halhul and the Sharia Judge of Hebron, so that they could resume their functions. Israel had deported the Judge and the Mayors of Halhul and Hebron, the latter having since died, in 1980⁽³⁸⁾ on the ground that they had systematically engaged in inciting the local Arab population to acts of violence and subversion, abusing their public offices.

Communications. On 6 February 1986,⁽³⁹⁾ the United Arab Emirates transmitted a letter of 4 February from PLO, bringing to the Security Council President's attention the expulsion by Israel of three Palestinian detainees, thereby contravening the fourth Geneva Convention which did not allow deportations from occupied territory.

The Chairman of the Committee on Palestinian rights, in a 5 February letter⁽²²⁾ conveyed further information concerning the deportation orders against the three Palestinians—AH Abu Hilal, member of the Executive Committee of the General Confederation of Palestinian Trade Unions; Azmi Al-Shuaibi, elected member of the El-Bireh Municipal Council (dissolved by the Israeli occupation authorities in 1982); and Hassan Abdul Jawad Farrarjeh, journalist and head of the Dheisheh refugee camp youth centre (closed by Israel in 1983). The three had withdrawn their High Court appeals against their deportation orders, the letter stated, as they felt that they could not expect a fair trial in Israel; under Israeli law, defence lawyers were not allowed to view evidence against their clients which judges believed would harm Israeli intelligence networks in the territories. Moreover, the High Court had decided to disallow defence arguments that were based on the applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention

to the territories. According to The Jerusalem Post of 26 January, the military government had served deportation orders on four other West Bank Palestinians; if implemented, the number of Palestinians expelled from the territories since the summer of 1985 would amount to 29. Reiterating its deep concern at those measures, the Committee said they only heightened tension and presented a serious obstacle to international action for a just and lasting Middle East solution.

Report of the Secretary-General. In July 1986⁽⁴⁰⁾ the Secretary-General reported on implementation of a 1985 General Assembly resolution⁽⁴¹⁾ demanding that Israel rescind the expulsion of the Mayor of Halhul, the Sharia Judge of Hebron and other Palestinian leaders. In February 1986, he said, he had requested Israel to inform him of any steps it had taken or envisaged to implement that resolution and, on 2 July, Israel had reiterated its previous position⁽⁴²⁾. It charged that Muhammed Milhem, one of the expelled Mayors, currently residing in Jordan, continued to supply arms and explosives to PLO terrorists; in March 1985, he had taken part in planning attacks in the Jenin area of Samaria and, in April of that year, a special PLO terrorist unit had been sent from Yemen to the Wahdat refugee camp at Amman and placed at Milhem's disposal. A few days later, after a meeting of the PLO military council in Tunisia, Milhem and two notorious PLO terrorists, Abu Tayeb and Abu Muatassem, had met at Amman to plan an attack in Tel Aviv. The 1985 resolution, Israel added, displayed a biased and distorted picture of the events surrounding the expulsions; in the light of the described developments, it proved to be even more preposterous in its assertions and, as it was based on erroneous assumptions, it should be dropped from the Assembly's agenda.

Report of the Committee on Israeli practices. During its April/May visit to Amman, the Committee on Israeli practices was presented with a memorandum prepared by the Jordanian Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs, concerning the expulsion and deportation of civilians from the territories. The arbitrary nature of the expulsion measures was emphasized, as well as the off-hand and brutal manner in which the expulsion procedure was applied to the persons concerned. The memorandum noted that 2,061 persons had been expelled by the Israeli authorities between 1967 and February 1986, 34 of them between 1985 and February 1986.

The Committee's 1986 report⁽⁹⁾ also contained information on Israel's policy purporting to return municipalities of the territories to their local leaders; such a policy, the Committee felt, had to be viewed in the general context of the historical evolution of those municipalities, whose duly

elected councils had in most cases been dissolved and replaced by members of the Israeli civilian administration. Israel's appeal for the appointment of new Arab mayors, received with suspicion by the civilian population as to the real motives behind it, and followed by the killing on 2 March of the appointed Mayor of Nablus, had not resulted in any significant move.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote **resolution 41/63 E** on the report of the Committee on Israeli practices.

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 468(1980) of 8 May 1980, 469(1980) of 20 May 1980 and 484(1980) of 19 December 1980,

Recalling also its resolutions 36/147 D of 16 December 1981, 37/88 D of 10 December 1982, 38/79 E of 15 December 1983, 39/95 E of 14 December 1984 and 40/161 E of 16 December 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 16 July 1986,

Deeply concerned at the expulsion by the Israeli military occupation authorities of the Mayor of Halhul, the Mayor of Hebron who has since died, the Sharia Judge of Hebron and, in 1985 and 1986, other Palestinians,

Alarmed by the expulsion of many Palestinian leaders from the occupied Palestinian territories by the Israeli military occupation authorities in 1985 and 1986,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, in particular article 1 and the first paragraph of article 49, which read as follows:

"Article 1

"The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances."

"Article 49

"Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive . . .",

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. Strongly condemns Israel, the occupying Power, for its persistent refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly;

2. Demands that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli military occupation authorities in expelling the Mayor of Halhul, the Sharia Judge of Hebron and, in 1985 and 1986, other Palestinian leaders and that it facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinians so that they can, *inter alia*, resume the functions for which they were elected and appointed;

3. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cease forthwith the expulsion of Palestinians and to abide

scrupulously by the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/63 E

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 131-1-21 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/41/750) by recorded vote (105-1-15), 20 November (meeting 32); draft by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar for the Arab Group, Senegal (A/SPC/41/L.24); agenda item 71.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 27-32; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Iceland, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Swaziland, United Kingdom, United States. *Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

Recorded votes were taken on paragraph 1 in the Assembly and the Committee, resulting in its adoption by 115 votes to 2, with 34 abstentions, and 94 votes to 2, with 22 abstentions, respectively.

Israel stated that only a few individuals were affected by expulsions which were due to security imperatives, and legal processes were duly respected; the authority for expulsion orders derived from article 112 of the 1945 Defence (Emergency) Regulations in force under the British and Jordanian administrations. The Israeli High Court had ruled that expulsion orders issued to protect public order had nothing to do with deportations for forced labour and extermination which had occurred during the Second World War and which had motivated the inclusion of article 49 in the Convention, Israel added.

Although it believed that the deportations were contrary to the Convention and that the deportees should be allowed to return, the United States abstained on the text, saying it presented an unbalanced picture by not mentioning factors that contributed to such deportations.

Israeli measures against educational institutions

Both the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights condemned what they called

systematic Israeli repression against Palestinian educational and cultural institutions in the occupied territories, which included the closing of universities and restrictions on academic activities. The Assembly demanded that Israel rescind such actions. The shooting of Palestinian students at Bir Zeit University in the West Bank on 4 December, when three students were killed, led to the convening of the Security Council (see p. 323).

Action by the Commission on Human Rights.

In a 20 February resolution on human rights violations in the territories⁽⁷⁾ the Commission on Human Rights condemned what it called systematic Israeli repression of Palestinian cultural and educational institutions, closing them or restricting and impeding their academic activities by subjecting the selection of courses, textbooks and educational programmes, the admission of students and the appointment of faculty members to the control of the military occupation authorities and by expelling numerous faculty members of several universities for refusing to sign statements containing political positions, in defiance of their right to academic freedom.

Report of the Committee on Israeli practices.

In its annual report⁽⁹⁾ the Committee on Israeli practices noted that freedom of education had been restricted in many ways. The information it had received denoted various violations of that freedom, such as the arbitrary dismissal or deportation of school and university teachers, repression campaigns and arrests of teachers and students, and the closing down of schools and universities. Further documentation stressed the deterioration of the educational system in the territories due to various factors, such as modification of textbooks and programmes, inadequacy of school material and buildings, overcrowding of classes and lack of teachers.

Report of the Secretary-General. In July 1986⁽⁴³⁾ the Secretary-General submitted information concerning implementation of the Assembly's demand made in a 1985 resolution⁽⁴⁴⁾ that Israel rescind all actions against educational institutions in the territories, ensure their freedom and refrain from hindering their operations. By a 2 July 1986 reply to the Secretary-General's February request for such information, Israel said it rejected the accusations in the resolution as baseless and contradicting the truth; since 1967, the school system in the territories had experienced unprecedented growth. While the population in those areas had increased by about 28 per cent, the total number of pupils receiving schooling, in governmental, UNRWA and private educational networks, had increased by 105 per cent, and the number of classes run solely by the Government had increased by over 100 per cent. That remarkable growth was due mainly to the development in the governmental education network

during the years of Israeli administration. Illiteracy showed a remarkable decline; since 1985, the illiteracy rate had dropped to 26.6 per cent from 47.5 per cent in 1970 in Judaea and Samaria, and to 26.5 per cent from 51.1 per cent in 1970 in Gaza.

While there had been no university facilities in Judaea and Samaria in June 1967, there were close to 10,000 students currently enrolled in the five major universities established in those areas since then (Al Najah University at Nablus, Bir Zeit University, Bethlehem University, College of Islamic Studies at Hebron and College of Science at Abu Deis). An additional 5,000 students were enrolled in colleges, teacher training schools and agricultural, technical and paramedical institutions which were staffed by several thousand local Arab teachers, inspectors and administrative personnel. In the Gaza district, 4,000 students attended Al-Azhar Islamic College.

Academic activity on the university campuses was conducted without interference by the Israeli administration. In Judaea and Samaria, the curricula were those of the Jordanian educational system, and, in the Gaza district, those of the Egyptian system; matters concerning curricula were directly handled by the Jordanian and Egyptian authorities, without interference by Israel. Academic freedom, however, did not include disruption of public order by incitement, threats or violence, Israel added. Recognizing that fact, over the past year whenever such activity surfaced at several campuses, university administrators themselves had forced the closure of their own schools for limited periods; those decisions had been taken solely by university personnel and had no connection to Israel's administrative authorities. Nevertheless, when security and public order were endangered, the authorities were permitted by international law to restore and maintain public order and safety; in the event such action was taken, it was done without any relation to academic consideration.

Those facts and figures, Israel stressed, amply demonstrated its long-standing commitment and dedication to improving the educational standards of the territories' inhabitants; when compared to the dismal educational situation in surrounding countries, the distortions and misrepresentations contained in the 1985 resolution became even more apparent. In the light of those facts, the item should be dropped from the Assembly's agenda.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote **resolution 41/63 G** on the report of the Committee on Israeli practices.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

Deeply concerned at the continued harassment by Israel, the occupying Power, against educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories,

Recalling its resolutions 38/79 G of 15 December 1983, 39/95 G of 14 December 1984 and 40/161 G of 16 December 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 18 July 1986,

Taking note of the relevant decisions adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the educational and cultural situation in the occupied territories,

1. Reaffirms the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. Condemns Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculties in schools, universities and other educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories, especially the policy of opening fire on defenceless students, causing many casualties;

3. Condemns the systematic Israeli campaign of repression against and closing of universities and other educational and vocational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories, restricting and impeding the academic activities of Palestinian universities by subjecting the selection of courses, textbooks and educational programmes, the admission of students and the appointment of faculty members to the control and supervision of the military occupation authorities, in clear contravention of the Geneva Convention;

4. Demands that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with the provisions of that Convention, rescind all actions and measures against all educational institutions, ensure the freedom of those institutions and refrain forthwith from hindering the effective operation of the universities and other educational institutions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/63 G

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 119-2-32 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/41/750) by recorded vote (94-2-24), 20 November (meeting 32); draft by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar for the Arab Group, Senegal (A/SPC/41/L26); agenda item 71.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 27-32; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab

Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, United Kingdom.

* Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

Before voting on the text as a whole, the Assembly and the Committee adopted paragraph 2 by recorded vote, of 102 to 2, with 45 abstentions, and 82 to 2, with 33 abstentions, respectively.

Abstaining on that paragraph, Sweden said its categorical and sweeping formulations were not totally borne out by the facts; however, it supported the text as a whole, although with some hesitation.

Israel said the text was divorced from reality; all the educational institutions mentioned had been established during the Israeli administration. In some cases, the authorities had had to act to maintain law and order; in many others, the initiative had come from the local academic authorities and had been intended only to avoid internal disturbances and violent clashes between various political factions. The United States felt that the text indiscriminately condemned alleged Israeli actions without regard to facts or policies.

Living conditions of Palestinians

As requested by the General Assembly in 1985⁽⁴⁵⁾ the Secretary-General reported in June 1986⁽⁴⁶⁾ on the preparations for a seminar on priority development projects for improving the living conditions of the Palestinians in the occupied territories, including a comprehensive general housing programme. Pursuant to the Assembly's request, he had invited a selected group of experts to prepare and present to the seminar specific project proposals. Invitations to participate in the seminar had been sent to relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, appropriate United Nations bodies and agencies, and PLO. The seminar was tentatively scheduled to be held at Vienna from 9 to 13 March 1987.

The Assembly took note of the report by **decision 41/453** of 8 December 1986.

Israeli financial and trade practices

In June 1986,⁽⁴⁷⁾ the Secretary-General submitted a note to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly concerning a report on Israeli financial and trade practices in the occupied territories, requested of him by those bodies in 1985. W He stated that, as part of its 1986-1987 work programme, UNCTAD was preparing a study of the financial sector in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The study, which dealt with the financial and fiscal systems in the territories, with particular reference

to Israeli policies affecting them, was being carried out in association with ESCWA. It was expected to be completed by the end of 1986 and to be reported in 1987 to the Trade and Development Board. As the study would cover much of the subject-matter of the report requested of the Secretary-General, he suggested that the Council and the Assembly might wish to defer consideration of that request until the UNCTAD/ESCWA study was available and had been considered by the Board.

On 18 July 1986, the Council decided (**decision 1986/155**) that the report on the financial and trade practices of the Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories should be submitted for consideration to the Assembly, through the Council, in 1987.

The Assembly, by **decision 41/453** of 8 December 1986, took note of the Secretary-General's note.

Economic development projects

In May 1986, the Secretary-General reported on economic development projects in the occupied territories⁽⁴⁹⁾ In 1985, both the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly⁽⁵⁰⁾ had called for the urgent lifting of Israeli restrictions imposed on the territories' economy and had requested him to continue his efforts to facilitate the establishment of projects, which included a seaport and a citrus plant in the Gaza Strip and a cement plant in the West Bank.

In March 1986, the Secretary-General said, he had requested Israel's view and relevant information on the projects. By a 7 May letter, annexed to the Secretary-General's report, Israel replied that the 1985 Assembly resolution was biased and politically motivated; its sponsors falsely accused Israel of imposing arbitrary economic restrictions, while completely disregarding the improved economic and social conditions in the territories. Israel had undertaken numerous actions to foster economic growth there; since 1967, approximately 1,600 new industrial plants and workshops had been established in Judaea and Samaria by local entrepreneurs with the financial assistance of the Israeli Government, and many additional plants had been established without governmental financial aid. During the same period, Israel added, 870 new factories had been established in Gaza with official Israeli financial assistance. Furthermore, it said, its economic policies had facilitated the opening of new markets for industrial exports manufactured in the territories; the ports of Ashdod and Haifa remained fully open and the products of the territories continued to have free access to external markets. That had led to an accelerated development of their industrial base, manifested by the growth of industrial exports

from \$20 million in 1968 to approximately \$270 million in 1982. Since then, the industrial development rate had continued to grow and expand to unprecedented levels.

By **decision 1986/167** of 22 July 1986, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Secretary-General's report. The General Assembly took note of it by **decision 41/453** of 8 December.

Golan Heights

Again in 1986, developments in the Golan Heights—part of the Syrian Arab Republic occupied by Israel since 1967—brought action by the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights.

Communications. By letters of 3 March 1986 to the Security Council President⁽⁵¹⁾ and the Secretary-General⁽⁵²⁾ the Syrian Arab Republic charged Israel with stepping up during the preceding week its repressive operations in the Golan Heights, with the aim of destroying their Syrian Arab identity and expelling the Syrian inhabitants from their land and property, replacing them with foreign settlers and settlements. Most recently, the Israeli authorities had arrested 45 Syrian citizens of the Golan Heights, which underscored Israel's aggressive and racist nature and its determination to defy the international community. Drawing attention to the dangerous situation resulting from Israel's violation of international law, United Nations resolutions and its Charter and the consequent threat to regional and international peace and security, the Syrian Arab Republic reserved its right to request a Security Council meeting so that necessary steps could be taken.

Action by the Commission on Human Rights.

By a resolution of 20 February⁽²⁵⁾ adopted by a roll-call vote of 31 to 1, with 10 abstentions, the Commission on Human Rights strongly condemned Israel for its persistent defiance of United Nations resolutions relating to the occupied Syrian territory and deprecated Israel's failure to end its occupation and cease its repressive measures and human rights violations. It deplored the inhuman treatment, terror and practices Israel continued to apply against the inhabitants of the Golan Heights by reason of their refusal of Israeli nationality and in order to force them to carry Israeli identity cards.

The Commission declared once more that Israel's 1981 decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Heights⁽⁵³⁾ resulting in effective annexation, was null and void, and called on Israel to rescind that decision. It again requested Member States not to recognize any such measures, and strongly deplored the negative vote and pro-Israeli position of a perma-

nent Security Council member which had prevented the Council from adopting appropriate measures against Israel.

The Commission emphasized that Israel must allow all evacuees from the Golan Heights to return and recover their property and residences and that total and unconditional Israeli withdrawal was a prerequisite for a just and comprehensive Middle East peace.

Report of the Committee on Israeli practices.

Information about the situation in the Golan Heights supplied by the Syrian Arab Republic was contained in the report of the Committee on Israeli practices⁽⁹⁾ according to that information, practices by the occupying authorities included restrictions imposed on villagers with regard to cultivating their land or taking their herd to pasture, confiscation of agricultural land, interference in educational curricula, collective punishment and arbitrary detention.

Report of the Secretary-General. In July 1986⁽⁵⁴⁾ the Secretary-General reported on action taken pursuant to a 1985 Assembly resolution⁽⁵⁵⁾ calling on Israel to desist from repressive measures against the population of the Golan Heights. In a 2 July 1986 reply to his February request to Israel for information on what steps it had taken or envisaged to implement the resolution, Israel referred to its position as set out in 1981.⁽⁵⁶⁾ Replies from other Member States regarding measures they might have taken to implement the 1985 resolution had been received from Botswana, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Iraq and the Sudan, and were annexed to the Secretary-General's report. Replies from the Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR were issued in September 1986.⁽⁵⁷⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote **resolution 41/63 F** on the report of the Committee on Israeli practices.

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the Arab territories occupied since 1967 have been under continued Israeli military occupation,

Recalling Security Council resolution 497(1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 E of 10 December 1982, 38/79 F of 15 December 1983, 39/95 F of 14 December 1984 and 40/161 F of 16 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 16 July 1986,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3414(XXX) of 5 December 1975, 31/61 of 9 December 1976, 32/20 of 25 November 1977, 33/28 and 33/29 of 7 December 1978, 34/70 of 6 December 1979

and 35/122 E of 11 December 1980, in which it, *inter alia*, called upon Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Arab territories and to withdraw from all those territories,

Reaffirming once more the illegality of Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan Heights, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and that all territories thus occupied by Israel must be returned,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

1. Strongly condemns Israel, the occupying Power, for its refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, particularly Council resolution 497(1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights was null and void and without international legal effect and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decision;

2. Condemns the persistence of Israel in changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights;

3. Determines that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the Syrian Golan Heights are null and void and constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect;

4. Strongly condemns Israel for its attempts and measures to impose forcibly Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and calls upon it to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the Syrian Arab Golan Heights;

5. Calls once again upon Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/63 F

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 142-1-11 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/41/750) by recorded vote (114-1-6), 20 November (meeting 32); draft by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar for the Arab Group, Senegal (A/SPC/41/L.25); agenda item 71.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 27-32; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta,

Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire,^a Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Cameroon, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Grenada, Liberia, Malawi, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, United States.

^aLater advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

Under Syrian administration, Israel pointed out, the Golan region had been a peripheral one; Israeli laws had since endowed the area with normal legal guarantees and due processes, thus favouring its development. The United States could not support any text that went beyond the unanimous 1981 Security Council resolution⁽⁵⁸⁾ which had declared the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Golan Heights null and void and without international legal effect, and which remained the authoritative United Nations action; nevertheless, the Golan Heights was occupied territory, the fourth Geneva Convention applied there and Israel must meet its obligations thereunder.

Sweden stressed that its support of the text did not alter its opposition to the 1982 Assembly resolution adopted during the emergency special session on the Golan Heights⁽⁵⁹⁾

On 4 December, under the agenda item on the Middle East situation, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/162 B** by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 29 October 1986,

Recalling Security Council resolution 497(1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 A of 16 December 1982, 38/180 A of 19 December 1983, 39/146 B of 14 December 1984 and 40/168 B of 16 December 1985,

Recalling its resolution 3314(XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in which it defined an act of aggression, *inter alia*, as "the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof" and provided that "no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression",

Reaffirming the fundamental principles of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Reaffirming once more the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem,

Noting that Israel's record, policies and actions establish conclusively that it is not a peace-loving Member State and that it has not carried out its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting further that Israel has refused, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter, to accept and carry out the numerous relevant decisions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 497(1981), thus failing to carry out its obligations under the Charter,

1. Strongly condemns Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council resolution 497(1981) and General Assembly resolutions 36/226 B, ES-9/1, 37/123 A, 38/180 A, 39/146 B and 40/168 B;

2. Declares once more that Israel's continued occupation of the Golan Heights and its decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights constitute an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 3314(XXIX);

3. Declares once more that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

4. Declares all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, to be illegal and in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. Determines once more that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decision relating to the occupied Syrian Golan Heights are illegal and invalid and shall not be recognized;

6. Reaffirms its determination that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907, and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances;

7. Determines once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights since 1967 and their annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constitute a continuing threat to international peace and security;

8. Strongly deplores the negative vote by a permanent member of the Security Council which prevented the Council from adopting against Israel, under Chapter VII of the Charter, the "appropriate measures" referred to in resolution 497(1981) unanimously adopted by the Council;

9. Further deplores any political, economic, financial, military and technological support to Israel that encourages Israel to commit acts of aggression and to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of occupied Arab territories;

10. Firmly emphasizes once more its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan Heights, which resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

11. Reaffirms once more the overriding necessity of the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all

the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, which is an essential prerequisite for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East;

12. Determines once more that Israel's record, policies and actions confirm that it is not a peace-loving Member State, that it has persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter and that it has carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under General Assembly resolution 273(III) of 11 May 1949;

13. Calls once more upon all Member States to apply the following measures:

(a) To refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related equipment and to suspend any military assistance that Israel receives from them;

(b) To refrain from acquiring any weapons or military equipment from Israel;

(c) To suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to and co-operation with Israel;

(d) To sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel;

14. Reiterates its call to all Member States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with Israel in order totally to isolate it in all fields;

15. Urges non-member States to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

16. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other international organizations to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the present resolution;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/162 B

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 90-29-34 (recorded vote)

30-nation draft (A/41/L.44); agenda item 37.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: plenary 87-89, 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

* Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

The United States felt that the text did not advance the cause of peace; its language was un-

balanced and harmful and, by declaring that Israel was not a peace-loving Member State, it violated the spirit of Security Council resolutions 242(1967)⁽⁶⁰⁾ and 338(1973).⁽⁶¹⁾ The United Kingdom, speaking for the EC members, expressed concern about the text's lack of balance and said it did not reflect the basic principles they considered essential for a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict; they also could not accept language criticizing a permanent Council member for having exercised its rights in accordance with the United Nations Charter. Sweden, despite supporting the text's central theme, had strong objections in particular to paragraphs 12 to 16, which, it felt, could not be reconciled with the division of responsibilities between the Assembly and the Council.

The Philippines said the sovereign right of States to conduct their own international affairs in accordance with the Charter should be upheld. Egypt found it difficult to agree with some elements in the text which, it believed, did not encourage the continuance of the peace process. Belize would have welcomed a text calling for the necessary action without the accompanying condemnation; paragraphs 13 and 14 sought the complete isolation of Israel, a situation which could only hurt the cause of peace. Austria did not believe that measures aimed at breaking relations with Israel and leading to its isolation would bring a Middle East solution closer; it could not support any formulation which could be interpreted as impinging on the principle of universality of United Nations membership.

Brazil considered that efforts to achieve a Middle East solution should not imply diplomatic isolation of one of the parties to the conflict, although that party had been acting in a manner incompatible with international law and the Charter; Israel should not be provided, under the pretext of its isolation from the international community, with justification for further acts in disregard of international law and accepted principles of peaceful coexistence. Ecuador believed that the text contained criteria which violated the universality principle and sought to impose decisions contravening the sovereignty of States. Bolivia was unable to support the text because of the approach reflected in certain paragraphs. Argentina regretted that the text contained—in particular in paragraphs 9, 12, 13 and 14, and in the eighth preambular paragraph—certain propositions incompatible with its own position on substantive issues of foreign policy. In Zaire's view, the language of paragraphs 13 and 14 was not likely to lead to any rapprochement among the parties to the conflict.

Greece said that, if separate votes had been taken, it would have voted against paragraph 14 and would have abstained on paragraphs 8, 13 (e)

and 13 (d). Mexico would have abstained on paragraphs 12 to 14 on the grounds that they related to matters within the Council's jurisdiction. In Turkey's opinion, paragraphs 13 and 14 were difficult to reconcile with efforts to initiate a negotiating process; with regard to paragraph 8, it felt that no United Nations organ should pass a value judgement on votes cast by Member States. Peru recalled its statement in explanation of vote on the related 1985 resolution⁽⁶²⁾

Iran reiterated its reservations on all terms and provisions which implied any recognition of the Zionist base of terror occupying Palestine.

REFERENCES

- (1) A/41/229-S/17935. (2) A/41/426-S/18177. (3) A/41/427-S/18178. (4) A/41/620-S/18349. (5) A/41/700. (6) A/41/821-S/18454. (7) E/1986/22 (res. 1986/1 A). (8) *Ibid.* (res. 1986/33). (9) A/41/680. (10) YUN 1985, p. 329. (11) A/41/768-S/18427. (12) A/41/677. (13) YUN 1985, p. 332. GA res. 40/161 D, 16 Dec. 1985. (14) S/18502. (15) S/18501. (16) S/18505. (17) S/18504. (18) A/42/79-S/18569. (19) S/18509. (20) A/41/970-S/18525. (21) S/18532. (22) A/41/140-S/17800. (23) E/1986/22 (res. 1986/1 B). (24) YUN 1977, p. 706. (25) E/1986/22 (res. 1986/2). (26) A/41/681. (27) YUN 1985, p. 335. GA res. 40/161 B, 16 Dec. 1985. (28) A/41/691. (29) A/41/469. (30) YUN 1985, p. 337. GA res. 40/161 A, 16 Dec. 1985. *Wlbid.*, p. 337. (31) A/41/469/Add.1. (32) A/41/161-S/17823. (33) A/41/635-S/18361. (34) A/41/716-S/18405. (35) A/41/682. (36) YUN 1985, p. 339. GA res. 40/161 G, 16 Dec. 1985. (37) YUN 1980, p. 411. (38) S/17803. (39) A/41/454. (40) YUN 1985, p. 343. GA res. 40/161 E, 16 Dec. 1985. (41) YUN 1981, p. 313; YUN 1982, p. 538; YUN 1985, p. 344. (42) A/41/456. (43) YUN 1985, p. 351. GA res. 40/161 G, 16 Dec. 1985. *Ibid.*, p. 344. GA res. 40/201, 17 Dec. 1985. (44) A/41/415-E/1986/104. (45) A/41/410-E/1986/97. (46) YUN 1985, p. 346. ESC dec. 1985/177, 25 July 1985; *ibid.* p. 347. GA dec. 40/432, 17 Dec. 1985. (47) A/41/342-E/1986/88. (48) YUN 1985, p. 348. ESC res. 1985/58, 25 July 1985; *ibid.*, p. 349. GA res. 40/169, 17 Dec. 1985. (49) S/17889. (50) A/41/184. (51) YUN 1981, p. 308. (52) A/41/455. (53) YUN 1985, p. 340. GA res. 40/161 F, 16 Dec. 1985. (54) YUN 1981, p. 312. (55) A/41/455/Add.1. (56) YUN 1981, p. 312. SC res. 497(1981), 17 Dec. 1981. (57) YUN 1982, p. 515. GA res. ES-9/1, 5 Feb. 1982. (58) YUN 1967, p. 257. SC res. 242(1967), 22 Nov. 1967. (59) YUN 1973, p. 213. SC res. 338(1973), 22 Oct. 1973. (60) YUN 1985, p. 342.

Palestine refugees

In 1986, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) continued to assist more than 2.1 million refugees in Jordan, Lebanon (see p. 288), the Syrian Arab Republic and the Israeli-occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

UNRWA activities and various aspects of the Palestine refugee problem were addressed by the General Assembly, which in December adopted 11 resolutions on: assistance to Palestine refugees (41/69 A) and to displaced persons (41/69- C); the Working Group on the financing of UNRWA (41/69 B); scholarships for higher education and vocational training (41/69 D); Palestine refugees

in the Gaza Strip (41/69 E) and in the West Bank (41/69 J); ration distribution to Palestine refugees (41/69 F); refugees displaced since 1967 (41/69 G); revenues from refugee properties (41/69 H); refugee protection (41/69 I); and a proposed University of Jerusalem for Palestine refugees (41/69 K).

UN Agency for Palestine refugees

UNRWA continued to provide education, health and relief services to Palestinian refugees living in and outside camps. Among them, 1,812,127 were eligible for all Agency services, while the remainder were eligible for limited services only. In addition, the Agency distributed food rations provided by Jordan to some 193,000 persons displaced as the result of the 1967 hostilities and the occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Less than one third of the refugees were registered as living in camps; persons displaced as a result of hostilities in 1967 and a small number of other unregistered persons also resided in camps. The Agency maintained its own schools, training institutions, clinics and health centres, and procured and distributed food rations to needy refugees. Its operations were administered from its headquarters at Vienna and Amman and from five field offices in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, with liaison offices in New York and Cairo.

During its years of operation, the focus of UNRWA's activities had gradually changed from relief assistance to education, including vocational training, public health care and basic welfare service. In 1986, education accounted for the largest part of UNRWA's expenditure (\$116.3 million under the General Fund, and \$5.7 million under project funds); the corresponding figures for health services were \$28.3 million and \$8.9 million, and for relief services, \$22.4 million and \$1.1 million. Direct relief assistance was provided in 1986/87 to only some 5 per cent of the refugee population.

The situation of the refugees in the occupied territories remained a matter of concern, the UNRWA Commissioner-General stated in his report covering the Agency's activities from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987;⁽¹⁾ in all the territories there was still heavy pressure on UNRWA services, with more refugees using its health services and an increasing number claiming assistance as special hardship cases, a demand UNRWA was unable to meet. The most serious operational problem facing UNRWA remained the situation in Lebanon, which imposed enormous demands on it in trying to meet the needs of the refugees (see p. 290).

The safety of UNRWA staff in the areas of Lebanon where UNRWA operated was a constant source of concern; staff trying to bring services and

supplies to refugees in the camps and in their places of refuge were the most exposed, but even those working in the main offices were frequently in danger. For those reasons, it was necessary not only to maintain the sub-office at Larnaca, Cyprus, but also to make other temporary arrangements for office accommodation from time to time. From 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986, five UNRWA employees were killed in Lebanon, bringing the total since the 1982 Israeli invasion to 22 staff members killed, 17 wounded and 8 missing, among them Alec Collett, a British journalist working under contract with UNRWA, kidnapped in 1985,⁽²⁾ whose fate remained unknown.

There was no improvement with regard to access to UNRWA staff in detention; the Agency continued to have access to them in the West Bank but not in the other areas of its operations. From July 1985 to June 1986, there was a marked increase in the number of staff arrested and detained without charge or trial and UNRWA remained unable to obtain adequate and timely information on the reasons; in the absence of such information, it was unable to ascertain whether the staff members' official functions were involved or to ensure that their rights were observed.

Conditions in the Gaza Strip also deteriorated, the UNRWA Commissioner-General stated, urging the international community to give serious consideration to what could be done to ease conditions, which included serious shortages of adequate housing, growing unemployment and the increasing salinity of water supplies.

Co-operation with other United Nations bodies, particularly UNDP, UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF and ILO, as well as with UNTSO and UNIFIL, greatly facilitated UNRWA's tasks. Co-operation with NGOs was furthered through consultations held at Amman in February 1986, under the joint sponsorship of UNRWA and the International Council of Voluntary Agencies. The meeting, the third of its kind, took place for the first time in UNRWA's area of operations, giving the 70 participants an opportunity to visit some of the Agency's installations and have a first-hand look at its operations. Discussions focused on health, education, training and employment, income-generating projects and ways UNRWA and individual NGOs could expand co-operation to improve services available to refugees. During informal consultations with donor and other Governments in May 1986, a number of participants urged UNRWA to explore broader co-operation with NGOs, both those able to contribute funds for certain programmes and those interested in a more active role in the region.

UNRWA activities and its financial situation in 1986 were described in the Commissioner-General's reports covering the periods 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986⁽³⁾ and 1 July 1986 to 30 June

1987.⁽¹⁾ The Advisory Commission of UNRWA met at Vienna on 28 August 1986 to consider the draft 1985/86 report.

Introducing the 1985/86 report in the General Assembly's Special Political Committee, the Commissioner-General said that UNRWA should do much more to assist the refugees but its resources were limited. That the refugee problem remained unsolved might be sufficient reason to extend the Agency's mandate—due to expire on 30 June 1987—further. Other compelling considerations included the stabilizing role UNRWA fulfilled in one of the world's most turbulent regions and the humanitarian aspect exemplified by the 350,000 children in UNRWA schools, the 4,500 young men and women in training institutes, the thousands of mothers and children attending health clinics every day and the more than 100,000 refugees unable to provide for themselves; all relied on UNRWA.

UNRWA's vital work, the Secretary-General said in his report on the work of the Organization (see p. 3), had to be carried out under extremely difficult circumstances and continued to merit and need the financial support of all States.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/69 A** by recorded vote.

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/165 A of 16 December 1985 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986,

1. Notes with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194(III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513(VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. Expresses its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, recognizing that the Agency is doing all it can within the limits of available resources, and also expresses its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. Reiterates its request that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable;

4. Notes with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find

a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194(III), and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1987;

5. Directs attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General;

6. Notes with profound concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the Agency is still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the present year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits will recur each year;

7. Calls upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

8. Decides to extend until 30 June 1990, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194(III), the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

General Assembly resolution 41/69 A

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 150-0-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/41/754) by recorded vote (119-0-1), 4 November (meeting 19); draft by United States (A/SPC/41/L.7), orally revised; agenda item 75.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 13-19; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

Israel said that, far from being opposed to the extension of international assistance to Palestinian Arabs—whether registered with UNRWA or not—it welcomed any increase in financial, technical, cultural and economic assistance, with the sole requirement that it be channelled through the proper and legitimate organs and be used for constructive purposes. Israel rejected, however,

slandrous propaganda on the false pretence of assessing the living conditions of the Palestinian Arabs and granting them protection and assistance; it also opposed the political connotations and implications given to the item at the prompting of countries actively engaged in a military and diplomatic war against it. It could not condone the different criteria applied to various refugee situations, the rewriting of history and artificial perpetuation of refugee status and camps for exclusively political aims. Those most vociferous on that matter were the countries directly responsible for the plight of the Palestinians and which for years had been impeding world efforts to promote constructive and lasting solutions; among the staunchest supporters of texts adopted under the agenda item were countries which gave little to the Palestinians or which refused to increase their contributions. Behind the careful diplomatic wording was the intention to induce the world community to condone blind terrorism and relentless warfare, block the way to peace and stability and actively help extremists seeking to destroy two United Nations Members—Israel and Jordan—without any concern for the fate of the Palestinians who were still being kept in refugee camps. The Palestinians should be protected and assisted in rejecting terror and bloodshed and should be persuaded to seek a constructive, peaceful and lasting settlement that would allow them to work hand in hand with their natural neighbours for the development and welfare of the region and all the peoples involved.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya pointed out that it voted for the text for purely humanitarian reasons, but had always considered the United States responsible for prolonging the situation because it aided the occupiers who had usurped Palestinian lands.

UNRWA financing

As at 1 January 1986,⁽⁴⁾ total regular contributions pledged to UNRWA were \$175.8 million, while estimated expenditures in the 1986 budget (less the construction part) amounted to \$183.6 million. The gap between expected income and expenditure was closed during the year partly by a number of Governments responding favourably to the Agency's appeals and partly through exchange-rate movements that reduced costs in United States dollar terms in some parts of the area of operation. UNRWA managed for the first time in several years to balance its income with expenditure and, at the end of 1986, had a small excess of income over expenditure, which enabled it to begin to restore its working capital that had been severely reduced by the 1984 and 1985 financial crisis. The Agency's budget for capital construction, however, which amounted to \$7.6 million in

1986, was largely unfunded and several construction projects had to be postponed.

Total income received by UNRWA for all funds, in cash and in kind, in 1986 was \$189.9 million, which included a \$6.5 million allocation from the United Nations. Expenditure by all funds was \$186.5 million, \$0.9 million less than in 1985, leaving an excess of income over expenditure of \$3.4 million which helped to offset the shortfall in previous years. This was mainly due to increased contributions from donors, mostly Governments, which had responded generously and in a timely fashion to UNRWA's appeals; of primary importance also were the austerity measures introduced by UNRWA in 1985 which for the most part had been maintained or even extended. The informal meeting of donors with UNRWA and the Working Group on financing (see below), held for the first time on 22 and 23 May 1986 at Vienna, proved an effective means of involving donor and host Governments more closely with UNRWA and of increasing their participation in and understanding of its activities.

According to the Commissioner-General, prospects for sufficient income to cover the 1987 budget were quite good, a trend which was apparent at the pledging conference held in New York in November 1986 when, for the first time, the amount of cash pledged for the coming year came close to equalling the Agency's planned cash expenditure for the regular programme.

UNRWA's financial position was very sensitive to changes in exchange rates, due to the fact that its budget was prepared in United States dollars, while many contributions were paid in Western European and other currencies; expenditures, however, were made mainly in currencies of the Near East and, to a much lesser extent, in Austrian schillings and other Western currencies. Increases in prices and salary levels in the Agency's areas of operation also had their impact on expenditures. As salary levels for government employees rose, UNRWA reviewed the pay of its area staff to keep it in line.

A breakdown of contributions in cash and kind to the UNRWA General Fund in 1986 was set out in the audited financial statements for the year.⁽⁵⁾

Working Group on UNRWA financing

Report of the Working Group. In 1986, the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA held three meetings, on 17 September and 3 and 13 October, to consider recent developments in the Agency's financial situation.⁽⁶⁾ The Group noted the Commissioner-General's special efforts to secure the level of contributions required and that the Vienna May meeting (see above) had led to greater understanding.

In order to provide a more rational longer-term approach to the planning and execution of the

UNRWA programme, the Agency introduced a three-year medium-term plan covering 1987-1989, which would be revised annually and would be the basis for preparing each year's annual budget; it would also provide for better programme monitoring and evaluation.

For 1987, it was expected that expenditure would increase by not more than 5 per cent, an increase due almost entirely to a projected increase in school population. Even without a precise figure, the Group said, it was clear that, if UNRWA was not to slip back into deep financial difficulties, the funds provided for 1987 would have to be increased.

In concluding remarks, the Working Group noted that the financial situation in 1986 was less critical than in 1985 and the Commissioner-General expected to be able to maintain services to refugees without interruption; it congratulated him on his successful efforts and expressed appreciation to donors, especially those that increased their 1986 contributions.

The fact that little much-needed construction was undertaken in 1986 was, however, a matter of concern; many of UNRWA's facilities were in need of replacement and in recent years work had had to be postponed for lack of funds. The Group recognized that priority must be given to maintaining services and that funds could only be allocated to construction when services were assured; it endorsed the Commissioner-General's efforts to seek funding for construction from non-governmental sources, as well as his efforts to persuade Governments to make special contributions for construction.

The Group welcomed the introduction of a three-year medium-term plan as being of great assistance to donor countries, by giving them advance guidance on future financial needs, and as providing opportunities to improve programme development and evaluation.

Noting that expenditure in 1987 was expected to be some 5 per cent higher than in 1986, the Group urged all Governments to recognize that UNRWA would need additional financial support.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/69 B** without vote.

Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656(XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728(XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791(XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2964(XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3090(XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3330(XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 D (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 C of 23 November 1976, 32/90 D of 13 December 1977, 33/112 D of 18 December 1978, 34/52 D of 23

November 1979, 35/13 D of 3 November 1980, 36/146 E of 16 December 1981, 37/120 A of 16 December 1982, 38/83 B of 15 December 1983, 39/99 B of 14 December 1984 and 40/165 B of 16 December 1985,

Recalling also its decision 36/462 of 16 March 1982, whereby it took note of the special report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and adopted the recommendations contained therein,

Having considered the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,

Taking into account the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986,

Gravely concerned at the critical financial situation of the Agency, which has already reduced the essential minimum services being provided to the Palestine refugees and which threatens even greater reductions in the future,

Emphasizing the urgent need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at their present minimum level, the activities of the Agency,

1. Commends the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its efforts to assist in ensuring the Agency's financial security;

2. Takes note with approval of the report of the Working Group;

3. Requests the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

General Assembly resolution 41/69 B

3 December 1986

Meeting 95

Adopted without vote

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/41/754) without vote, 4 November (meeting 19); 17-nation draft (A/SPC/41/L.8); agenda item 75.

Sponsors: Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of India, Indonesia, Liberia, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

Financial implications. S-G, A/SPC/41/L.18.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 13-19; plenary 95.

Accounts for 1985

Following the audit of the UNRWA financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1985, the Board of Auditors made its recommendations⁽⁷⁾ ACABQ, in September 1986,⁽⁸⁾ commented on the Board's report.

The General Assembly, in **resolution 41/176**, accepted the audited financial statements and requested remedial action as required by the Board's and the Advisory Committee's comments and observations.

Claims for compensation

According to the Commissioner-General, UNRWA had received no response to a 1984 claim against Israel for \$4,381,867 as compensation for loss and damage caused to Agency property and facilities as a result of the invasion of Lebanon in 1982. The

General Assembly had called for such compensation in 1983,⁽⁹⁾ 1984⁽¹⁰⁾ and 1985⁽¹¹⁾. A separate claim had been made for \$194,901 for loss and damage caused by Israeli military action in Lebanon before June 1982. There had also been no response from Israel to UNRWA's claim, lodged in 1969, for damage arising out of the 1967 hostilities.

No progress had been made over claims against the Syrian Arab Republic, relating mainly to the levy of certain taxes from which UNRWA believed it was exempt under existing agreements. Likewise, there had been no progress with regard to the establishment of a joint committee of the Jordanian Government and UNRWA to discuss the Agency's claims against the former, which included those arising out of the 1967 hostilities and the disturbances of 1970 and 1971, despite an understanding reached in 1984 that Jordan would nominate representatives to the joint committee. The Syrian Government, however, responded in June 1986 to UNRWA's requests for a more favourable exchange rate, advising that henceforth the tourist rate of exchange would apply to United Nations transactions; in doing so, it helped reduce the projected shortfall in UNRWA's 1986 income and made it easier for donors to fund much-needed construction of new school and other facilities in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Related resolution: GA 41/69 I.

Other aspects

Displaced persons

Humanitarian assistance

In addition to relief services, which included the provision of basic food commodities, blankets, clothing, shelter repair and cash grants, UNRWA continued to provide in 1986 a small measure of humanitarian assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities in the Middle East but who were not registered with UNRWA as refugees. In Jordan, UNRWA continued to distribute rations on the Government's behalf to some 193,000 persons. Also in Jordan, UNRWA administered jointly with OXFAM (United Kingdom) two day-care centres for mentally disabled children at Suf and Jerash camps; a third centre, scheduled to open in 1987, had been constructed.

In 1986 after prolonged negotiations, Egypt and Israel agreed on a solution to the problem of 4,600 refugees left on the Egyptian side of the international boundary at Rafah when Israel withdrew from the Sinai in April 1982. The solution provided for a phased return of the refugees to the Gaza Strip for settlement in the Tel al-Sultan housing project near Rafah. Financial help would be given to the refugees by Egypt, while Israel offered

to provide land and other facilities. The plan's first phase was implemented in the summer of 1986 when heads of families in groups of 25 visited plots assigned to them in the housing project and registered their belongings with the Israeli authorities. The second phase—the construction of their homes by the heads of family—was temporarily delayed. UNRWA had made provision within its regular programmes for education and health care for the refugees upon their return; in the mean time, it continued to provide them with services, including elementary and preparatory education for some 1,200 refugee children and basic health care focusing mainly on mother and child health services. Rations, blankets and clothing were distributed to the majority of those refugees, most of whom were unemployed and lived in hardship.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/69 C** without vote.

Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/165 C of 16 December 1985 and all its previous resolutions on the question,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986,

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the hostilities in the Middle East,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 40/165 C and all its previous resolutions on the question;

2. Endorses, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities;

3. Strongly appeals to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

General Assembly resolution 41/69 C

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 Adopted without vote

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/41/754) without vote, 4 November (meeting 19); 22-nation draft (A/SPC/41/L9); agenda item 75.

Sponsors: Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mali, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sweden. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 13-19; plenary 95.

Repatriation of refugees

Report of the Secretary-General. In accordance with a 1985 General Assembly resolution⁽¹²⁾

the Secretary-General submitted in September 1986 a report⁽¹³⁾ on population and refugees displaced since 1967. In response to his February 1986 request to Israel for information on its steps to facilitate the return of displaced inhabitants, Israel on 16 July had referred to its position as set out in successive annual replies, the most recent in September 1985.⁽¹⁴⁾ Contrary to claims in the 1985 resolution, Israel said, it had made every effort to review individual cases of resettlement based on the merits of each case; as a result, the total number of persons that had returned since 1967 was approximately 72,000.

The Secretary-General also obtained information from the Commissioner-General on the return of refugees registered with UNRWA. Since UNRWA was not involved in arrangements for return, the data were based on requests by returning registered refugees for transfer of their entitlement for services to the areas to which they had returned; UNRWA would not necessarily be aware of the return of any registered refugees who did not request the provision of services. So far as was known to UNRWA, 150 refugees registered with the Agency returned to the West Bank between 1 July 1985 and 30 June 1986, and 23 to the Gaza Strip; some of those might not themselves have been displaced in 1967, UNRWA noted, but might be members of the family of a displaced registered refugee whom they had accompanied on return or joined afterwards. The number of displaced registered refugees known by UNRWA to have returned to the occupied territories since June 1967 was about 10,900. The Agency was unable to estimate the total number of displaced inhabitants who had returned, as it kept records only of registered refugees and even those records, particularly with respect to the location of refugees, might be incomplete.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/69 G** by recorded vote.

Population and refugees displaced since 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237(1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252(ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 D of 23 November 1976, 32/90 E of 13 December 1977, 33/112 F of 18 December 1978, 34/52 E of 23 November 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/13 E of 3 November 1980, 36/146 B of 16 December 1981, 37/120 G of 16

December 1982, 38/83 G of 15 December 1983, 39/99 G of 14 December 1984 and 40/165 G of 16 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986, and the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and declares once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right to return by any displaced person is inconsistent with that inalienable right and inadmissible;

2. Considers any and all agreements embodying any restriction on, or condition for, the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void;

3. Strongly deplores the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

4. Calls once more upon Israel:

(a) To take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants;

(b) To desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-second session, on Israel's compliance with paragraph 4 above.

General Assembly resolution 41/69 G

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 126-2-25 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/41/754) by recorded vote (97-2-23),

4 November (meeting 19); 9-nation draft (A/SPC/41/L.13); agenda item 75. Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 13-19; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Saint Lucia, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Zaire.

^a Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

The United States considered the text highly controversial and biased. In Sweden's view, it seemed to rule out negotiations on the modalities

that would enable Palestinians displaced as a result of the 1967 war to return to their homes.

Food aid

The General Assembly, in December 1986, again called for resumption of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees which had been suspended in September 1982,⁽¹⁵⁾ except in Lebanon where it had ceased in March 1984.⁽¹⁶⁾ In September 1986,⁽¹⁷⁾ the Secretary-General reported that response to the Assembly's 1985 call⁽¹⁸⁾ for generous contributions had not been forthcoming; the annual cost of reinstating the basic ration for 1,606,000 eligible refugees would be \$66.7 million, including \$6.1 million in cash. Since the required additional resources had not been at UNRWA's disposal in 1986, it had had to use the available income to maintain its education, health and welfare programmes at the 1985 level and it had not been possible to consider resuming the ration distribution.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/69 F** by recorded vote.

Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 F of 16 December 1981, 37/120 F of 16 December 1982, 38/83 F of 15 December 1983, 39/99 F of 14 December 1984 and 40/165 F of 16 December 1985 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 302(IV) of 8 December 1949,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986 and the report of the Secretary-General,

Deeply concerned at the interruption by the Agency, owing to financial difficulties, of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields,

1. Regrets that its resolutions 37/120 F, 38/83 F, 39/99 F and 40/165 F have not been implemented;

2. Calls once again upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible and to offer the necessary resources to meet the needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the interruption by the Agency of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

3. Requests the Commissioner-General to resume on a continuing basis the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the

General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/69 F

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 130-20-4 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/41/754) by recorded vote (98-20-4), 4 November (meeting 19); 8-nation draft (A/SPC/41/L12); agenda item 75.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 13-19; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

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

Abstaining: Austria, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Spain.

The United States, stressing support for the Commissioner-General's efforts to make best possible use of UNRWA's scarce resources, felt that the text was aimed at restricting his discretionary powers. Without sufficient financial resources, Sweden stated, the resumption of the ration distribution as requested would endanger the vitally important educational and health care activities which must be given highest priority.

Education and training services

Schools and teacher training centres

The aim of the UNRWA education programme was to provide, within the framework of the curricula prescribed by the host countries, general education, teacher and higher education, and vocational and technical training for Palestine refugees in accordance with their educational needs, identity and cultural heritage. In 1986, UNRWA spent \$116.3 million on its education programme under the General Fund and \$5.7 million under project funds.

Under an agreement between UNRWA and UNESCO, the latter continued to provide technical and professional advice to the Commissioner-General on aspects of the UNRWA education programme, which included schooling for some 350,000 Palestine refugee children through nine grades of elementary and preparatory education in 635 schools. In Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic, schools operated normally throughout

the year. In Lebanon, the disturbed situation seriously affected school operations; schools in certain areas, however, notably in the Bekaa Valley and Tripoli, operated normally with only minor, short-lived interruptions of services. In the Beirut area, all schools were inoperative from November 1986 on.

Pre-service and in-service teacher training was offered; pre-service training was given to some 1,000 trainees at three training centres, one in Jordan and two at Ramallah in the West Bank, and a variety of in-service training courses were conducted through education development centres located in the five fields of operation.

Some 4,000 young men and women received vocational and technical education in eight training centres located throughout UNRWA's areas of operation; the trend was to increase the number of trainees in that area and to reduce teacher training to reflect market trends in employment possibilities.

Thanks to an increase in financial contributions to the Agency's construction programme, UNRWA was able to build or renovate several educational facilities.

Proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds"

Report of the Secretary-General. As requested by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽¹⁹⁾ the Secretary-General reported in July 1986⁽²⁰⁾ on efforts to establish a university for Palestine refugees at Jerusalem, first considered by the Assembly in 1980.⁽²¹⁾ Since then, he had submitted four annual reports on measures he had taken, including the preparation of a functional feasibility study concerning the proposed university which he considered necessary; to that end, after adoption of the 1985 resolution, he had contacted the Rector of the United Nations University who had designated Federico Mayor, of the Universidad Autonoma in Madrid, a qualified expert to assist in the study's preparation.

In order to carry out his task, the expert would be expected to visit the area and meet with the competent Israeli officials, the Secretary-General informed Israel on 12 March 1986. Replying on 10 June, Israel referred to its previous statements⁽²²⁾ adding that the sponsors of the annual resolution were exploiting higher education to politicize extraneous issues. The higher academic institutions in Judaea and Samaria were successfully meeting all the requirements of the area's inhabitants, Israel pointed out, adding that it had enabled the establishment of five universities there, as well as other colleges and teacher training schools. Until clarifications to questions it had raised were provided, Israel was unable to take the matter further. In view of Israel's position, the Secretary-General said, it had not been possible to complete the feasibility study.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/69 K** by recorded vote.

University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 G of 16 December 1981, 37/120 C of 16 December 1982, 38/83 K of 15 December 1983, 39/99 K of 14 December 1984 and 40/165 D and K of 16 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986,

1. Emphasizes the need for strengthening the educational system in the Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution;

3. Calls once more upon Israel, the occupying Power, to co-operate in the implementation of the present resolution and to remove the hindrances that it has put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds";

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

General Assembly resolution 41/69 K

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 152-2 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/41/754) by recorded vote (120-2), 4

November (meeting 19); 10-nation draft (A/SPC/41/L17); agenda item 75.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Jordan, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 13-19; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Israel, United States.

In the view of the United States, the text was purely political and did not satisfy the educational requirements of the refugees.

Related resolution: GA 41/69 D.

Scholarships

Report of the Secretary-General. In a September 1986 report⁽²³⁾ submitted in accordance with a 1985 General Assembly resolution⁽²⁴⁾ the Secretary-General provided information on responses to the Assembly's annual appeals beginning in 1977⁽²⁵⁾ for special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees, for which UNRWA acted as recipient and trustee.

In 1986, the Federal Republic of Germany offered three fellowships to Palestine refugee graduates of UNRWA vocational training centres. Japan offered 15 training scholarships for vocational training instructors; as at 29 August, eight candidates had been proposed for the scholarships which were tenable in Japan under the guidance of the Japan International Co-operation Agency. In addition, Japan proposed in 1986 sending up to three specialists to the Wadi Seer Training Centre in Jordan to give on-the-job training to UNRWA instructors in automobile mechanics and diesel engine courses.

Among United Nations agencies and organizations, the Universal Postal Union resumed assistance by granting scholarships for further training in the postal field to two Palestinian students; the first scholarship was to be applied to the study cycle from October 1986 to September 1990. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) indicated that scholarships for training in hygiene and safety would be granted in 1986; an ILO expert continued to assist a UNDP project to help Palestinian women's institutions promote vocational training. UNIDO provided a six-week course in industrial co-operation to 12 Palestinians from the territories, which was held at ILO's International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training at Turin, Italy.

As part of a long-standing agreement with UNRWA, UNESCO awarded five scholarships to UNRWA education staff, in addition to a number of fellowships to students from the occupied territories and to teaching staff of educational institutions in those territories. The World Health Organization awarded five regional and international fellowships in post-graduate training, aimed at developing the technical and managerial skills of UNRWA health staff and at meeting future replacement needs under various health disciplines. A scholarship was also granted by the World Intellectual Property Organization.

Fellowships granted by NGOs to Palestine refugees included two 10-month fellowships for study of community nursing by the Australian People for Health, Education and Development; a one-year fellowship for post-graduate study in water and waste engineering by the British Council; a 27-month fellowship in midwifery, by

Medical Aid for Palestinians; and a one-year scholarship in public health nursing by the British Save the Children Fund.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/69 D by recorded vote.

Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 212(III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine refugees,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, 36/146 H of 16 December 1981, 37/120 D of 16 December 1982, 38/83 D of 15 December 1983, 39/99 D of 14 December 1984 and 40/165 D of 16 December 1985,

Cognizant of the fact that the Palestine refugees have, for the last three decades, lost their lands and means of livelihood,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986,

1. Urges all States to respond to the appeal contained in General Assembly resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977 in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training;

2. Strongly appeals to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

3. Expresses its appreciation to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that responded favourably to General Assembly resolution 40/165 D;

4. Invites the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students;

5. Appeals to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees;

6. Also appeals to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees;

7. Requests the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/69 D

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 153-0-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/41/754) by recorded vote (121-0-1), 4 November (meeting 19); 9-nation draft (A/SPC/41/L.10); agenda item 75.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 13-19; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

The United States believed that the text provided for some of the needs of the refugees in a tangible manner, but it disapproved of the reference in paragraph 5 to the proposed universality at Jerusalem for Palestine refugees.

Property rights

Report of the Secretary-General. In September 1986,⁽²⁶⁾ the Secretary-General submitted a report on revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties, as requested in a 1985 General Assembly resolution⁽²⁷⁾ which in February 1986 he had brought to Israel's attention asking for information regarding its implementation. Replying on 16 July, Israel stated that its position had been set out previously, most recently in 1985.⁽²⁸⁾ With regard to the Assembly's request for information from other States on Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, no replies had been received.

Report of the Conciliation Commission. In its report covering the period from 1 September 1985 to 31 August 1986⁽²⁹⁾ the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine stated that the circumstances which had limited its possibilities of action regarding compensation for Palestine refugee properties remained unchanged. The Commission hoped, however, that the situation in the region would improve, thus enabling it to carry forward its work in accordance with its mandate⁽³⁰⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/69 H** by recorded vote.

Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/13 A to F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 C of 16 December 1981, 37/120 H of 16 December 1982, 38/83 H of 15 December 1983, 39/99 H of 14 December 1984, 40/165 H of 16 December 1985 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

Taking note also of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, covering the period from 1 September 1985 to 31 August 1986,

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the principles of international law uphold the principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her private property,

Considering that the Palestine Arab refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived from their property, in conformity with the principles of justice and equity,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 394(V) of 14 December 1950, in which it directed the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in consultation with the parties concerned, to prescribe measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestine Arab refugees,

Taking note of the completion of the programme of identification and evaluation of Arab property, as announced by the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in its twenty-second progress report, and of the fact that the Land Office had a schedule of Arab owners and file of documents defining the location, area and other particulars of Arab property,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners;

2. Calls once more upon Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

3. Calls upon the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Deplores Israel's refusal to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolutions on the question;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/69 H

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 124-2-28 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/41/754) by recorded vote (97-2-24), 4 November (meeting 19); 8-nation draft (A/SPC/41/L.14); agenda item 75.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 13-19; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Sweden, United Kingdom, Zaire.

The United States felt that the questions of repatriation and compensation could be settled more satisfactorily within the framework of negotiations. The right of Palestine refugees to recover property or be compensated should be dealt with in the context of a comprehensive Middle East solution, said Sweden.

Refugee protection

Protection of Palestine refugees, especially those in Lebanon, was again in 1986 the subject of a General Assembly resolution. The Secretary-General reported on steps taken to ensure their protection, as did the UNRWA Commissioner-General in his annual report⁽³⁾.

Report of the Secretary-General. In September 1986⁽³¹⁾ the Secretary-General reported on the implementation of a 1985 resolution⁽³²⁾ in which the General Assembly held Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the occupied territories and called on it for compensation for the damage resulting from its invasion of Lebanon. Responding on 16 July 1986 to the Secretary-General's February request for information on steps taken or envisaged in compliance with the resolution, Israel stated that its position had been fully set out in 1985;⁽³³⁾ it rejected the resolution, which brushed aside realities and was particularly abhorrent as it omitted mention of the death and destruction in certain Arab countries. Since April 1985, Syrian and Lebanese forces had killed over 2,500 Palestinians and wounded over 6,300 in refugee camps in Lebanon; likewise, Palestinian camps in the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan were the scenes of death, destruction and misery. In May 1985, Shiite forces in Lebanon had slaughtered hundreds of Palestinians in the camps

around Beirut, and heavy fighting in Tripoli resulted in the death and injury of hundreds more. Intensified fighting in the camps around Beirut had prompted Democratic Yemen to transmit an urgent plea of 2 June from PLO to the Secretary-General to end the fighting⁽³⁴⁾ and the United Arab Emirates had transmitted an 11 June letter from PLO, which charged that Amal gangs and the sixth brigade of the Lebanese army continued shelling the camps in an attempt to break into them.⁽³⁵⁾

The UNRWA Commissioner-General continued his efforts in consultation with the Secretary-General to contribute to the safety and security of the refugees in all the occupied territories. Following the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Sidon and Tyre areas in Lebanon, the Secretary-General stated that there was nothing further to report regarding the Palestine refugees in Lebanon in the context of refugee protection.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/69 I** by recorded vote.

Protection of Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 508(1982) of 5 June 1982, 509(1982) of 6 June 1982, 511(1982) of 18 June 1982, 512(1982) of 19 June 1982, 513(1982) of 4 July 1982, 515(1982) of 29 July 1982, 517(1982) of 4 August 1982, 518(1982) of 12 August 1982, 519(1982) of 17 August 1982, 520(1982) of 17 September 1982 and 523(1982) of 18 October 1982,

Recalling its resolutions ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/6 and ES-7/8 of 19 August 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/120 J of 16 December 1982, 38/83 I of 15 December 1983, 39/99 I of 14 December 1984 and 40/165 I of 16 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986,

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and to the obligations arising from the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,

Deeply concerned at the marked deterioration in the security situation experienced by the Palestine refugees as stated by the Commissioner-General in his report,

Deeply distressed at the continuous suffering of the Palestinians resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its consequences,

Reaffirming its support for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon, within its internationally recognized boundaries,

1. Urges the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near

East, to undertake effective measures to guarantee the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation in 1967 and thereafter;

2. Holds Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and calls upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in this regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

3. Calls once again upon Israel, the occupying Power, to release forthwith all detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

4. Urges the Commissioner-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to provide housing to the Palestine refugees whose houses were demolished or razed by the Israeli forces;

5. Calls once again upon Israel to compensate the Agency for the damage to its property and facilities resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, without prejudice to Israel's responsibility for all damages resulting from that invasion;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-second session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/69 I

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 121-2-29 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/41/754) by recorded vote (95-2-24), 4 November (meeting 19); 8-nation draft (A/SPC/41/L.15); agenda item 75.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 13-19; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zaire.

For the United States, the text contained an unacceptable and unilateral condemnation of Israel, disregarding the truth; making the Secretary-General responsible for the safety, security and rights of the Palestine refugees in the territories would pose legal and practical problems because it would be conducive to jurisdictional clashes.

Explaining its vote on all texts under the agenda item, Israel rejected what it called the slanderous propaganda onslaught against it on the false pretence of granting the Palestinian Arabs protection and assistance; it could not condone the different criteria applied to various refugee situations.

Speaking for the 12 EC member States, the United Kingdom, reaffirming their concern for the safety and rights of all Palestine refugees, regretted that the text, which traditionally had addressed the problems of Palestine refugees in Lebanon, did not reflect fully their current difficult circumstances. The text also lacked cohesion, and, with regard to paragraph 1, the EC members considered it important to avoid bringing into question Israel's responsibility as an occupying Power for protecting the civilian population; it was for Israel to respect its obligations, whatever the circumstances.

In Sweden's opinion, the preamble was an improvement over that of 1985;⁽³²⁾ however, it continued to regard as inappropriate that the Secretary-General should guarantee the safety of the refugees in situations where he had no means of so doing. Furthermore, paragraph 3 was too general, while the sixth preambular paragraph, which had been taken from the Commissioner-General's report⁽³⁾ referred specifically to the situation in Lebanon.

Finland supported all measures which might improve the refugees' protection and, although it appreciated the new preambular wording, particularly in the sixth paragraph, it regretted the lack of balance in the text, which, it felt, ignored the serious security problems of Palestine refugees in Lebanon. It also had reservations on paragraphs 1 and 3 on the grounds that it was not the Secretary-General's task to guarantee security and because paragraph 3 was inaccurate and too general.

Austria also considered that there were positive changes over the 1985 wording; it could, however, be improved, particularly in paragraph 3 where it would be better to speak of Palestine refugees detained for political reasons.

Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip

The situation in the Gaza Strip was less dramatic than that in Lebanon, the UNRWA Commissioner-General stated when introducing his 1985/86 annual report⁽³⁾ in the General Assembly's Special Political Committee, but developments were building towards a serious crisis. The area was one of the most densely populated in the world and pressure on human and physical resources was mounting. Local employment opportunities were diminishing and fresh water supplies were being consumed at nearly twice the replenishment rate. Residents

were evincing a growing sense of desperation and despair and there had been increasing demands on UNRWA for additional services, which limited resources had made impossible to meet. The time had come for the Assembly to look carefully at the emerging situation and to attend to the need for co-ordinated action to ease the situation there.

Report of the Secretary-General. In September 1986⁽³⁶⁾ the Secretary-General reported on Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip, in accordance with a 1985 resolution⁽³⁷⁾ in which the General Assembly again demanded that Israel desist from removing and resettling them and from demolishing their shelters. In reply to the Secretary-General's February 1986 request for information regarding implementation of the resolution, Israel stated on 16 July that its position had been set out in successive annual replies, the latest in August 1985.⁽³⁸⁾ In addition, Israel had addressed several points raised in the resolution in its 1985 statement before the Special Political Committee⁽³⁹⁾. The annual adoption of that resolution reflected the refusal to acknowledge the improved living conditions in the Gaza district, Israel added. No mention was made of the 120 per cent increase since 1967 of pupils attending school there, of the 25 per cent drop in illiteracy, or of the extensive development of medical care or the improvement of environmental services, including water supply, sewage and refuse disposal. Moreover, the demand that Israel desist from removing and resettling refugees and from destroying shelters was based on groundless accusation. Since 1967, Israel had initiated community development projects, enabling some 80,000 people to leave refugee camps and relocate to new residential areas; the occupants of old shelters had been moved to new, better-quality homes and vacant, dilapidated shelters had been demolished because of the threat they posed to the camps' sanitary conditions. As a result, the level of housing in the area had improved significantly and the projects were becoming increasingly popular among the refugees because they improved their living conditions.

The Secretary-General reported that, from September 1985 until the end of June 1986, Israel had demolished 13 shelter rooms constructed by the families, affecting seven refugee families comprising 66 persons. In September 1985, two rooms in the Rafah camp and one in a housing project nearby had been demolished on the grounds that they had been occupied by persons alleged to have stabbed an Israeli in Gaza town; UNRWA had protested to the authorities that the demolitions had also rendered homeless other members of the families against whom no allegations had been made, and constituted punitive action. Similarly, UNRWA protested the June 1986 demolition of a room in a Gaza town shelter, occupied by a family of nine,

while two other rooms in that shelter were locked on punitive grounds because of an alleged security offence by the shelter's owner. Also in June, nine rooms in Gaza town, occupied by four refugee families comprising 27 persons, were demolished, on the grounds that the construction contravened building regulations.

UNRWA was following up with the Israeli authorities the rehousing of refugees who remained affected by the 1971 demolitions⁽⁴⁰⁾. Of 87 families previously categorized as living in hardship conditions, 19 were in hardship, 18 were inadequately and 37 were adequately housed, and 13 had previously purchased houses in Israeli-sponsored projects. The position of the 19 families living in hardship had been checked several times during the reporting period; despite repeated assurances by Israel that they would be rehoused, little progress had been made. The authorities had assured UNRWA, however, that a solution had been developed and would be implemented as soon as possible.

During the reporting period, the Commissioner-General had received the following information relating to demolition of refugee shelters by Israel on the grounds that they had been built without proper authority on State land outside camp boundaries. Previously, it was stated that the Israeli authorities had told several families living on the northern perimeter of Jabalia camp to remove some of their shelter extensions and that those families had taken the matter to the High Court of Israel⁽³⁸⁾ which had ruled against them; no demolitions had taken place so far, although the shelters had been isolated by bulldozing sand around their premises and the authorities had had discussions with some members of the group. The 35 families whose shelters on the perimeter of Beach camp had been demolished in 1983⁽⁴¹⁾ had still not been rehoused—28 were living in self-built temporary shelters on or near the same site and 7 had left the site. Recently, Israel had stated that it might be willing to consider allocating land to these families in a housing project, although not in Sheikh Radwan, the nearest project. Some refugee families at Rafah camp had, at the instance of the Israeli authorities, arranged to construct new houses on sites which would form part of the Tel el-Sultan housing project. Unfortunately, some families lacked the ability to undertake such work; they remained in their original shelters but had sand bulldozed around, sometimes as high as the shelter itself, on the grounds that the development of the area for future housing must continue. The Agency had urged the authorities to take a more humanitarian approach towards those remaining.

In the year under review, according to available information, 381 refugee families, comprising

2,366 persons, moved to 236 plots of land in Israeli-sponsored housing projects; in addition, three families, comprising 20 persons, moved to three completed housing units of nine rooms in all at the Sheikh Radwan project. As a precondition, demolition of 627 shelter rooms had been required, of which 310 had been built by UNRWA, 7 with UNRWA assistance and 310 without. Not only did that cause practical complications in cases of extended families sharing the same shelters, where one family wished to move but another, usually the older, wanted to remain, it also prevented UNRWA from using vacated shelters to help relieve the situation of other families living in poor, overcrowded conditions.

Israel had to date allocated approximately 3,714 plots of land in the Gaza Strip for housing projects. A total of 2,303 plots had been built on by 3,187 refugee families comprising 19,682 persons, 261 plots were under construction, 1,036 were vacant and 114 had been built on by non-refugees. In addition, 2,915 families, consisting of 17,972 persons, had moved into 2,649 completed housing units, consisting of 5,837 rooms.

Refugee families continued to purchase plots at subsidized rates for constructing houses in projects developed by the Israeli authorities in the Beit Lahiya, Nazleh and Tel el-Sultan areas. A new development was the construction of multi-storey apartment blocks in Sheikh Radwan, sponsored by the Israeli authorities; the apartments were offered for sale upon completion.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/69 E** by recorded vote.

Palestine refugees in the **Gaza Strip**

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237(1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 E of 23 November 1976, 32/90 C of 13 December 1977, 33/112 E of 18 December 1978, 34/52 F of 23 November 1979, 35/13 F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 A of 16 December 1981, 37/120 E of 16 December 1982, 38/83 E of 15 December 1983, 39/99 E of 14 December 1984 and 40/165 E of 16 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986, and the report of the Secretary-General,

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948 and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip

away from the homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

Alarmed by the reports received from the Commissioner-General that the Israeli occupying authorities, in contravention of Israel's obligation under international law, persist in their policy of demolishing shelters occupied by refugee families,

Emphasizing the statement contained in paragraph 16 of the report of the Commissioner-General, which reads as follows:

"I believe I have a duty to draw the attention of Member States to the deteriorating conditions in the Gaza Strip and urge that the international community give serious consideration to what can be done to ease conditions there. This problem warrants immediate attention",

1. Reiterates strongly its demand that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip and from the destruction of their shelters;

2. Requests the Commissioner-General to extend all the services of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-second session, on Israel's compliance with paragraph 1 above.

General Assembly resolution 41/69 E

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 146-2-5 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/41/754) by recorded vote (117-23), 4 November (meeting 19); 9-nation draft (A/SPC/41/L.11); agenda item 75.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 13-19; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Cameroon, Costa Rica, Liberia, Malawi, Zaire.

According to the United States, the text was controversial, was biased and condemned Israel severely.

Although firmly supporting efforts to improve the conditions of refugees in the Gaza Strip, the United Kingdom said it was the 12 EC members' understanding of the request in paragraph 2 that

the Commissioner-General's efforts depended on the resources available. Similarly, Austria found that wording unsatisfactory; the request to extend all UNRWA services to the refugees was meant to take into account available means. Finland considered that all services should be extended, it being understood that resource limits would not be exceeded.

Palestine refugees in the West Bank

Report of the Secretary-General. Of the 365,315 refugees in the West Bank registered with UNRWA, 272,870 lived outside camps, the Secretary-General noted in a September 1986 report.⁽⁴²⁾ He also reported that, in reply to his February request to Israel to inform him of any steps taken to implement the General Assembly's 1985 resolution,⁽⁴³⁾ in which it again called on Israel to refrain from removing and resettling refugees in the West Bank, Israel had stated on 16 July that its position had been set out previously, in 1984⁽⁴⁴⁾ and 1985.⁽⁴⁵⁾

The Secretary-General added that, while there had been occasional press reports concerning the possible voluntary movement of Palestine refugees in the West Bank into new housing outside of camps, no such development had taken place. The UNRWA Commissioner-General's position continued to be that, while he would hardly object if refugees voluntarily sought better housing outside a camp, he would strongly do so if any pressure or coercion were used to make them move. The mere fact of relocation outside the camps did not affect eligibility for UNRWA services.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/69 J** by recorded vote.

Palestine refugees in the West Bank

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237(1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/83 J of 15 December 1983, 39/99 J of 14 December 1984 and 40/165 J of 16 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986,

Alarmed by Israel's demolition of Palestine refugee camps in the West Bank,

Alarmed also by Israel's plans to remove and resettle the Palestine refugees of the West Bank and to destroy their camps,

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948 and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the West Bank away from the homes and property from which they were

displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

1. Calls once again upon Israel to abandon those plans and to refrain from any action that leads to the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the West Bank and from the destruction of their camps;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to keep the matter under close supervision and to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-second session, on any developments regarding this matter.

General Assembly resolution 41/69 J

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 145-2-6 (recorded vote)

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/41/754) by recorded vote (115-2-4, November (meeting 19); 9-nation draft (A/SPC/41/L16); agenda item 75.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 13-19; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Liberia, Malawi, Zaire.

The United States was unable to support paragraph 1 because it would preclude programmes aimed at improving the refugees' living conditions pending the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement; it would therefore also preclude programmes for constructing new housing for those outside the camps, undertaken on a voluntary basis by the refugees themselves in co-ordination with UNRWA.

Speaking for the EC members, the United Kingdom said the reference in the fifth preambular paragraph to Israel's demolition of the camps was contrary to the facts. Sweden interpreted the wording of paragraph 1 as a statement of Israel's responsibility for refraining from displacing and relocating the refugees against their will, and it added that the use of the definite article in the sixth preambular paragraph was misleading.

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Dec. 1983. ⁽¹⁰⁾YUN 1984, p. 344, GA res. 39/99 I, 14 Dec. 1984. ⁽¹¹⁾YUN 1985, p. 364, GA res. 40/165 I, 16 Dec. 1985. ⁽¹²⁾Ibid., p. 358, GA res. 40/165 G, 16 Dec. 1985. ⁽¹³⁾A/41/566. ⁽¹⁴⁾YUN 1985, p. 358. ⁽¹⁵⁾YUN 1982, p. 560. ⁽¹⁶⁾YUN 1984, p. 335. ⁽¹⁷⁾A/41/565. ⁽¹⁸⁾YUN 1985, p. 360, GA res. 40/165 F, 16 Dec. 1985. ⁽¹⁹⁾Ibid., p. 361, GA res. 40/165 K, 16 Dec. 1985. ⁽²⁰⁾A/41/457. ⁽²¹⁾YUN 1980, p. 443, GA res. 35/13 B, 3 Nov. 1980. ⁽²²⁾YUN 1983, p. 351; YUN 1984, p. 340; YUN 1985, p. 361. ⁽²³⁾A/41/563. ⁽²⁴⁾YUN 1985, p. 362, GA res. 40/165 D, 16 Dec. 1985. ⁽²⁵⁾YUN 1977,

p. 340, GA res. 32/90 F, 13 Dec. 1977. ⁽²⁶⁾A/41/543. ⁽²⁷⁾YUN 1985, p. 363, GA res. 40/165 H, 16 Dec. 1985. ⁽²⁸⁾Ibid., p. 364. ⁽²⁹⁾A/41/555. ⁽³⁰⁾YUN 1948-49, p. 174, GA res. 194(III), 11 Dec. 1948. ⁽³¹⁾A/41/567. ⁽³²⁾YUN 1985, p. 364, GA res. 40/165 I, 16 Dec. 1985. ⁽³³⁾Ibid., p. 365. ⁽³⁴⁾A/41/394-S/18128. ⁽³⁵⁾S/18153. ⁽³⁶⁾A/41/564. ⁽³⁷⁾YUN 1985, p. 367, GA res. 40/165 E, 16 Dec. 1985. ⁽³⁸⁾Ibid., p. 366. ⁽³⁹⁾Ibid., p. 367. ⁽⁴⁰⁾YUN 1971, p. 198. ⁽⁴¹⁾YUN 1983, p. 358. ⁽⁴²⁾A/41/568. ⁽⁴³⁾YUN 1985, p. 368, GA res. 40/165 J, 16 Dec. 1985. ⁽⁴⁴⁾YUN 1984, p. 350. ⁽⁴⁵⁾YUN 1985, p. 368.

Chapter X

Other political questions

Issues relating to information, a peace zone in the South Atlantic, atomic radiation and Antarctica were examined by the General Assembly in 1986.

The Assembly adopted resolutions on public information activities, work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in the information and communication field, membership of the United Nations Committee on Information, and the fortieth anniversary of UNESCO (41/68 A, B, C and E, respectively).

Taking up a new item, the Assembly declared the South Atlantic a zone of peace and co-operation (41/11). It asked for continued study of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation (41/62 A) and decided to increase the membership of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (41/62 B). It requested further information on Antarctica (41/88 A), called for a moratorium on negotiations to establish a minerals regime for Antarctica (41/88 B), and appealed for the exclusion of South Africa from the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties (41/88 C).

Information

Public information activities of the United Nations continued to focus on two broad objectives: publicizing the United Nations work and goals, and enhancing the information-processing capacities of the developing countries. They were carried out through the Department of Public Information (DPI) of the United Nations Secretariat, UNESCO and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), and co-ordinated by the Joint United Nations Information Committee.

The General Assembly's Committee on Information⁽¹⁾ continued to examine United Nations public information policies and activities. Following an organizational session in New York on 17 March 1986, the Committee held its eighth session from 23 June to 3 July, and made 57 recommendations to the Assembly.

Mass communication

UNESCO activities. In response to a 1985 General Assembly request⁽²⁾ the Secretary-General transmitted to it in September 1986 a re-

port by the UNESCO Director-General⁽³⁾ and, in a November addendum⁽⁴⁾ information on ITU activities in communication.

The UNESCO report focused on three questions: implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC); activities related to the establishment of a new world information and communication order; and the social, economic and cultural effects of the accelerated development of communication technologies.

More than half of the UNESCO projects for communication development—some funded by the IPDC Special Account and some others by funds-in-trust contributions—were directed towards Africa, while new projects were also launched in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Asia and the Pacific and in the Arab States. Major projects were begun to assist the development of national news agencies in eastern and southern Africa, rural radio and journalism training in Nepal and radio broadcasting in the Pacific. Emphasis was on training, mostly through national and subregional courses conducted by regional institutions and specialists. With problems of foreign exchange placing a constraint on the maintenance and expansion of communication infrastructures, developing countries were turning increasingly to UNESCO for new or replacement equipment.

At its seventh session (Paris, 14-20 January), the IPDC Intergovernmental Council approved funding from the IPDC Special Account for 61 projects (5 interregional, 19 regional and 37 national), of which 42 were new and 19 were ongoing projects requiring additional financing. The number of Governments and foundations agreeing to funds-in-trust arrangements for projects approved by IPDC continued to increase; financing projects in that way were Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States. Several countries had offered to provide experts or study grants to the Programme.

Since its founding in 1980⁽⁵⁾ IPDC had contributed \$12,641,000 to 209 projects, of which 109 were national and 100 were regional or interregional. Of the funds allocated, 20 per cent each was for training, and developing research and training centres, and 19 per cent was for creating or developing press agencies.

ITU activities. Activities of ITU⁽⁶⁾ included participation in the second international round table

on a new world information and communication order (see p. 358), and the convening of the first regional co-ordination meeting on the ITU International Sharing System for Training for Europe and the Middle East countries (Oslo, Norway, 16-21 June). ITU also organized a maintenance workshop, the first of its kind in Africa, with the participation of African telecommunication administrations and suppliers of telecommunication equipment. With the Inter-Agency Co-ordination Committee, ITU continued to play a leading role in a feasibility study for a regional African satellite communication system for the development of Africa. The sixteenth Plenary Assembly of the International Radio Consultative Committee (Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, 12-23 May) examined reports on technical and operational matters relating to radio-communications. Among the 1986 publications were a study entitled "Information, telecommunications and development", and, jointly with UNESCO, a report on "Telecommunication tariffs for the mass media".

Activities of the Committee on Information. The Committee on Information⁽¹⁾ recommended that the United Nations system and the developed countries be urged to co-operate in strengthening the information and communication infrastructures of developing countries, in accordance with their priorities; they should be enabled to develop their own information and communication policies freely and independently and in the light of their history, social values and cultural traditions. In that regard, the Committee considered that IPDC, as an important step in the development of those infrastructures, deserved full support; and that the developing countries should have access to communication satellites, modern electronic information systems, informatics and other advanced information and communication facilities.

In regard to co-operation with the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies, as well as with the regional news agencies in developing countries, the Committee recommended that DPI assist UNESCO in implementing a plan for an integrated communication network and regional data and communication centres. Co-operation should also be extended to the recently established Eco-Pool of the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies in receiving and transmitting daily economic information to governmental and other institutions responsible for economic and social development.

The recommendations were approved by the Assembly in **resolution 41/68 A**.

Communications. In 1986, a number of declarations and letters on the international role of information were transmitted to the Secretary-General.

The Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries (New Delhi, 16-19 April), in a Political Declaration conveyed by

India on 15 May,⁽⁶⁾ reaffirmed the need to establish a new international information and communication order and congratulated UNESCO for its efforts in that regard; expressed support for Eco-Pool, a new economic information project by the non-aligned news agencies Pool; congratulated the Pan African News Agency for its efforts against misinformation and in favour of the decolonization of information; agreed to support DPI so that it could enhance public awareness of the issues of interest to non-aligned countries; and condemned the use by States of radio as an instrument of hostile propaganda.

A similar statement was made by the Eighth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, 1-6 September), in a Political Declaration transmitted by Zimbabwe on 30 September,⁽⁷⁾ which also stressed the need to give impetus to the activities of the broadcasting organizations of non-aligned countries.

On 23 June⁽⁸⁾ Bulgaria transmitted the text of a 22 May speech at Sofia by the Chairman of the Council of State of Bulgaria, at the International Meeting of Agrarian and Other Democratic Parties and Organizations, in which he criticized what he described as information "terrorism" by reactionary political forces against socialism.

On 29 July⁽⁹⁾ Panama transmitted a 27 June letter from its President, asserting that major United States newspapers and television channels were conducting a campaign to discredit the Commander-in-Chief and other high-ranking officers of the Defence Forces of Panama.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote **resolution 41/68 B**, under the agenda item on questions relating to information.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/181 and 34/182 of 18 December 1979, 35/201 of 16 December 1980, 36/149 A of 16 December 1981, 37/94 A and B of 10 December 1982, 38/82 A of 15 December 1983, 39/98 A and B of 14 December 1984 and 40/164 A and B of 16 December 1985,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Declarations of the Seventh and Eighth Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983 and at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986 as well as the final documents of the Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 26 to 30 January 1984, and the relevant provisions of the Final Political Declaration adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985,

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981, and the Conference of Ministers of Information of States members of the Organization of African Unity at its third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa in March 1985, and at its first extraordinary session, held at Cairo in November 1985, especially those encouraging regional co-operation in the field of information,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975, and those of the Concluding Document of the meeting of representatives of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, held at Madrid from 11 November 1980 to 9 September 1983,

Recalling article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and that this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, and article 29, which stipulates that these rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling also the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,

Conscious that, in order progressively to remedy existing imbalances, it is essential to strengthen and intensify the development of infrastructure, networks and resources in the communications field and thus encourage a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information,

Emphasizing its full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which constitutes an essential instrument for the development of human and material resources and communication infrastructures in the developing countries,

Recognizing the central role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of information and communications within its mandate, as well as the progress accomplished by that organization in that field,

1. Takes note of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

2. Recalls the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, Apartheid and Incitement to War, adopted on 28 November 1978 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

3. Considers that the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization represents a significant step towards the gradual elimination of existing imbalances in the field of information and communications and welcomes the decisions adopted by the Intergovernmental Council of the Programme at its seventh session, held in Paris from 14 to 20 January 1986;

4. Expresses its appreciation to all Member States that have made or pledged a contribution towards the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication;

5. Again calls upon Member States and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system as well as other international governmental and non-governmental organizations and concerned public and private enterprises to respond to the appeals of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to contribute to the International Programme for the Development of Communication by making financial resources available as well as staff, equipment, technologies and training resources;

6. Recalls resolution 4/22 of 27 October 1980 concerning the reduction of telecommunication tariffs for news exchanges, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and takes note of the efforts made by Member States in this respect;

7. Reaffirms its support for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, its Constitution and the ideals reflected in it;

8. Invites the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue his efforts in the information and communication field and to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-second session, a detailed report on the application of the International Programme for the Development of Communication as well as on the social, economic and cultural effects of the accelerated development of communication technologies;

9. Reaffirms the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which retains the central role in the field of information, gradually to eliminate existing imbalances, particularly with respect to the development of infrastructures and production capacities, and to encourage a free flow and wider and better balanced dissemination of information with a view to the establishment of a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process, in accordance with the relevant United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization consensus resolutions.

General Assembly resolution 41/68 B

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 143-2-7 (recorded vote)

Approved by SPC (A/41/753) by recorded vote (114-2-7), 28 November (meeting 38); draft by Yugoslavia, for Group of 77 (A/SPC/41/L.32); agenda item 74.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 20-26, 38; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Netherlands.

In explanation of vote, the United Kingdom said the draft was suffused with careless references to documents of the non-aligned countries and the Organization of African Unity, the relevance of which was not apparent. Along with the United Kingdom, the Netherlands said it had difficulties with paragraph 2, for referring to a Declaration which had been rendered irrelevant by subsequent developments in UNESCO, and paragraph 9, for introducing detrimental ambiguous elements. Referring to paragraph 2, Denmark held that the mass media were not in the service of Governments, and consequently Governments should not make recommendations relating to them. Similarly, the United States considered the draft to be replete with language which attempted to set an agenda for the media.

Canada said it could not support a resolution which further involved the General Assembly in the substantive operations of other organizations, such as UNESCO. Japan said that quoting selectively from UNESCO declarations and resolutions was not conducive to reaching a consensus. The Federal Republic of Germany found that the draft introduced ambiguous elements by not properly reflecting, in paragraph 9, the relevant provisions of UNESCO resolutions. Finland asserted that the draft should have incorporated the language used in the 1985 UNESCO General Conference resolution in order to avoid ambiguity; it reserved its position concerning the principles cited in paragraph 2. Norway said the text could have been improved.

Proposed new world information and communication order

UNESCO activities. As part of UNESCO's efforts to improve existing communication structures and to redress information and communication imbalances, its Director-General⁽³⁾ reported that attention continued to be given to such key concepts as plurality of information, access to communication in the public and private sectors and the right to communicate. Those concepts were being examined mostly through national case-studies, with emphasis on greater participation by women and young people.

The second round table on a new world information and communication order (Copenhagen, Denmark, 2-7 April)⁽¹⁰⁾—convened jointly by UNESCO and DPI—examined suggestions dealing with international co-operation in training of communication professionals in developing countries; encouragement of endogenous communication development in those countries, particularly the production of software; and further sensitization of media professionals and the general public to communica-

tion needs and possibilities through research, discussions and publications.

Preparation continued of a comprehensive historical survey of documents dealing with the new information and communication order since the idea originated at the beginning of the 1970s. An international project on the information situation of migrant workers, comprising 25 sub-studies in 15 countries, also continued, while regional studies commenced, in consultation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross, of ways in which the media could accommodate the information needs of refugees.

Efforts to promote the 1978 UNESCO Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, Apartheid and Incitement to War⁽¹¹⁾ concentrated on the preparation of a brochure for French-speaking schoolchildren; brochures in English and Spanish were being prepared for dissemination in co-operation with the World Federation of UNESCO Clubs and other non-governmental organizations.

In resolution 41/68 B, the Assembly reaffirmed the ongoing efforts of UNESCO towards establishing a new world information and communication order.

Activities of the Committee on Information. Among a series of recommendations on promoting the establishment of a new world information and communication order, the Committee on Information (1) recommended that all countries and the United Nations system collaborate in establishing such an order, based on free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information. The Committee stressed the importance of guaranteeing diversity of information sources and free access to information, and asserted that the principle of sovereign equality among nations extended to the communication field, and hence there was an urgent need to change the dependent status of the developing countries in information and communication.

Those recommendations were approved by the General Assembly in **resolution 41/68 A**.

Anniversary of UNESCO

In 1986, under the agenda item on questions relating to information, the General Assembly expressed support for UNESCO's efforts in the information field.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, adopted **resolution 41/68 E** by recorded vote.

Fortieth anniversary of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/164 A and B of 16 December 1985, in which it reaffirmed its strong support for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Considering that the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, observed in November 1986, is an important event in international life,

1. Reaffirms its full support for and deep appreciation of the efforts that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has been exerting in the information field;

2. Requests the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to pay particular attention to that event and to make broad use of that anniversary for the dissemination of information on the role of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the information field, and in all the fields of competence of the latter, namely education, science and culture.

General Assembly resolution 41/68 E

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 134-10-9 (recorded vote)

Approved by SPC (A/41/753) by recorded vote (105-10-9), 28 November (meeting 38); 22-nation draft (A/SPC/41/L.35); agenda item 74.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 20-26, 38; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Finland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden.

In explanation of vote, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom stated that the draft inappropriately requested DPI to disseminate information on the role of UNESCO, regardless of the United Nations financial situation and despite the fact that UNESCO was capable of doing that task itself. The United States described the draft as redundant, while the Netherlands said it was contrary to the desire to reach a consensus which had characterized the negotiations. Despite its positive vote in support

of UNESCO, Spain said the draft was divisive and contained reference to a controversial Assembly resolution.

UN public information

The Committee on Information⁽¹⁾ recommended that DPI should continue to promote an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations among the people of the world, taking measures to ensure that its output contained objective and equitable information about issues before the Organization, reflecting divergent opinions where they occurred.

Among a series of recommendations submitted by the Committee for Assembly approval were those concerned with mass communication, the proposed new world information and communication order, and co-operation with the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies. Other recommendations dealt with DPI activities, the right to freedom of opinion and expression under the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁽¹²⁾ the World Disarmament Campaign, the critical economic situation in Africa, the human rights of the populations in occupied Arab territories, apartheid policies and the illegal occupation of Namibia.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Following the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted on 3 December **resolution 41/68 A** by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on questions relating to information,

Recalling the recommendations of the Committee on Information approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/164 A of 16 December 1985 and annexed thereto, as well as the provisions of that resolution, and taking into account the views expressed by delegations at the fortieth session of the Assembly, on 16 December 1985,

Reaffirming the mandate given to the Committee on Information by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/182 of 18 December 1979,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information,

1. Takes note of the comprehensive report of the Committee on Information, which served as an important basis and stimulated further deliberations, and urges the full implementation of the following recommendations:

(1) All countries, the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned should co-operate in the establishment of a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process, and based, inter alia, on the free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, guaranteeing diversity of sources of information and free access to information and, in particular, the urgent need to change the dependent

status of the developing countries in the field of information and communication, as the principle of sovereign equality among nations extends also to this field, and intended also to strengthen peace and international understanding, enabling all persons to participate effectively in political, economic, social and cultural life and promoting human rights, understanding and friendship among all nations. The ongoing efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which retains the central role in this field, to eliminate gradually the existing imbalances in the field of information and communication and to encourage a free flow and a wider and better balanced dissemination of information in accordance with the relevant resolutions of that organization, adopted by consensus, should be reaffirmed;

(2) Fully aware of the important role that the media world-wide can freely play, particularly under the present situation, it is recommended that:

(a) The mass media should be encouraged to give wider coverage to the efforts of the international community towards global development and, in particular, the efforts of the developing countries to achieve economic, social and cultural progress;

(b) The United Nations system as a whole should co-operate in a concerted manner, through its information services, in promoting a more comprehensive and realistic image of the activities and potential of the United Nations system in all its endeavours, in accordance with the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, with particular emphasis on the creation of a climate of confidence, the strengthening of multilateralism and the promotion of the development activities in the United Nations system;

(c) All countries should be urged to extend assistance to journalists for the free and effective performance of their professional tasks;

(3) Aware of the existing imbalances in the international distribution of news, particularly that affecting the developing countries, it is recommended that urgent attention should be given to the elimination of existing inequalities in and all other obstacles, both internal and external, to the free flow and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, ideas and knowledge by, inter alia, diversifying the sources of information and respecting the interests, aspirations and socio-cultural values of all peoples, as a step towards the attainment of a free and more balanced flow of information;

(4) The United Nations system as a whole, as well as the developed countries, should be urged to co-operate in a concerted manner with the developing countries towards strengthening the information and communication infrastructure in the latter countries, in accordance with the priorities attached to such areas by the developing countries, with a view to enabling them to develop their own information and communication policies freely and independently and in the light of their history, social values and cultural traditions, taking into account the principle of freedom of the press and information. In this regard, full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which constitutes an important step in the develop-

ment of these infrastructures, should always be emphasized;

(5) It is recommended that the need be stressed to promote the access of the developing countries to communication technology, including communication satellites, modern electronic information systems, informatics and other advanced information and communication facilities so that they may improve their own information and communication systems in accordance with the specific conditions prevailing in each country;

(6) While satisfaction is expressed with the successful co-ordination and co-operation displayed by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat with the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as with regional news agencies of developing countries, it is recommended that the Department of Public Information continue to strengthen this co-operation as it constitutes a concrete step towards the elimination of existing inequalities;

(7) The Department of Public Information should continue to co-operate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in assisting the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as the regional news agencies of developing countries, by providing them with press releases and other materials and facilities for meetings on data and communication exchange of the public information bodies of the non-aligned countries;

(8) It is recommended that the Department of Public Information, as well as the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, should co-operate with the Eco-Pool of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, which began its operation in September 1985 in order to receive and transmit daily economic information to relevant government, economic, banking and other institutions responsible for economic and social development, and which should help in promoting economic co-operation with and among developing countries;

(9) Reaffirming the primary role that the General Assembly is to play in elaborating, co-ordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information and emphasizing the central role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of information and communication, it is recommended that the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned should be urged to give that organization adequate support and assistance in the field of information and communication. The Department of Public Information, in particular, should co-operate more regularly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, especially at the working level, with a view to maximizing the contributions of the Department to the efforts of that organization in further promoting the attainment of a free and a more balanced flow of information;

(10) Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and that this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, and article 29, which stipulates that these

rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, should be recalled;

(11) The United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, should aim at providing all possible support and assistance to the developing countries with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to action already adopted within the United Nations system, including, in particular:

(a) Development of human resources as indispensable for the improvement of information and communication systems in developing countries, and support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes, such as those already operating under both public and private auspices throughout the developing world;

(b) Creation of conditions that will gradually enable the developing countries to produce, by using their own resources, the communication technology suited to their national needs, as well as the necessary programme material, specifically for radio and television broadcasting;

(c) Assistance in establishing and promoting telecommunication links at subregional, regional and interregional levels, especially among developing countries;

(12) The Secretary-General should be requested to ensure that the activities of the Department of Public Information, as the focal point of the public information tasks of the United Nations, are strengthened and improved, keeping in view the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and along the lines established in the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the recommendations of the Committee on Information, so as to ensure an objective and more coherent coverage of, as well as better knowledge about, the United Nations and its work, especially in its priority areas, such as those stated in section III, paragraph 1, of Assembly resolution 35/201 of 16 December 1980;

(13) The Department of Public Information should be requested to continue its co-operation with the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as with intergovernmental organizations and regional organizations, and should monitor, as appropriate, important meetings of that Movement, as well as of intergovernmental and regional organizations, with a view to promoting a free and more balanced flow of information;

(14) In the light of the grave economic situation prevailing in Africa, the Secretary-General should be requested to ensure that the Department of Public Information does its utmost in bringing to the attention of the international community the real dimensions of the plight of the African people and the tremendous efforts of the African countries, with a view to increasing its contribution to alleviating this human tragedy. In this regard, the Secretary-General should be requested to ensure that the Department of Public Information does its utmost to disseminate widely and to publicize the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, adopted by the General Assembly at its thirteenth special session, on the critical economic situation in Africa, which was held from 27 May to 1 June 1986;

(15) The Department of Public Information should be urged to give the widest possible dissemination of information pertaining to acute world economic problems in general and, in particular, to the critical economic situation in Africa, the severe economic difficulties of the least developed countries and the external debt crisis and development, as well as to the adverse effect of the international economic environment on the developing countries;

(16) The relevant provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975, and those of the Concluding Document of the meeting of representatives of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, held at Madrid from 11 November 1980 to 9 September 1983, should be recalled;

(17) The relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace should also be recalled;

(18) The final documents of the Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 26 to 30 January 1984, should be recalled;

(19) The Conference of Ministers of Information of States members of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa in March 1985, which expressed its conviction of the importance of a new world information and communication order, should be noted;

(20) The relevant resolution on the question relating to information of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Casablanca from 16 to 19 January 1984, should be recalled;

(21) The relevant section of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, should be recalled;

(22) The Department of Public Information should be urged to continue to give appropriate support to the lasting values of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which were reconfirmed during the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations;

(23) The Department of Public Information should continue to maintain editorial independence and accuracy in reporting for all material produced by the Department and should promote, to the greatest possible extent, an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations among the peoples of the world, taking necessary measures to ensure that its output contains objective and equitable information about issues before the Organization, reflecting divergent opinions where they occur. The Department should ensure that there is open and unhindered access to all United Nations materials distributed through United Nations information centres;

(24) The assessment contained in the report of the Secretary-General relating to the acquisition by the United Nations of its own communications satellite should be kept under constant review;

(25) In this regard, attention is drawn to the success attained by the ARABSAT, BRASILSAT, INSAT-1B, MORELOS and PALAPA satellite systems and the

CONDOR project, designed to promote national and regional integration, and the improvement of communication infrastructures;

(26) In the light of the present financial difficulties of the Department of Public Information, it is recommended that the Department consider expanding the programme of telephone news bulletins. The Department is further requested to contact, in the immediate future, interested countries and radio broadcasting organizations in order to examine ways and means to resume, on favourable conditions for the Organization, short-wave broadcasting;

(27) The Department of Public Information should co-operate closely with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries to continue to organize a workshop in 1987 for the familiarization of news agencies of developing countries with modern technology of relevance to news agencies and for the standardization of teaching methods and syllabuses and to produce training manuals in various languages for the training centres of the Pool and should report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1988 on progress made to this effect. The Department of Public Information should, as a matter of priority, continue its annual training programme for journalists and broadcasters from developing countries. In this connection, the Department should continue to examine the possibility of allocating a week of the programme for a visit by journalists and broadcasters from developing countries to one of the developing countries that expresses readiness to receive them for the purpose of acquainting them with the ways in which information on the United Nations is received and utilized;

(28) In order to enhance awareness and understanding of the lofty objectives of the United Nations, the Department of Public Information should provide assistance, in an objective and equitable way, to educational institutions of Member States for teaching about the structure of the United Nations, as well as the principles and aims enunciated in its Charter. In order to implement this recommendation, the Department should continue to organize its fellowship programme for educators;

(29) Within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, the Department of Public Information should encourage coverage aimed at the promotion of a climate of understanding, confidence and co-operation, peace and development, and the enhancement of human rights;

(30) The Department of Public Information should be requested to continue to cover adequately and accurately all United Nations activities pertaining to the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions;

(31) The Department of Public Information should continue its activities and dissemination of information on the policies and practices of apartheid, giving due attention to the unilateral measures and official censorship imposed on the local and international media with regard to all aspects of this issue;

(32) The Secretary-General should be requested to intensify his efforts in order to alert world public

opinion to the illegal occupation of Namibia and to continue to disseminate, with the full assistance of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Department of Public Information and the United Nations system as a whole, information relating to the struggle of the oppressed people of Namibia for self-determination, national independence and freedom as well as to the need for the full and speedy implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia;

(33) The Department of Public Information should be requested anew to use the official languages of the General Assembly adequately in its documents and audio-visual documentation and to arrange accordingly for an appropriate number of staff in order better to inform the public about the activities of the United Nations. It should also make available to the French Language Production Section of the Press and Publications Division of the Department the means that will allow it consistently to produce and distribute press releases and "blue notes". With a view to assuring the best possible coverage of United Nations activities, the Department of Public Information should again be requested, in conformity with resolution 2(1) of 1 February 1946 and the pertinent instructions of the Secretary-General, to make balanced use of the two working languages of the Secretariat in its written and audio-visual documents. In particular, the Department, within existing resources, should give to the concerned divisions the means to produce and distribute press releases and "blue notes" in the two working languages of the Secretariat;

(34) The Secretary-General should be requested to strengthen the Middle East/Arabic Unit as the producer of Arabic television and radio programmes. The Department of Public Information should implement the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/82 B of 15 December 1983 on the Caribbean Unit. In view of the importance of United Nations radio programmes in the European region, the functions of the European Unit should not only be maintained, they should also be expanded;

(35) The unique function of United Nations information centres as one of the most important means of disseminating information about the United Nations among the peoples of the world is recognized. In this regard, United Nations information centres should continue to assist press and information media in their respective countries in accordance with the mandate given by the General Assembly and should intensify direct and systematic communication exchange with local information and educational institutions in a mutually beneficial way, taking into account the areas of particular interest to host countries, with a view to the elimination of existing inequalities. Every effort should be made to establish close co-ordination with other field offices of the United Nations system, particularly those of the United Nations Development Programme, in order to avoid duplication of work. Co-ordination with these other offices should take into account the functional autonomy of the United Nations information centres;

(36) The Department of Public Information should promote to the greatest extent possible an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations and its contribution to the well-being of the peoples of the world. In this connection,

coverage of United Nations activities in the area of social and economic development should be enhanced;

(37) The Department of Public Information should disseminate information concerning the decisions of the United Nations dealing with acts of terrorism in all its forms, with particular regard to General Assembly resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985, which was adopted by consensus, as well as the relevant statements of the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General;

(38) The Secretary-General should continue to strengthen and accelerate his efforts to develop a system for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the activities of the Department of Public Information, particularly in the priority areas determined by the General Assembly, taking into account the need to improve data collection procedures, analysis of feedback data and end-use of the Department's materials, and maximizing the efficiency of the operations in all their aspects;

(39) Future reports of the Department of Public Information to the Committee on Information and to the General Assembly, in particular on new programmes or on the expansion of existing programmes, should contain:

(a) More adequate information on the output of the Department in respect of each topic included in its work programme, which forms the basis of its programme budget;

(b) The costs of the activities undertaken in respect of each topic;

(c) More adequate information on target audiences, end-use of the Department's products, and analysis of feedback data received by the Department;

(d) A statement detailing the priority level that the Secretary-General has attached to current or future activities of the Department in documents dealing with such activities;

(e) The Department's evaluation of the effectiveness of its different programmes and activities, with particular reference to the need constantly to review internal programme elements and activities;

(40) The steps taken by the Department of Public Information in redressing the imbalance in its staff should be noted. The Department should continue its efforts to that end. The Secretary-General should take appropriate steps to increase the representation of underrepresented developing countries and of other underrepresented groups of countries, especially at the senior levels, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and to submit a report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1987;

(41) Member States should be called upon once again to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Economic and Social Information;

(42) The assessment contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the present system of charging Member States and the media for video tapes, audio tapes and news photographs of important United Nations events should be noted, and the Department of Public Information should report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1987 on that subject with a view to reducing appropriately the final cost of these materials and

spreading overtime charges legitimately incurred in an equitable way so as to enable the media in the Member States to give wider publicity to the aims and activities of the United Nations. Every effort must be made to reduce the cost of this activity to the United Nations;

(43) It is again requested that the Secretary-General submit his final report on the role of the Department of Public Information as the focal point of all information activities of the United Nations, and it is recommended that no new information units independent of the Department be created in the Secretariat;

(44) Note is taken of the report on the implementation of recommendations to improve the distribution of taped radio programmes produced by the Department of Public Information in New York and the Department is requested to take steps to improve their distribution, to examine its current effectiveness and to report to the Committee at its substantive session in 1987. In this connection, the Department of Public Information should review its decision to curtail certain radio programmes and explore ways and means to resume them as early as possible;

(45) Note is taken of the report on the programme and activities of the Joint United Nations Information Committee, and the Secretary-General is urged to continue his efforts to secure a sound and stable financial basis for Development Forum, the only inter-agency publication of the United Nations system that concentrates on development issues. The Secretary-General should continue to ensure that Development Forum retains its editorial policy of intellectual independence, thus enabling this publication to continue to serve as a world-wide forum in which diverse opinions on issues relating to economic and social development can be freely expressed;

(46) The quality, usefulness and coverage of the daily press releases and the weekly news summary issued by the Department of Public Information in all working languages should be further enhanced and improved in view of the important public information tasks that they can perform. Services provided by the Press Section of the Department both for the media and the delegations should be improved. The Department should continue to co-operate closely with and provide assistance to the United Nations Correspondents Association;

(47) The Department of Public Information should improve the timely distribution of its materials to subscribers and United Nations information centres, particularly the UN Chronicle, a major source of information on the United Nations to its recipients, and to reassess the effectiveness of this publication and to report to the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1987;

(48) The Secretary-General should be encouraged to continue and intensify his efforts to explore all possibilities of securing the adequate resources for the continuation of the World Newspaper Supplement project;

(49) The Joint United Nations Information Committee, as the essential instrument for inter-agency co-ordination and co-operation in the field of public information, should be further strengthened and given more responsibility for the public information activities of the entire United Nations system;

(50) It is recognized that free distribution of materials is necessary in the public information activities of the United Nations, but, as demands increase and whenever it is desirable and possible, the Department of Public Information should actively encourage the sale of its materials;

(51) Note is taken of the report on the review of the distribution of photo materials produced by the Department of Public Information in New York and the implementation of the recommendations contained in that report is urged;

2. Requests that the recommendations relating to the activities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat be implemented within existing resources;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information, at its substantive session in 1987, on the implementation of the above recommendations;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. Requests the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Questions relating to information".

General Assembly resolution 41/68 A

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 148-1-4 (recorded vote)

Approved by SPC (A/41/753) by recorded vote (117-1-4), 28 November (meeting 38); draft by Chairman of working group on questions relating to information (A/SPC/41/L31), orally amended; agenda item 74.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 20-26, 38; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Canada, Israel, Malawi, United Kingdom.

Before acting on the draft as a whole, the Committee adopted, by a recorded vote of 100 to 9, with 12 abstentions, an oral amendment by Poland to add a new paragraph as recommendation 17, on the 1978 Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace⁽¹³⁾

The Netherlands protested, and the Federal Republic of Germany deplored, that an earlier request by the Netherlands for a separate vote on recommendation 1 had not been complied with.

A number of countries—Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands,

Norway and Sweden—said they would have abstained on paragraph 1(1), had a separate vote been taken, as they considered it not in line with the 1985 UNESCO General Conference resolution on the topic. Israel said it would have voted against the paragraph. Mexico, on the other hand, said nothing would be gained from voting separately on a paragraph of a compromise text designed to harmonize positions. The German Democratic Republic declared that information flows had to strengthen peace, and that view was reflected in paragraph 1(1).

The United States said it could not support or accept the establishment of a new world information and communication order as formulated in paragraph 1, the addition of various UNESCO resolutions containing anti-free press prescriptions, and the continued unwarranted presence of selective political recommendations in the report of the Committee on Information. Canada, the Netherlands and the United States said the recommendations should have focused on the public information policies of the United Nations and the impartial reporting by DPI of United Nations activities. Similarly, the United Kingdom said the draft should have presented an orderly list of priorities commensurate with the United Nations financial situation and a proper assessment of DPI's role; it added that the draft did not accurately reflect the UNESCO position on the new world information and communication order and fell short of avoiding the selective introduction of contentious political issues. Canada stated that the Committee on Information and the Assembly should recognize the consensus achieved in UNESCO with respect to a new world information and communication order and avoid texts which infringed on the mandates of other organizations, such as ITU. Israel could not support a resolution under which DPI was misused to foster anti-Semitism.

Denmark and the United States said the draft had been improved in 1986 by recognizing a new world information order as an evolving and continuous process. Spain said the draft should serve as the basis for a consensus at the 1987 Assembly session.

On 3 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/68 C** without vote, thereby increasing the membership of the Committee on Information from 69 to 70 and appointing Malta as a new member.

Related action: GA res. 41/35 C, 41/39 D, 41/42, 41/43 B and C, 41/60 A and B; dec. 41/405.

DPI activities

In 1986, DPI continued to act as a focal point for formulating and implementing United Nations information activities, through the use of various media

at its disposal, including radio, visual and publications services, and information centres (for details, see below under the respective headings).

Responding to a 1985 General Assembly request⁽¹⁴⁾ the Secretariat submitted to the Committee on Information in April a note on DPI efforts to recruit nationals from developing countries in order to achieve a more balanced geographical distribution of its staff⁽¹⁵⁾ The percentage of staff in posts subject to geographical distribution on 1 January 1986 (as against 1 January 1985) was as follows: Africa, 17.6 (18.9); Asia and the Pacific, 16.8 (15.6); Europe (Eastern), 7.6 (8.9); Europe (Western), 19.8 (18.6); Latin America, 8 (7.2); Middle East, 4.6 (5.1); North America and the Caribbean, 25.6 (25.7).

The Secretary-General reported to the Committee, in May, on the improvement of data-collection procedures in the redissemination of photo materials distributed by DPI and its information centres⁽¹⁶⁾

After examining United Nations public information policies and activities, the Committee on Information(1) recommended that DPI should continue to give support to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations; maintain editorial independence and accuracy, as in the past; improve the quality, usefulness and coverage of the daily press release and weekly news summary; use the official languages of the General Assembly adequately in its written and audio-visual documentation; and widen the coverage of the economic, social and development activities of the United Nations system. It also recommended that DPI should aim at a timely distribution of its materials, particularly the UN Chronicle; that the resources of the United Nations system should be pooled in support of Development Forum and Development Business; and that the Secretary-General should continue to ensure that Development Forum retained its intellectual independence.

Further, DPI should ensure appropriate use of the daily dispatches of the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies, and should co-operate with the Pool and UNESCO in organizing a 1987 workshop to familiarize the news agencies of developing countries with modern technology and to produce training manuals for the Pool's training centres. In addition, the World Disarmament Campaign should consider the role of the mass media as the most effective way to promote the understanding conducive to peace and disarmament, human rights and development. The mass media should not be used as an instrument of hostility against the sovereignty of other States.

The Secretary-General, also in response to a 1985 Assembly resolution⁽¹⁴⁾ submitted a report⁽¹⁷⁾ to the Assembly in September 1986 on the implementation of the Committee's 1985 recommendations, dealing with, among other things,

short-wave broadcasting (see below), co-operation with the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies, activities relating to the African crisis, the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, the annual training programme for journalists and broadcasters, the fellowship programme for educators, the European radio unit (see below), and dissemination of information on acts of terrorism.

Radio and Visual Services Division

The Committee on Information(1) recommended in 1986 that DPI should examine ways to resume short-wave broadcasting for which the Department used to buy time on a rental basis, and that the assessment by the Secretary-General⁽¹⁸⁾ relating to acquisition by the United Nations of its own communications satellite should be kept under review. It also recommended the strengthening of audio/visual programmes in the Caribbean, Europe and the Middle East.

In an addendum to his September report⁽¹⁷⁾ the Secretary-General stated that, as a result of a DPI search for broadcasting organizations in developing countries willing to take on free-of-charge short-wave broadcasting of weekly United Nations news programmes, two organizations agreed and regular transmissions began on 19 September 1986—Radio Beijing, in Bengali, Chinese and English to North-East Asia, South Asia, South-East Asia and the South Pacific; and the Voice of Nigeria, in Arabic, English, French and Swahili to various parts of Africa. Efforts continued for similar arrangements for the Middle East and Latin America. In the absence of a major regional short-wave broadcaster in the Caribbean, arrangements were made with the Caribbean News Agency in Barbados to transmit weekly United Nations news programmes in English by radio circuit to 21 stations in the region; those transmissions also started on 19 September.

The results of a 1985 experiment and a survey to ascertain the viability of daily short-wave broadcasts from United Nations Headquarters⁽¹⁹⁾ were considered in a May 1986 report by the Secretary-General⁽²⁰⁾ The survey in six African capitals indicated that there would be a potential audience for a short-wave network owned and operated by the United Nations, but it was concluded that the establishment of such a system might not be possible under the Organization's current financial circumstances. The Secretary-General also reported that, following a notice by Voice of America that its transmitter rental rate to DPI would be increased from \$30 to \$179 per transmitter hour beginning in January 1986, the weekly short-wave broadcasts from Headquarters were discontinued as of 6 January. DPI continued to provide broadcasters around the world with taped programmes (sent by mail) and telephone news bulletins.

Regarding the European Unit in the Radio Service, the Secretary-General reported that the United Nations financial crisis had forced suspension of short-wave newscasts in English, French, Turkish, Greek and Hebrew, as well as of programming previously undertaken by outside contractors in Greek, Hebrew and Serbo-Croat.

In response to a 1985 General Assembly resolution⁽¹⁴⁾ the Secretariat⁽²¹⁾ reported that in order to improve the distribution of taped radio programmes produced by DPI, contacts between DPI and broadcasting organizations had been intensified, resulting in suggestions about the format and periodicity of programmes, their subject-matter and particular audience interests. In another note⁽²²⁾ the Secretariat dealt with the question of charges to Member States and the media for United Nations video tapes, audio tapes and news photographs.

As recommended by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) in 1983,⁽²³⁾ the Secretary-General reported on an evaluation study conducted by DPI on photograph distribution⁽²⁴⁾ and made recommendations on better meeting the needs of end-users and conducting a resource/management study of the DPI Photo Section.

UN information centres and services

In 1986, the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly a report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the location of United Nations information centres (UNICs).⁽²⁵⁾ The report covered UNICs as conductors of information, some of their organizational and financial aspects, and criteria for the location of new centres. It noted that, as at mid-1985, 66 UNICs served 153 countries, or 70 per cent of world population, and that the effectiveness of service was impeded by shortcomings in communications and by a scarcity of financial resources. The Inspector suggested that a careful review should be made of the various conditions and available resources before deciding on opening a new UNIC.

Commenting on the report, the Secretary-General⁽²⁶⁾ said that the criteria suggested could be used to evaluate the feasibility of new centres or the viability of existing ones. He noted that the centres' major problems were the speed with which they obtained information from Headquarters and the inadequacy of financial and other resources; asserted that a centre that was not performing satisfactorily would have to be phased out; and agreed that an evaluation of the centres' audience and state of communications should be undertaken.

The Committee on Information⁽¹⁾ recommended that UNICs should continue to assist the information media in their respective countries

and promote the establishment of a new world information and communication order. It also recommended that while co-operation between DPI and the United Nations Development Programme in the field should be promoted, it was important to bear in mind the functions of the centres as distinct from those of United Nations development activities.

Programme evaluation

The Secretary-General submitted two reports to CPC in 1986 on information activities and programmes.

In a March report,⁽²⁷⁾ he described the mandates, programme outputs and resources devoted to United Nations public information activities for 1984-1985 and 1986-1987. He noted that other offices in addition to DPI had received public information mandates from intergovernmental committees, which felt that their secretariats would be able to produce materials without being bound by the same constraints as DPI. Separate information units existed for several United Nations programmes, such as the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Food Council, UNHCR and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The regional commissions often operated also as a United Nations information service at the regional level.

The Secretary-General noted, as examples of mechanisms for the co-ordination of public information activities, thematic task forces, composed of representatives of DPI and of substantive departments, and the Joint United Nations Information Committee (see below), a subsidiary body of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. Tables contained in the report described the mandates, programme outputs and resources devoted to public information activities, and the distribution of resources allocated to such activities among the major areas of the United Nations work programme. The Secretary-General concluded that a significant portion of public information activities (15.4 per cent in 1984-1985 and an estimated 14.1 per cent in 1986-1987) was carried out outside DPI, particularly in areas related to disarmament, peace-keeping and peace-making, decolonization, refugees, disaster relief assistance and Namibia.

In April, the Secretary-General submitted a triennial review⁽²⁸⁾ of the implementation of CPC recommendations based on a 1983 evaluation of the work of DPI⁽²⁹⁾ The first part of the report reviewed the follow-up to recommendations concerning end-users, target audiences, feedback mechanisms and impact; the second part reviewed recommendations made by CPC in 1977.⁽³⁰⁾ The Secretary-General found that the attention of DPI

and information centre staff had not been drawn specifically to CPC's 1977 and 1983 recommendations, nor had they been reviewed by senior management in the context of existing mandates or the approved programme of work. Also apparent was a tendency for work to be oriented towards the mandates of the most proximate intergovernmental body rather than to those of a programming body. The Secretary-General suggested that DPI might be asked to consider a clearer enunciation of the goals of the management information system, a monitoring system that measured actual outputs against programmed activities, clarification and standardization of terminology, such as "end-users", and more timely publications.

CPC consideration. In May, CPC⁽³¹⁾ expressed concern about the lack of implementation of its 1983 recommendations,⁽³²⁾ which had called for the assessment of the impact of DPI products and services and the identification and reaction of end-users. It made further recommendations regarding those matters as well as feedback mechanisms, balance between production and dissemination of outputs, electronic media and radio services, and press releases.

Taking note of the Secretary-General's report on public information activities,⁽²⁷⁾ CPC reiterated that no new information units should be created within the United Nations Secretariat.

Co-ordination in the UN system

JUNIC activities. Information activities in the United Nations system continued to be co-ordinated by the inter-agency Joint United Nations Information Committee (JUNIC). At its thirteenth session (Geneva, 8-11 April 1986)⁽³³⁾ JUNIC considered guidelines for responding to criticism of the United Nations system; an information programme on the critical economic situation in Africa; and the operations of the publications Development Forum and Development Business. It also discussed the work of the Non-Governmental Liaison Services (Geneva and New York), which dealt with non-governmental organizations in the industrialized countries concerned with issues of international economic development and co-operation; the JUNIC Ad Hoc Working Group on Audio-Visual Matters; development information meetings; and international conferences and years.

Noting that the United Nations system continued to experience diverse and often ill-informed criticism, JUNIC called for a greater and more co-ordinated effort to ensure accurate accounting to the public, rapid correction of erroneous assertions and more effective presentation of United Nations accomplishments. JUNIC recommended, among others, that senior officials respond to requests for debate in public forums and media on both the shortcomings and achievements of their organizations.

A JUNIC action plan for 1986-1987, annexed to the report, provided a framework for a number of high-priority activities in which the United Nations

information services could co-operate. Ongoing joint projects under JUNIC auspices included the publication of Development Forum, financially supported by 17 organizations; special services to non-governmental groups in the industrialized countries on development issues; development education projects to deepen public understanding of those issues; development information meetings; technical co-operation on audio-visual matters; and co-ordination by a JUNIC task force of the financial, architectural, design and other aspects of United Nations participation in international expositions. The United Nations system took part in the Vancouver (British Columbia, Canada) Expo 1986, under the theme "Peace through communication".

In the light of the work at the session, JUNIC submitted a report⁽³³⁾ on its programme and activities to the Committee on Information.

Action by the Committee on Information. The Committee on Information⁽¹⁾ noted the JUNIC report on its programme⁽³³⁾ particularly in regard to Development Forum as the only inter-agency publication that concentrated on development issues. It recommended that the Secretary-General ensure its continued publication, that the United Nations system pool its resources in support of both Development Forum and Development Business, and that any attempt in the system to duplicate the functions performed by those publications should be avoided.

International Year of Peace

In a statement adopted in response to a 1985 General Assembly resolution⁽³⁴⁾ on the 1986 International Year of Peace (see also Chapter IV of this section), the Committee on Information⁽¹⁾ emphasized the important influence of information and communication on international relations and co-operation, and expressed its intention to contribute, within its areas of competence, to the achievement of positive results in international co-operation aimed at promoting peace.

Mobilization of popular support

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In commemoration of the fortieth anniversary in 1986 of the establishment of the World Federation of United Nations Associations—a non-governmental organization dedicated to informing the general public about the United Nations and thus mobilizing popular support for the activities of the Organization—the General Assembly, on 3 December, adopted **resolution 41/68 D** without vote, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, which sets out in its preamble the principles and purposes for which "we the peoples of the United Nations" are to strive,

Reaffirming that the United Nations cannot achieve the purposes for which it has been created unless the peoples of the world are fully aware of its aims and activities,

Recalling its resolution 137(II) of 17 November 1947, in which, *inter alia*, the Assembly considered that the knowledge and understanding of the aims and activities of the United Nations are essential in promoting and assuring general interest and popular support of its work,

Noting that the World Federation of United Nations Associations, which commemorates its fortieth anniversary in 1986, was established by people from all parts of the world motivated by the ideas of the Charter, as a movement dedicated to the promotion of such understanding and support,

Noting that the Federation is the only international non-governmental organization which devotes itself entirely to building support for the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Acknowledging with great satisfaction the efforts of thousands of individuals voluntarily working to promote the purposes and principles of the United Nations through United Nations associations around the world,

Considering the sustained programmes and numerous activities of the Federation and United Nations associations during the last four decades in pursuit of these objectives,

1. Commends the World Federation of United Nations Associations and United Nations associations for the valuable contribution they have made during the past forty years through their activities in the mobilization of popular support for the programmes and work of the United Nations;

2. Expresses the wish that the Federation and United Nations associations will have continued success in their efforts to inform the general public about the United Nations at the national and international levels;

3. Calls upon all Governments and peoples to encourage and help the World Federation of United Nations Associations through their local United Nations associations to expand and develop the pursuit of the goals to which the Member States have committed themselves.

General Assembly resolution 41/68 D

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 Adopted without vote

Approved by SPC (A/41/753) without vote, 28 November (meeting 38); 7-nation draft (A/SPC/41/L.34); agenda item 74.

Sponsors: Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, Ghana, Hungary, Jamaica, Sweden. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 20-26, 38; plenary 95.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/41/21. (2)YUN 1985, p. 371, GA res. 40/164 B, 16 Dec. 1985. (3)A/41/582. (4)A/41/582/Add.1. (5)YUN 1980, p. 1275. (6)A/41/341-S/18065. (7)A/41/697-S/18392. (8)A/41/425. (9)A/41/494. (10)A/AC.198/97. (11)YUN 1978, p. 1101. (12)YUN 1948-49, p. 535, GA res. 217 A (III), 10 Dec. 1948. (13)YUN 1978, p. 165, GA res. 33/73, 15 Dec. 1978. (14)YUN 1985, p. 375, GA res. 40/164 A, 16 Dec. 1985. (15)A/AC.198/103. (16)A/AC.198/108. (17)A/41/562 & Add.1. (18)A/AC.198/95. (19)YUN 1985, p. 385. WA/AC.198/110. (20)A/AC.198/104. (21)A/AC.198/106. (22)YUN 1983, p. 383. (23)A/AC.198/109. (24)A/41/120. (25)A/41/120/Add.1. (26)E/AC.51/1986/8. (27)E/AC.51/1986/10. (28)YUN 1983, p. 382. (29)YUN 1977, p. 1044. (30)A/41/38 & Corr.1. (31)ACC/1986/11. (32)A/AC.198/111 & Corr.1.2. (33)YUN 1985, p. 124, GA res. 40/10, 11 Nov. 1985.

Departmental News Service

In May 1986⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly an evaluation, by the Secretariat's Administrative Management Service, of the News Service of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs. The evaluation considered the history and mandate of the Service, its objectives, outputs, staffing, redeployments, costs and 24-hour wire-service monitoring. It recommended, among other things, continuing the News Service, reducing the number of daily bulletins from four to two, integrating the weekly news summary activities with those in DPI and the Office for Field Operational and External Support Activities, increasing the circulation of raw wire-service print-outs from three to four times daily, and monitoring wire-service outputs on a 24-hour basis, including weekends and holidays. It recommended that the internal press clipping service and preparation of special topic reports be discontinued.

The Secretary-General considered the recommendations to be sound; however, he felt that reducing the number of daily bulletins might detract from their value based on timeliness, and expressed preference for reduction by only one.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote **section V of resolution 41/209**.

News Service of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs

(The General Assembly . . .)

Approves the continuation in 1987 of the News Service of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs;

General Assembly resolution 41/209, section V

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 124-11-10 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/954) by recorded vote (88-9-7), 24 November (meeting 34); oral proposal by Chairman; agenda item 110.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 29, 34; plenary 101.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan,^a Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Canada, Central African Republic, Denmark, Iceland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

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

Prior to approving the text, the Committee rejected, by a recorded vote of 60 to 13, with 27 abstentions, an oral proposal by Belgium that would have approved an appropriation of \$257,000 for 1986-1987 in respect of the News Service, on the understanding that the Secretary-General would consider reducing the costs relating to the Service, study the optimal location for the Service within the Secretariat and, should that location require a transfer of credits between sections of the budget, seek the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

In approving the proposals in the report of the Secretary-General⁽²⁾ agreed to by ACABQ⁽³⁾ for the continuation in 1987 of the News Service, the Fifth Committee appropriated an additional \$288,600 in the programme budget for 1986-1987.

REFERENCES

(¹)A/41/328. (²)A/C.5/41/9. (³)A/41/7/Add.7

Zone of peace

In 1986, the General Assembly took up an item on a zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic, at the request of Brazil. In making that request on 29 May⁽¹⁾ Brazil urged the United Nations to examine the topic with a view to keeping the region free from tensions derived from interests alien to the developing countries on both the Latin American and African coastlines.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 27 October, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote **resolution 41/11**.

Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the determination of the peoples of the States of the South Atlantic region to preserve their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and to develop their relations under conditions of peace and liberty,

Convinced of the importance of promoting peace and co-operation in the South Atlantic for the benefit of all mankind and, in particular, of the peoples of the region,

Convinced further of the need to preserve the region from measures of militarization, the arms race, the presence of foreign military bases and, above all, nuclear weapons,

Recognizing the special interest and responsibility of the States of the region to promote regional co-operation for economic development and peace,

Fully conscious that the independence of Namibia and the elimination of the racist regime of apartheid are con-

ditions essential to guaranteeing the peace and security of the South Atlantic,

Recalling the principles and norms of international law applicable to ocean space, in particular the principle of the peaceful uses of the oceans,

Convinced that the establishment of a zone of peace and co-operation in the South Atlantic would contribute significantly to the strengthening of international peace and security and to promoting the principles and purposes of the United Nations,

1. Solemnly declares the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, a "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic";

2. Calls upon all States of the zone of the South Atlantic to promote further regional co-operation, inter alia, for social and economic development, the protection of the environment, the conservation of living resources and the peace and security of the whole region;

3. Calls upon all States of all other regions, in particular the militarily significant States, scrupulously to respect the region of the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and co-operation, especially through the reduction and eventual elimination of their military presence there, the non-introduction of nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction and the non-extension into the region of rivalries and conflicts that are foreign to it;

4. Calls upon all States of the region and of all other regions to co-operate in the elimination of all sources of tension in the zone, to respect the national unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of every State therein, to refrain from the threat or use of force, and to observe strictly the principle that the territory of a State shall not be the object of military occupation resulting from the use of force in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the principle that the acquisition of territories by force is inadmissible;

5. Reaffirms that the elimination of apartheid and the attainment of self-determination and independence by the people of Namibia, as well as the cessation of all acts of aggression and subversion against States in the zone, are essential for peace and security in the South Atlantic region, and urges the implementation of all United Nations resolutions pertaining to colonialism, racism and apartheid;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the situation in the South Atlantic and the implementation of the present declaration, taking into account the views expressed by Member States;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic".

General Assembly resolution 41/11

27 October 1986 Meeting 50 124-1-8 (recorded vote)

17-nation draft (A/41/L.11 & Add.1); agenda item 139.

Sponsors: Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cape Verde, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nepal, Nigeria, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Uruguay.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica,

Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sunname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe
Against: United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal.

The United States said the resolution inadequately defined the waters to be covered, specifically excluded the littoral and hinterland States of the region from the zone, and attempted to create an internationally recognized zone of peace through an Assembly resolution rather than multilateral negotiations. The United Kingdom understood the zone to consist of the South Atlantic Ocean between Africa and South America not covered by treaty; it added that the resolution did not affect its rights and obligations under treaties—such as the Protocols to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America—or general international law. France stated that the resolution provided no adequate guarantees for freedom of navigation on the high seas and was ambiguous as to the limits of the zone, the States to which the obligations would apply and the nature of the obligations. The Federal Republic of Germany also considered the zone's definition ambiguous; it was joined by Israel, Spain and the United States in saying that the resolution could not presuppose any changes in the norms and principles of international law, such as freedom of navigation on the high seas or the law of the sea.

Reservations to the resolutions mentioned in paragraph 5 were expressed by Canada, Israel, Sweden (on behalf of the Nordic countries), the United Kingdom and the United States. On the other hand, Argentina and the USSR, saying that a tense situation still existed in the South Atlantic over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), called for a peaceful settlement of the dispute on the basis of existing General Assembly resolutions. (See also TRUSTEESHIP AND DECOLONIZATION, Chapter IV.)

Algeria would have liked the text to include reaffirmation of the right of self-determination, as it saw applicable to Namibia. Mexico saw particular significance in paragraph 3 in the context of Namibia's independence.

REFERENCE

(1) A/41/143 & Corr.1.

Radiation effects

A comprehensive report entitled *Genetic and Somatic Effects of Ionizing Radiation*⁽¹⁾ was submitted to the General Assembly in 1986 by the United Nations

Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR)⁽²⁾. In preparation since 1982 and finalized at the Committee's thirty-fifth session (Vienna, 14-18 April 1986), the report contained reviews of three topics in the area of biological effects of ionizing radiation—genetic effects of radiation, dose-response relationships for radiation-induced cancer, and biological effects of pre-natal irradiation.

Recent advances relevant to the evaluation of genetic radiation hazards in man were reviewed, including the identification of the prevalence of naturally occurring monogenic, chromosomal and other disorders; the use of recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) technology for analysing human genetic material; the relationships between gene mutations, chromosomal aberrations and cancer; the role of movable genetic elements in the production of spontaneous mutations and their implications for estimating the genetic risk; and other data relating to quantifying genetic hazards and detriment in man. As a result of that analysis, the Committee believed the assessment of radiation-induced genetic risk contained in its 1982 report⁽³⁾ remained broadly valid.

The Committee also examined the nature of the dose-response relationships for a variety of cellular and sub-cellular radiobiological effects *in vitro* and *in vivo*—an exercise seen as an important preliminary step towards re-evaluating the risk estimates for radiation-induced cancer, which the Committee planned to release in the future.

In considering the biological effects of pre-natal irradiation, the Committee reviewed the following: modern knowledge of developmental events, particularly in the brain of mammalian embryos and fetuses; recent data on effects induced by irradiation of animals *in utero*; and findings concerning children exposed to radiation in the womb during the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Those, and a large body of older data, were used to derive quantitative estimates of risk for a number of radiation effects *in utero*, such as death, malformations, severe mental retardation and cancer. For the small doses and dose rates of radiation likely to be encountered in practice, the risk was judged to be small in comparison with the natural incidence of congenital anomalies in non-irradiated individuals.

An appendix to the report listed the research reports received by the Committee, between 11 November 1982 and 18 April 1986, from Member States, members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and from those agencies themselves. The information received by the Committee was supplemented by other data available in the current scientific literature or, in rare cases, from unpublished communications of individual scientists.

Communications. On 25 August⁽⁴⁾ China informed the Secretary-General that it had applied for UNSCEAR membership and requested him to

transmit the application to the General Assembly for consideration. In its application, dated 19 August and annexed to the letter, China stated that nuclear energy and isotopes were used extensively in industry, agriculture, medicine and other areas, and that it had become a designated member of the IAEA Board of Governors since achieving full membership in the Agency in 1984.

By a 22 September letter⁽⁵⁾ to the Secretary-General, the United Kingdom transmitted a memorandum, which addressed, among other things, the question of nuclear safety (see ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS, Chapter IX).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions under the agenda item on the effects of atomic radiation. It adopted **resolution 41/62 A** without vote.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913(X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 40/160 of 16 December 1985, by which it, inter alia, requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation,

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations, resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on man and his environment,

Bearing in mind the decision of the Scientific Committee to submit, as soon as the relevant studies are completed, shorter reports with scientific supporting documents on the specialized topics mentioned by the Committee,

1. Commends the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution it has been making in the course of the past thirty-one years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. Notes with satisfaction the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

4. Endorses the Scientific Committee's intentions and plans for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

5. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

6. Requests the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Scientific Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

7. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invites them to increase their co-operation in this field;

8. Invites Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help in the preparation of the Scientific Committee's future reports to the General Assembly.

General Assembly resolution 41/62 A

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 Adopted without vote

Approved by SPC (A/41/730) without vote, 9 October (meeting 4); 28-nation draft (A/SPC/41/L.3); agenda item 70.

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahanya, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Poland, Swaziland, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 3, 4; plenary 95.

The Assembly also adopted **resolution 41/62 B** without vote.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913(X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 3154 C (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, by which it decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee to a maximum of twenty,

Recognizing the valuable contribution made by the Scientific Committee to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels and effects of atomic radiation,

Conscious of the continued need for the Governments of Member States to commit themselves to giving to the Scientific Committee the greatest possible co-operation in order that its work may be more effective,

Emphasizing, in this connection, that the five permanent members of the Security Council are in a position to make particularly valuable contributions to the work of the Committee,

Noting with satisfaction that the People's Republic of China desires to become a member of the Scientific Committee,

Convinced that the participation of the People's Republic of China will enhance the effectiveness of the Scientific Committee,

1. Decides to increase the membership of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation to a maximum of twenty-one;

2. Invites the People's Republic of China to become a member of the Scientific Committee, requesting the Government of that country to designate one scientist, with alternates and consultants as appropriate, to be its representative in the Committee.

General Assembly resolution 41/62 B

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 Adopted without vote

Approved by SPC (A/41/730) without vote, 9 October (meeting 4); 20-nation draft (A/SPC/41/L.4); agenda item 70.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Sudan, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.
Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 3, 4; plenary 95.

REFERENCES

- (1) Genetic and Somatic Effects of Ionizing Radiation, Sales No. E.86.IX.9.
(2) A/41/16. (3) YUN 1982, p. 578. (4) A/41/546. (5) A/41/634.

OTHER PUBLICATION

Radiation: Doses, Effects, Risks, Sales No. E.86.III.D.4.

Antarctica

Reports of the Secretary-General. Two reports on the question of Antarctica were submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly in 1986.

In October⁽¹⁾ in response to a 1985 Assembly resolution⁽²⁾ inviting the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to inform the Secretary-General of their negotiations to establish a regime regarding Antarctic minerals, he reported that he had received on 30 April a communication from Australia on behalf of the Consultative Parties (Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay). Australia recalled that, when the Assembly considered the topic in 1985, the Parties had made it clear that consideration of Antarctica could proceed only on the basis of consensus, that they would be compelled to reconsider their further participation in the item unless consensus could be restored, and that they were not responding to the 1985 resolutions, in the adoption of which they did not participate. The Australian reply was issued as an addendum⁽³⁾ to the Secretary-General's report.

The Secretary-General also submitted a report in November⁽⁴⁾ in response to a 1985 Assembly resolution⁽⁵⁾ requesting that he update and expand a 1984 study on all aspects of Antarctica⁽⁶⁾ with the co-operation of Member States and the relevant specialized agencies and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies. As at 30 June 1986, replies had been received from six Member States with reference to the 1985 resolution, and communications from three States with reference to Antarctica and the 1984 study.

The updated study examined the involvement of the relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations in the 1959 Antarctic Treaty system, the availability to the United Nations of information from the Consultative Parties on their activities regarding Antarctica, the significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in the Southern Ocean, and issues of sovereignty and jurisdiction.

Communications. During 1986, several communications on Antarctica were transmitted to the Secretary-General.

On 16 October⁽⁷⁾ Belgium submitted a copy of the report of the 1985 Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting in the four official languages (English, French, Russian, Spanish) of the Antarctic Treaty system.

Australia, on 13 November⁽⁸⁾ transmitted a statement made by the Chairman at the conclusion of the ninth session of the Special Consultative Meeting on Antarctic Mineral Resources (Tokyo, 27 October-12 November). The Chairman stated that the negotiations going on since 1982 among the Antarctic Treaty countries were aimed at ensuring that, in the event mineral activities took place in Antarctica, they would be regulated legally in an acceptable manner without threat to peace and stability or to the environment. He explained that the negotiations had reached a very detailed stage, with the bulk of the work being conducted in working groups. One group was examining some of the practical elements of the open regime; another was discussing provisions for monitoring and inspection, compliance and enforcement, dispute settlement and liability for damage. Informal discussion was continuing on key institutional issues.

On 15 May⁽⁹⁾ India transmitted the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries (New Delhi, 16-19 April), in which the Ministers reiterated that the interest of the international community in Antarctica could be enhanced by keeping the United Nations fully informed of developments there; affirmed that all Member States of the United Nations had a valid interest in the exploitation of Antarctic resources; and urged the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to exclude South Africa from their meetings. A similar statement was made at the Eighth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, Zimbabwe, 1-6 September)⁽¹⁰⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolutions 41/88 A, B and C, each by roll-call vote, on the question of Antarctica.

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984 and 40/156 A of 16 December 1985,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",
Welcoming the increasing international awareness of and interest in Antarctica,

Bearing in mind the Antarctic Treaty and the significance of the system it has developed,

Taking into account the debate on this item at its forty-first session,

Convinced of the advantages of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming the conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, and the resolution on Antarctica adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985, as well as the decision of the Council of Ministers of the League of Arab States held at Tunis on 17 and 18 September 1986,

Conscious of the significance of Antarctica to the international community in terms, inter alia, of international peace and security, economy, environment, scientific research and meteorology,

Recognizing, therefore, the interest of mankind as a whole in Antarctica,

Taking into account the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,

Noting with appreciation the expanded study on the question of Antarctica submitted by the Secretary-General,

Noting the increased flow of information from the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, and expressing concern at the continuing non-availability of information to the Secretary-General on certain issues affecting the question of Antarctica,

1. Requests the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to keep the Secretary-General fully informed on all aspects of the question of Antarctica so that the United Nations could function as the central repository of all such information;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to follow all aspects of the question of Antarctica and to provide an updated report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

General Assembly resolution 41/88 A

4 December 1986 Meeting 96 94-0-12 (roll-call vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/902) by roll-call vote (76-0-9), 19 November (meeting 51); 15-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L86); agenda item 66.

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 49-51; plenary 96.

Roll-call vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Austria, Belize, Canada, China, Fiji, Ireland, Luxembourg, Peru, Portugal, Solomon Islands, Turkey, Venezuela.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984 and 40/156 B of 16 December 1985,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, and the resolution on Antarctica adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985, as well as the decision of the Council of Ministers of the League of Arab States held at Tunis on 17 and 18 September 1986,

Recognizing that the management, exploration and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international cooperation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

Aware that negotiations are in progress among the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, with the non-Consultative Parties as observers, to which other States are not privy, with a view to establishing a regime regarding Antarctica's minerals,

1. Reaffirms that any exploitation of the resources of Antarctica should ensure the maintenance of international peace and security in Antarctica, the protection of its environment, the non-appropriation and conservation of its resources and the international management and equitable sharing of the benefits of such exploitation;

2. Calls upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to impose a moratorium on the negotiations to establish a minerals regime until such time as all members of the international community can participate fully in such negotiations;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

General Assembly resolution 41/88 B

4 December 1986 Meeting 96 96-0-12 (roll-call vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/902) by roll-call vote (76-0-10), 19 November (meeting 51); 15-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L87); agenda item 66.

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 49-51; plenary 96.

Roll-call vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Canada, China, Fiji, Ireland, Luxembourg, Peru, Portugal, Solomon Islands, Turkey, Venezuela.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/156 C of 16 December 1985,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Noting with regret that the racist apartheid regime of South Africa, which has been suspended from participation in the General Assembly of the United Nations, has continued to participate in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985,

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,

Recalling further that the Antarctic Treaty is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting further that the policy of apartheid practised by the racist minority regime of South Africa, which has been universally condemned, constitutes a threat to regional and international peace and security,

1. Views with concern the continuing participation of the apartheid regime of South Africa in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

2. Appeals once again to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist apartheid regime of South Africa from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date;

3. Invites the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General on the actions taken regarding the provisions of the present resolution;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

General Assembly resolution 41/88 C

4 December 1986 Meeting 96 119-0-8 (roll-call vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/41/902) by roll-call vote (99-1-5), 19 November (meeting 51); 54-nation draft (A/C.1/41/L88), orally revised; agenda item 66.

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 1st Committee 49-51; plenary 96.

Roll-call vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: Austria, Canada, Fiji, Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal, Solomon Islands, Turkey.

Australia, on behalf of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, declared before the First Committee vote that, generally, they would not participate in the voting on the first two of the three drafts, in expression of their disappointment at the break-

ing of consensus. On the third draft, they would reflect their views in ways which did not affect their position on the successful functioning of the Treaty. Requesting a roll-call vote on each of the three drafts, Australia said the parties remained convinced that the Assembly's consideration of Antarctica could proceed usefully and realistically only on the basis of consensus.

In the plenary, 42 States announced their non-participation in the vote on resolution 41/88 A. They were: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Seychelles, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

The same 42 States, with the addition of Uruguay, announced their non-participation in the vote on resolution 41/88 B, while the following 25 countries declared likewise in the vote on resolution 41/88 C: Australia, Belgium, Chile, Cote d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States. Malawi noted that it was listed as a sponsor of resolution 41/88 C, although it was absent from the First Committee meetings during consideration of the agenda item; while agreeing with the objective, it could not support the tactics and methods prescribed in the text.

Chile, adding to the Australian statement on non-participation in the voting, contended that the drafts bore little relation to realities in Antarctica, to the Treaty, or to the sovereignty issue; rather, they represented what appeared to be a decision by their sponsors to maintain and widen the rupture in consensus that first emerged at the 1985 Assembly session. China regretted that consensus had not been restored; in its view, the task was to seek further improvement of the Antarctic Treaty regime, promote dialogue, prevent confrontation and restore consensus. Similarly, Canada viewed resolutions 41/88 A and B as counter-productive; it objected to the limitation of a State's right to participate in an international agreement, as proposed in the third text. Peru said it was disquieting to see an absence of willingness to negotiate for a convergence of positions and consensus.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/41/688. (2)YUN 1985, p. 390, GA res. 40/156 B, 16 Dec. 1985. (3)A/41/688/Add.I. (4)A/41/722. (5)YUN 1985, p. 389, GA res. 40/156 A, 16 Dec. 1985. (6)YUN 1984, p. 369. (7)A/C.1/41/6. (8)A/C.1/41/11. (9)A/41/341-S/18065. (10)A/41/697-S/18392.

Chapter XI

Institutional machinery

The year 1986 saw the fortieth anniversary of the first meeting of the Security Council, which, in addition to its agenda, continued to explore ways to enhance its effectiveness in accordance with the powers entrusted to it under the Charter of the United Nations.

The General Assembly held two special sessions during the year—one on the critical economic situation in Africa and the other on the question of Namibia. The Assembly resumed and concluded its fortieth session in 1986 and held the major part of its forty-first session, with 146 items on its agenda. On 19 December, the Assembly suspended that session, retaining six items and one sub-item on the agenda (decision 41/470).

In the closing report of his first term of office, the Secretary-General expressed the conviction that the Organization's effectiveness depended on the readiness of Member States to see the whole of the United Nations as the necessary structure for dealing with the problems of an interdependent world (see p. 12). On 10 October, the Assembly, on the Security Council's recommendation (resolution 589(1986)), appointed Javier Perez de Cuellar for a second five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1987 (resolution 41/1).

During the year, the Secretary-General continued his missions of good offices in an effort to achieve a political solution to the situations involving Afghanistan, Cyprus, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Iran and Iraq, and Kampuchea.

In October, the Assembly requested continued co-operation between the United Nations and both the Organization of the Islamic Conference (resolution 41/3) and the League of Arab States (41/4).

As there were no new admissions to the United Nations during 1986, its membership remained at 159.

Security Council

The Security Council held 91 meetings in 1986 and adopted 13 resolutions.

Meeting numbers. SC 2640-2730.

On 17 January 1986, the President of the Security Council made a statement on behalf of the Council members, on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the first meeting of the

Security Council and the inauguration on 1 January 1986 of the International Year of Peace (see p. 115).

In his annual report on the work of the Organization, presented to the Assembly in September (see p. 3), the Secretary-General said that, in previous reports, he had suggested measures to make the United Nations—primarily the Security Council—more effective in dealing with the threat, as well as the reality, of armed conflict. In that regard, two requirements had to be met: the permanent Council members, especially the two most powerful, had to perceive that, notwithstanding bilateral differences and distrust, it was in their national interest to co-operate within the Council and to apply their collective influence to the resolution of regional disputes; and all Member States had to perceive in greater measure that the existence of an authoritative and representative international organization capable of maintaining peace and security was in their individual as well as the common interest and that its decisions should be respected.

On 13 June 1986⁽¹⁾ the Security Council President stated that he was placing on record that the Council had held consultations on issues raised in the Secretary-General's four annual reports covering 1982 to 1985. Members had explored possible ways to enhance the Council's effectiveness in accordance with the powers entrusted to it under the Charter and the consultations were being pursued informally.

The question of enhancing the Council's role in limiting international conflict continued to be considered in 1986 by the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (see p.999).

Agenda

During 1986—its forty-first year—the Security Council considered 16 agenda items. It continued the practice of adopting at each meeting the agenda for that meeting. (For list of agenda items, see APPENDIX IV.)

Ten of the items were included for the first time⁽²⁾ They concerned complaints by the Syrian Arab Republic against Israel (one item), by Burkina Faso, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Oman, the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR against the United States (three items), by

Nicaragua against the United States (four items), by Chad against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (one item); and the situation in southern Africa.

On 17 September⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General notified the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the United Nations Charter, of 20 matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that the Council had discussed since his previous annual notification⁽⁴⁾. He listed 111 other matters not discussed during the period but of which the Council remained seized. On 3 December,⁽⁵⁾ the Secretary-General notified the Assembly that the Council had taken two additional matters under consideration and that it had ceased to deal with one matter previously listed. By **decision 41/409**, the Assembly took note of those matters.

In other actions related to the Council's responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and security, the Assembly, by **resolution 41/90**, stressed the need to enhance the Council's effectiveness in discharging its principal role of maintaining international peace and security and its authority and enforcement capacity in accordance with the Charter. It emphasized that the Council should consider holding periodic meetings to review outstanding problems and crises, enabling it to play a more active role in preventing conflicts. The Assembly reiterated the need for the Council, particularly its permanent members, to ensure effective implementation of its decisions in compliance with the Charter. By **resolution 41/38**, the Assembly requested that the Council remain seized of the question of the April 1986 military attack by the United States against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and that the Secretary-General report thereon in 1987.

With regard to South Africa, by **resolution 41/35 B** the Assembly called on the Council urgently to take action under Chapter VII of the Charter with a view to applying comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa and urged it to strengthen its 1977 mandatory arms embargo against that country⁽⁶⁾. That action was also requested by the Assembly in **resolution 41/95**. In **resolution 41/35 H**, the Council was additionally urged to take steps for strict implementation of the arms embargo requested by it in 1984⁽⁷⁾ and to secure an end to military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa and the import of military equipment or supplies from it. Council action was requested by the Assembly in **resolution 41/55 B** to block existing loopholes in the 1977 arms embargo. It was also urged, in **resolution 41/35 F**, to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa.

In action with regard to Namibia, the Assembly, by **resolution 41/39 A**, reiterated its call for the

Council to tighten the arms embargo against South Africa and ensure strict compliance. It also urged the Council to act decisively to fulfil the United Nations direct responsibility over Namibia and ensure that the United Nations independence plan for the Territory was fully respected and implemented. The Council was urged to act decisively against any action by the illegal occupation regime to frustrate the Namibian people's struggle for self-determination and national liberation and was called on to declare that Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia and not a question to be left for negotiation between an independent Namibia and South Africa. In view of South Africa's persistent refusal to comply with United Nations resolutions and decisions on Namibia, the Assembly strongly urged the Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against it. That action was again urged in **resolution 41/39 B**.

By **resolution 41/63 D**, the Assembly requested the Council to ensure Israel's compliance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories and to initiate measures to halt Israeli policies and practices in those territories. With regard to Israeli nuclear armament, the Assembly, in **resolution 41/93**, again requested the Council to ensure that Israel comply with a 1981 resolution⁽⁸⁾ and place its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, and to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other States, parties and institutions in the nuclear field.

Members

In 1986, as in the previous four years, the question of equitable representation on the Security Council and increase in its membership was not considered. Draft resolutions, proposing an increase in membership from 15 to 21, had been discussed in 1979⁽⁹⁾ and 1980⁽¹⁰⁾ by the General Assembly, but no action had been taken.

On 19 December 1986, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-second (1987) session (**decision 41/469**).

Report for 1985/86

At a private meeting on 12 November 1986, the Security Council unanimously adopted its report covering the period 16 June 1985 to 15 June 1986.⁽¹⁾ The General Assembly took note of the report by **decision 41/415** of 1 December.

REFERENCES

- (1) A/41/2. (2) Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1986, S/INF/42. (3) A/41/613. (4) YUN 1985, p. 394. (5) W41/613/Add.I. (6) YUN 1977, p. 161, SC res. 418(1977), 4 Nov. 1977. (7) YUN

1984, p. 143, SC res. 558(1984), 13 Dec. 1984. ⁽⁸⁾YUN 1981, p. 282, SC res. 487(1981), 19 June 1981. ⁽⁹⁾YUN 1979, p. 435. ⁽¹⁰⁾YUN 1980, p. 461.

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Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, Supplement 1975-1980 (ST/PSCA/I/Add.8), Sales No. E.86.VII.1. Index to Proceedings of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, 1986 (ST/LIB/SER.B/S.23), Sales No. E.87.I.6.

General Assembly

The General Assembly met in four sessions during 1986—its resumed fortieth regular session and the major part of its forty-first, as well as its thirteenth and fourteenth special sessions.

The first part of the fortieth session had been held from 17 September to 18 December 1985.⁽¹⁾ The session resumed in 1986 from 28 April to 9 May, on 20 June and on 15 September, when it was declared closed.

The thirteenth special session on the critical economic situation in Africa was held from 27 May to 1 June and the fourteenth on the question of Namibia from 17 to 20 September.

The forty-first regular session opened on 16 September and continued until its suspension on 19 December. During the general debate, from 22 September to 10 October, the Assembly heard 149 statements by heads of State or Government and heads or members of delegations.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Following a statement by its President that, with the exception of six items and one sub-item, consideration of the agenda had been concluded, the General Assembly adopted decision 41/470 without vote.

Suspension of the forty-first session

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1986, the General Assembly decided to retain on the agenda of the forty-first session the following agenda items:

- Item 38: Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations;
- Item 43: Question of Cyprus;
- Item 44: Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations;
- Item 45: Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq;
- Item 62 (d): Comprehensive programme of disarmament;
- Item 140: Current financial crisis of the United Nations;
- Item 146: Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance.

General Assembly decision 41/470

Adopted without vote

Oral proposal by President; agenda item 8.

Agenda

As it had decided in December 1985,⁽²⁾ the General Assembly resumed its fortieth session in April 1986 to consider nine items and four sub-items remaining on that session's agenda. In addition, it reopened one item to take note of information provided by the Secretary-General that eight Member States were in arrears in paying their financial contributions to the United Nations within the terms of Article 19 of the Charter (item 122), and two sub-items: one to appoint a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (item 17 (a)) and the other to consider the convening of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (item 69 (c)). It also added an item on the current financial crisis of the United Nations (item 150) and a sub-item to confirm the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (item 17 (m)).

At the closing meeting of its fortieth session, on 15 September, the Assembly, by a series of decisions, included items in the agenda of its forty-first session on: the launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (decision 40/459 B); the current financial crisis of the United Nations (40/472 B); the situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (40/479); the observance of the quinqucentenary of the discovery of America (40/480); the question of Cyprus (40/481); implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (40/482); and consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq (40/483). The Assembly also decided on 15 September to defer consideration of the appointment of a member of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to include it in the agenda of a future session (40/326).

On 27 May, by decision S-13/23, the Assembly adopted a seven-item agenda for the thirteenth special session on the critical economic situation in Africa⁽³⁾ allocating six of them for consideration in plenary meetings and the substantive item to its Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole.

By decision S-14/22 of 17 September, the Assembly adopted a six-item agenda for the fourteenth special session on the question of Namibia⁽⁴⁾ and decided to consider the substantive item directly in plenary meetings.

In 1986, the forty-first session had 146 items on its agenda, of which 143 were included by the

Assembly on 20 September; the other three were added on 14 and 31 October, and a sub-item was included on 19 November⁽⁵⁾ (For list of agenda items, see APPENDIX IV.) Inclusion of the items and their allocation to the Assembly's Main Committees or plenary meetings⁽⁶⁾ were recommended by the General Committee⁽⁷⁾

On 16 September, the Committee approved a 142-item agenda on the basis of preliminary⁽⁸⁾ and annotated preliminary lists of items⁽⁹⁾ a 143-item provisional agenda⁽¹⁰⁾ a one-item supplementary list⁽¹¹⁾ and a request to include an item on a Declaration by the Organization of African Unity on the April 1986 United States military attack against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya⁽¹²⁾ (see p. 247). The Committee recommended: that two items—celebration of the one-hundred-and fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire and observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America—be deleted from the list; that consideration of the inclusion of items concerning East Timor (see p. 964) and the external debt crisis and development (see p. 509) be deferred; and that the item on establishment of a comprehensive system of international security be re-titled to read "Establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security" and included in the agenda as amended.

On 19 September, the Committee recommended that the item on the external debt crisis and development be included in the agenda and allocated to the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. On 13 October, it recommended that an item on "Israeli nuclear armament" be included and allocated to the First Committee (see p. 59) and that an item on "Emergency assistance to El Salvador" be included and considered directly in plenary meeting (see p. 482). On 30 October, it recommended that an item concerning the June 1986 "Judgment of the International Court of Justice concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance" be included in the agenda and considered directly in plenary meeting, and rejected, by 10 votes to 9, with 6 abstentions, its merger with the item on the situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives (see p. 194).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Following examination of the recommendations of the General Committee, the General Assembly adopted **decision 41/402** without vote.

Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items

At its 3rd, 36th and 52nd plenary meetings, on 20 September, 14 and 31 October 1986, the General

Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first, second, third and fourth reports, adopted the agenda and the allocation of agenda items for the forty-first session.

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 19 November 1986, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-first session an additional sub-item of item 18 entitled "Appointment of an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee".

General Assembly decision 41/402

Adopted without vote

First part approved by General Committee (A/41/250 & Add.1-3), 16 and 19 September, 13 and 30 October (meetings 1-4); second part proposed by Secretary-General (A/41/245); agenda item 8.

Organization of work

In its first and second reports, covering its 16 and 19 September meetings⁽¹³⁾ the General Committee made recommendations concerning the organization of the forty-first session, based on suggestions by the Secretary-General⁽¹⁴⁾ and recommendations of the Committee on Conferences.⁽¹⁵⁾

The General Committee's recommendations provided for a schedule of daily meetings, fixed the duration of the general debate and drew attention to provisions embodied in a 1979 decision⁽¹⁶⁾ on the rationalization of the Assembly's procedures and to recommendations on the same subject made at a 1985 meeting of Presidents of the General Assembly on the occasion of the Organization's fortieth anniversary⁽¹⁷⁾ The Committee also drew attention to the Assembly's May 1986 decision (40/472 A) on the current financial crisis of the United Nations, deferred consideration of the Secretary-General's proposal that the Assembly's forty-first session be curtailed by three weeks, and recommended that both the practice whereby the Special Political Committee could obtain transcriptions of the debates of some of its meetings on request and the Assembly's decision not to reproduce in extenso statements made in a Main Committee should be maintained for the forty-first session. The Committee also recommended that the Assembly consider the recommendations relating to the rationalization of the Assembly's work contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations⁽¹⁸⁾ (see p. 1021) and the recommendations on the subject made by the Working Group of the Whole of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, transmitted to the Secretary-General on 25 June by the United Republic of Tanzania⁽¹⁹⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Acting on the General Committee's recommendations, the General Assembly adopted **decision 41/401** without vote.

Organization of the forty-first session

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first and second reports, adopted a number of provisions concerning the organization of the forty-first session.

General Assembly decision 41/401

Adopted without vote

Approved by General Committee (A/41/250 & Add.1) without vote, 16 and 19 September (meetings 1,2) suggestions by Secretary-General (A/BUR/41/1); agenda item 8.

In the light of recommendations submitted by the Committee on Conferences⁽²⁰⁾ the General Committee recommended to the Assembly that a number of subsidiary organs be authorized to meet during the forty-first session. Acting on its recommendations, the General Assembly adopted **decision 41/403** without vote.

Meetings of subsidiary organs during the forty-first session

At its 3rd, 14th, 48th and 80th plenary meetings, on 20 and 29 September, 23 October and 21 November 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences and of the General Committee, decided that the following subsidiary organs should be authorized to hold meetings during the forty-first session:

- (a) Advisory Committee of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;
- (b) Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;
- (c) Committee on Conferences;
- (d) Committee on Relations with the Host Country;
- (e) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
- (f) Special Committee against Apartheid;
- (g) Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories;
- (h) United Nations Council for Namibia;
- (i) Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

General Assembly decision 41/403

Adopted without vote

Approved by General Committee (A/41/250) without vote, 16 September (meeting 1); proposals by Committee on Conferences (A/41/595 & Add.1-3); agenda item 8.

Representatives' credentials

At each of its 1986 sessions except the resumed regular session continued from 1985, the General Assembly approved reports of its Credentials Committee, accepting the credentials submitted by Member States for representatives attending those sessions.

On 29 May, the Credentials Committee examined a memorandum of the previous day from the Secretary-General, reporting, as updated during the meeting, on the status of credentials of representatives to the thirteenth special session.

The memorandum indicated that formal credentials had been received from 77 Member States and communications on the subject had been received from a further 46. Thirty-one Member States had empowered their permanent representatives to represent their respective State in the Assembly without limitation as to session, while four Members had not yet communicated information regarding their representatives.

At the May meeting and at a 16 October meeting in respect of the forty-first regular and the fourteenth special sessions, the Committee heard statements in connection with the credentials of Afghanistan, Chile, Democratic Kampuchea and Grenada. (For the composition of the Credentials Committee at each 1986 session, see APPENDIX III.)

The USSR opposed acceptance of the credentials of what it called Fascist Chile and the puppet regime established by the United States in Grenada, as well as those of so-called Democratic Kampuchea, which, the USSR said, were representatives of a band of renegades driven from their country for their bloody crimes against the Kampuchean people; the People's Republic of Kampuchea, formed through free elections in 1979 and exercising effective control over the entire territory of the country, should be granted the legitimate right to represent the Kampuchean people's interests. The United States, stating that the credentials of those three countries were in order, said that, although it would not object to the credentials of Afghanistan, that did not mean it did not object to the nature of that country's Government which had been installed as a result of foreign aggression from the USSR. China felt that Democratic Kampuchea was the legal Government of Kampuchea and added that allowing Afghanistan to take part in the special session should not be interpreted as acquiescence in a situation created by foreign armed invasion and occupation. Ghana stated that the situations in Chile, Democratic Kampuchea and Grenada were domestic and should be left to the people to resolve, while the Afghanistan situation was a regional issue for which Ghana expected the international community to find a solution in the near future.

The Netherlands felt that the Committee's task was technical and it was not its function to make political judgements regarding the Governments that had issued credentials, a position shared by Fiji. Rwanda stated that it had no formal objection to any credentials, although its acceptance of Chile was not to be interpreted as acceptance of certain policies of that Government. The Bahamas was willing to accept the credentials of all representatives since they complied with the Assembly's rules of procedure. Brazil spoke similarly. Canada

said it accepted the credentials of delegations for technical reasons and not for foreign policy considerations; the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea appeared to be in order—they had been accepted at previous Assembly sessions and there was no basis for a departure from past practice. For the same reasons, Canada had no objections to the credentials of Afghanistan, Chile and Grenada.

On 29 May, the Committee, acting on a proposal by its Chairman, adopted without vote a resolution, by which it accepted the credentials received, taking into account the various reservations, it being understood that those credentials not yet submitted by Member States participating in the thirteenth special session would be communicated to the Secretary-General as soon as possible. The Committee also recommended for adoption a draft resolution by which the Assembly would approve its report⁽²¹⁾

On 30 May, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution S-13/1, by which it approved the report of the Credentials Committee on the credentials of representatives to the thirteenth special session. Following the resolution's adoption, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on behalf of Viet Nam and other delegations that had not recognized the existence of Democratic Kampuchea, expressed reservations regarding its credentials. Democratic Kampuchea replied that the Lao People's Democratic Republic was trying to deceive world opinion. China said that the coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was the legitimate regime of that country and repeated its views on Afghanistan as voiced at the meetings of the Credentials Committee (see above). Afghanistan said China's remarks were irrelevant.

On 17 September, the Assembly adopted without vote decision S-14/21, by which it decided to consider at its forty-first session a consolidated report by the Credentials Committee concerning the credentials of representatives to both the fourteenth special session and the forty-first session.

At its first meeting of the forty-first session on 16 October, the Committee had before it a memorandum of the same date from the Secretary-General on the status of credentials of representatives to the two sessions. That memorandum indicated that formal credentials for the forty-first session had been submitted by 138 Member States and communications on the subject had been received from a further nine. With regard to the fourteenth special session, formal credentials had been submitted by 60 Member States and communications received from a further 13. The Legal Counsel informed the Committee that a majority of Member States were represented at the fourteenth special session by permanent representatives whose credentials em-

powered them to represent their States in all United Nations organs and thus no additional credentials were required. Also before the Committee was a letter from the Arab Group objecting to the credentials of Israel to the Assembly's forty-first session (see below)⁽²²⁾

The Committee heard statements in connection with the credentials of Afghanistan, Chile, Democratic Kampuchea and Grenada (see above).

Acting on an oral proposal by its Chairman, the Committee adopted without vote a resolution by which it accepted the credentials received for the forty-first and fourteenth special sessions, taking into account the reservations expressed. It also recommended for adoption a draft resolution by which the Assembly would approve the Committee's first report regarding those two sessions⁽²³⁾

On 4 December, at its second meeting, the Committee examined a further memorandum from the Secretary-General stating that, for the forty-first session, formal credentials from an additional nine Member States had been received and communications on the subject had been received from two more. With regard to the fourteenth special session, formal credentials had been received from another seven Member States and communications had been received from another three. The Committee approved the Chairman's proposal that it should accept the formal credentials submitted and accept the communications received as provisional credentials.

Acting without vote on an oral proposal by its Chairman, the Committee submitted a draft resolution recommending Assembly approval of its second report⁽²⁴⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

As recommended by the Credentials Committee, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions on credentials of representatives to its forty-first and fourteenth special sessions.

On 21 October, it adopted resolution 41/7 A without vote.

The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.

General Assembly resolution 41/7 A

21 October 1986 Meeting 45 Adopted without vote

Approved by Credentials Committee (A/41/727) without vote, 16 October (meeting 1); draft orally proposed by Chairman; agenda item 3.

Before adopting the resolution, the Assembly, by a recorded vote of 77 to 40, with 16 abstentions, decided not to act on an amendment sponsored by 20 States to reject the credentials of Israel. That decision was taken on a motion by Iceland, also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. On 7 October⁽²²⁾ Oman had transmitted a letter from the Arab Group, signed by 20 countries and the Palestine Liberation Organiza-

tion, giving the grounds for their objection (see p. 269).

Israel's credentials were also challenged in a 17 October letter⁽²⁵⁾ signed by 48 Member States. On 27 October⁽²⁶⁾ Israel, referring to the Arab Group's letter⁽²²⁾ stated that the Group had abused the United Nations credentials procedure and sought to undermine the broad consensus on the principle of universality.

The representation of Kampuchea in the United Nations was also challenged in two communications (see p. 208).

Explaining its vote on the resolution, the Byelorussian SSR, speaking also on behalf of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, protested the recognition of the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea, stating that such a State did not exist and that representatives presenting themselves under that label represented people expelled from their country, including Pol-Potists, condemned for carrying out bloody crimes against the Kampuchean people. The Lao People's Democratic Republic said it, Viet Nam and what it termed the People's Republic of Kampuchea were disappointed at the erroneous decision by the Credentials Committee with regard to Kampuchea's representation; the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which exercised full authority over all the national territory, should have regained its rightful place within the Organization. These views were echoed by Cuba, Democratic Yemen and Mongolia; Cuba also expressed reservations concerning the credentials of Grenada. The Syrian Arab Republic recorded its reservations concerning Democratic Kampuchea's credentials for reasons given at previous Assembly sessions. China stated that although Democratic Kampuchea was suffering Vietnamese aggression and occupation, its credentials were valid from the political and legal points of view. Democratic Kampuchea said the Assembly had again confirmed the country's status as a Member of the Organization and its Coalition Government as the legal representative of the Khmer nation.

Belgium, China, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom stated that the fact that they did not object to Afghanistan's credentials did not imply recognition of the current regime there. Pakistan recorded its formal reservation concerning the Afghan delegation's credentials, consistent with its stand on the situation there which, it said, constituted a flagrant contravention of the United Nations Charter. Afghanistan stated that it again rejected the validity and relevance of statements made with regard to its credentials; such statements had no bearing on the legitimacy

of the Afghanistan Government which derived its legitimacy from its own people.

Israel said that if a member of the Assembly was for the United Nations, it had to be for the principle of universality and should vote accordingly. Egypt pointed out that its support of the motion by Iceland was in accordance with its position on the means of reaching a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis.

On 11 December, the Assembly adopted **resolution 41/7 B** without vote.

The General Assembly
Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.

General Assembly resolution 41/7 B

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 Adopted without vote

Approved by Credentials Committee (A/41/727Add.1) without vote, 4 December (meeting 2); draft orally proposed by Chairman; agenda item 3.

Rationalization of UN procedures

Responding to the General Assembly's 1985 request⁽²⁷⁾ the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization kept the question of the rationalization of United Nations procedures under review, devoting three meetings to the topic in April 1986⁽²⁸⁾ (see p. 999). The Committee's Working Group had before it a revised version of a working paper submitted in 1985 by France and the United Kingdom⁽²⁹⁾

Some Committee members stressed the close link of the rationalization of procedures with the substantial issues and stressed the importance of keeping the subject under review; they also noted that the financial situation of the Organization required optimum use of reduced resources. Other members pointed out, however, that a body had been established to deal specifically with the Organization's financial situation and that the issue of rationalization was complex. It was also recalled that a number of forums had considered aspects of the rationalization topic and it was suggested that the Secretariat should undertake a survey of developments in them. Some said that the paper focused selectively on the Assembly and that it should deal with all the United Nations principal and subsidiary organs, particularly the Security Council, and their functioning and modalities.

In **resolution 41/83** on the report of the Special Committee's April/May session, the Assembly again requested the Committee to keep the topic under review.

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- (1) YUN 1985, p. 394. (2) Ibid., p. 395, GA dec. 40/470, 18 Dec. 1985. (3) A/S-13/13. (4) A/S-14/3. (5) A/41/251 & Add.1-3. (6) A/41/252 & Add.1-3. (7) A/41/250 & Add.1-3. (8) A/41/50/Rev.1.

(⁸)A/41/100 & Add.1. (¹⁰)A/41/150. (¹¹)A/41/200. (¹²)A/41/241. (¹³)A/41/250 & Add.1. (¹⁴)A/BUR/41/1. (¹⁵)A/41/595. (16)YUN 1979, p. 440, GA dec. 34/401, 21 Sep., 25 Oct., 29 Nov. & 12 Dec. 1979. (17)YUN 1985, p. 403. (18)A/41/49. (19)A/41/437. (20)A/41/595 & Add.1-3. (²¹)A/S-13/12. (²²)A/41/689. (²³)A/41/727. (²⁴)A/41/727/Add.1. (²⁵)A/41/728 & Add.1. (²⁶)A/41/766. (²⁷)YUN 1985, p. 1178, GA res. 40/78, 11 Dec. 1985. (²⁸)A/41/33. (²⁹)YUN 1985, p. 397.

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Secretary-General

In the final annual report of his first five-year term (see p. 12), the Secretary-General stated that he had received strong and consistent support from the membership during his years in office but felt compelled to express concern over a tendency to view the Secretary-General as separate from the rest of the Organization. To express full confidence in the Secretary-General while failing to support the Security Council or work constructively in the General Assembly was fundamentally contradictory, he said. He was convinced that the continuing and enhanced effectiveness of the United Nations depended on the readiness of Member States to see the whole of the United Nations as the necessary structure for dealing with the transcendent problems of an interdependent world.

Appointment of the Secretary-General

At a closed meeting on 10 October 1986, the Security Council adopted unanimously resolution 589(1986), by which it recommended to the General Assembly that Javier Perez de Cuellar be appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations for a second term of office from 1 January 1987 to 31 December 1991.

Meeting number. SC 2714.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Later the same day, after the Council President informed the President of the General Assembly of the recommendation⁽¹⁾ the Assembly adopted resolution 41/1 by acclamation.

Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Acting in accordance with the recommendation contained in Security Council resolution 589(1986) of 10 October 1986,

Expressing its appreciation for the effective and dedicated service rendered to the United Nations by Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar during his first term of office,

Appoints Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar Secretary-General of the United Nations for a second term of office beginning on 1 January 1987 and ending on 31 December 1991.

General Assembly resolution 41/1

10 October 1986

Meeting 33

Adopted by acclamation

15-nation draft (A/41/L.1); agenda item 16.

Sponsors: Australia, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Denmark, France, Ghana, Madagascar, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

Good offices

During 1986, the Secretary-General continued the missions of good offices entrusted to him by either the Security Council or the General Assembly. Those missions concerned Afghanistan, Cyprus, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the Iran-Iraq conflict and Kampuchea.

The Secretary-General continued his efforts towards achieving a political solution to the Afghanistan situation through the intermediary of his Personal Representative, who undertook extensive consultations in the area. The seventh round of negotiations on the situation commenced at Geneva on 5 May (see p. 215). He also continued to pursue his good offices mission concerning Cyprus and, in March, presented to the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities a draft framework agreement for consideration (see p. 237). At the request of the Security Council in October (see p. 227), the Secretary-General intensified his mediation efforts in the Iran-Iraq conflict, including an attempt to reactivate the eight-point plan presented by him to both parties in 1985.⁽²⁾

With regard to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the Secretary-General continued his renewed mission of good offices to assist Argentina and the United Kingdom to initiate negotiations, meeting with their heads of Government, Foreign Ministers and Permanent Representatives to the United Nations (see p. 962). During the year, he also maintained contacts with representatives of the States most closely concerned with the Kampuchea situation, both directly and through his Special Representative (see p. 206).

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(1)A/41/696. (2)YUN 1985, p. 242.

Co-operation with other intergovernmental organizations

Co-operation between the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations was the subject of four 1986 General Assembly resolutions. Those organizations were the League of Arab States and

the Organization of the Islamic Conference (see below); the Organization of African Unity (see p. 172); and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (see p. 1016). Co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation was discussed in the Economic and Social Council (see p. 888).

League of Arab States

Report of the Secretary-General. In accordance with a 1985 General Assembly resolution⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General, in August 1986, submitted a report on progress made in strengthening political, economic, social and cultural co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States⁽²⁾

The report described consultations and exchanges of information between the two organizations during 1986 and summarized follow-up action on proposals for co-operation agreed by them in 1983.⁽³⁾ Information was given on 19 multilateral proposals, involving two or more bodies of the United Nations system, concerning such topics as disarmament, economic and social data collection and population research, natural resources (water, minerals), promotion of technical co-operation, conventional, new and renewable energy sources, maritime transport, rural development, preservation of historical sites, health care and various social issues.

The report also described the status, as described by the United Nations agencies, programmes and bodies concerned, of bilateral proposals in six main areas of co-operation. These included: political matters, particularly the situation in the Middle East and the Gulf area; economic, financial and technical co-operation for development; food and agriculture; social development, labour matters, human resources and cultural affairs; refugees, disaster prevention and emergency relief, and human rights; and information and communication. Also included was a summary of progress made on proposals adopted at a 1985 joint United Nations/Arab League meeting on social development⁽⁴⁾

JIU report. In September 1986,⁽⁵⁾ the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly a report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on co-operation between the two organizations. The report reviewed areas of co-operation during the preceding 10 years and proposals under discussion for future co-operation. It also described mechanisms for co-operation between the secretariats of the League of Arab States system and those of the United Nations system, noting that relations were governed by a network of more than 40 arrangements, agreements and letters of intent. The mechanisms thus established ranged

from the exchange of documents to reciprocal representation at meetings; others provided for periodic inter-secretariat meetings or permanent representation. The report went on to describe the formulation of co-operation programmes and projects and their financing, execution and evaluation.

In a series of recommendations, JIU said that the organizations of the United Nations system should give priority, in their regional co-operation with the Arab specialized institutions, to advanced sectors which justified recourse to outside expertise. With regard to mechanisms for co-operation, it recommended that, to benefit from the experience accumulated by Arab specialized institutions, UNDP should obtain their technical advice before intergovernmental meetings on the Arab regional programmes at the beginning and in the middle of each UNDP programming cycle. Given the high level of representation at ad hoc meetings between the United Nations system, the League of Arab States and the Arab specialized institutions, the United Nations should concentrate the work of those meetings on examining problems in regional technical co-operation and means of solving them, leaving detailed discussion of projects to the mechanisms set up for that purpose. It also recommended: that support for the joint inter-agency working groups should be entrusted to a senior headquarters specialist in technical co-operation who would be responsible for coordinating and intensifying their activity and guiding it towards practical results; that United Nations organizations should ensure that their programmes and projects for co-operation with the League and the Arab specialized institutions fell within the framework of the 1980 Strategy for Joint Arab Economic Development⁽⁶⁾ that the United Nations system should make more use of the networks-of-institutions mechanism, employing their administrative infrastructure, and increase the number of economically viable projects, in order to lighten the budgetary burden of regional projects; and that United Nations organizations should be invited to call on the services of local experts, obtain equipment from domestic industries and undertake training within the region whenever such a course was possible and less expensive. In addition, it was recommended that the United Nations should assist the League with a view to strengthening its evaluation activities concerning regional programmes and projects.

In his comments on the JIU report⁽⁷⁾ the Secretary-General said that, although it provided a useful overview of the various areas of technical co-operation and of related mechanisms for co-operation, it did not reflect the full range of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States. In preparing his comments, the Secretary-General consulted with all

participating organizations of the United Nations system, some of which indicated that the report did not sufficiently reflect the scope of current co-operation.

Statements in the Security Council. In 1986, the League's Secretary-General, its Permanent Observer to the United Nations and its Acting Permanent Observer made statements at nine Security Council meetings, to which they had been invited to participate in accordance with rule 39^a of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. Those meetings dealt with the Middle East situation, including the occupied Arab territories, the Iran and Iraq conflict, and complaints against the United States regarding its attackin against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 October, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/4** by recorded vote.

Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, in particular resolution 40/5 of 25 October 1985,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional arrangements for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the desire of the League of Arab States to consolidate and develop the existing ties with the United Nations in all areas relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, and to co-operate in every possible way with the United Nations in the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East,

Aware of the vital importance for the countries members of the League of Arab States of achieving a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict,

Realizing that the strengthening of international peace and security is directly related, inter alia, to disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Convinced that the maintenance and further strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations system and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States contribute to the work of the United Nations system and to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in realizing the goals and objectives set forth in the Strategy for Joint

Arab Economic Development adopted by the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman from 25 to 27 November 1980,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States of 17 October 1986 on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, and having noted the emphasis placed therein on follow-up actions and procedures on the recommendations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields adopted at the meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, held at Tunis from 28 June to 1 July 1983, as well as on the recommendations relating to political matters contained in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the follow-up action taken by him on the proposals adopted at the meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system held at Tunis and the sectoral meeting on social development in the Arab region, held at Amman from 19 to 21 August 1985, as well as to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system for their efforts to facilitate the implementation of the Tunis and Amman proposals;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen co-operation with the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States for the purpose of implementing United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict;

4. Requests the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, further to intensify their co-operation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to co-ordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted

^aRule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence."

at the Tunis meeting in 1983, and to take appropriate action regarding the multilateral proposals relating to social development adopted at the Amman meeting in 1985, including the following measures:

(a) Promotion of contacts and consultations between the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned;

(b) Setting up of joint sectoral inter-agency working groups;

(c) Consultation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States regarding the convening in 1987 of the joint sectoral meeting on development of human resources in the Arab region;

(d) Provision, within existing resources, of necessary assistance for the proposed meeting on the development of human resources in the Arab region;

7. Calls upon the specialized agencies, and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system:

(a) To continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the programmes, organizations and agencies concerned within the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in the follow-up of multilateral proposals aimed at strengthening and expanding co-operation in all fields between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations;

(b) To maintain and increase contacts and consultations with the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned regarding projects of a bilateral nature in order to facilitate their implementation;

(c) To inform the Secretary-General, not later than 15 May 1987, of the progress of their co-operation with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in particular the follow-up action taken on the multilateral and bilateral proposals adopted at the Tunis and Amman meetings;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to hold periodic consultations, as and when appropriate, between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States on follow-up policies, projects, actions and procedures;

9. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States".

General Assembly resolution 41/4

17 October 1986 Meeting 41 106-2-1 (recorded vote)

20-nation draft (A/41/L.5); agenda item 23.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco,

Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Cyprus.*

*Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

Israel, explaining its vote, said the Arab League's activities contravened the Charter and disregarded the fundamental principles of peace and security on which the United Nations was based; since its inception in 1945, it had had one central goal—the eradication of the State of Israel. The United States voted negatively because in paragraph 3 the Secretary-General was requested to implement Assembly resolutions which the United States had voted against.

Although supporting the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the League, a number of other speakers also had reservations about paragraph 3: Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden) and the United Kingdom (for the 12 members of the European Community), which added that resolutions on co-operation should avoid introducing contentious issues and that the scarce resources available for co-operation should be applied to the best effect.

Organization of the Islamic Conference

In response to a 1985 General Assembly resolution⁽⁸⁾ the Secretary-General in August 1986 submitted a report on co-operation between the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference⁽⁹⁾

He reported that, in accordance with the Assembly's 1985 recommendation⁽⁸⁾ the second general meeting between the secretariats of the United Nations system and the secretariat of the Conference was held at Geneva from 28 to 30 July 1986, the first having been held in 1983.⁽¹⁰⁾ The meeting focused on five priority areas: food security and agriculture; development of science and technology; investment mechanisms and joint ventures; eradication of illiteracy; and assistance to refugees. It agreed on a series of conclusions and recommendations in those areas and identified two additional priority areas of co-operation—technical co-operation among Islamic countries and development of trade—for which UNDP and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development respectively were designated lead agency. It was also agreed that enhanced co-operation was desirable in other areas, including women and development, human resources and manpower development, telecommunications and disaster relief. It was felt that such co-operation

should initially be developed between the concerned United Nations agencies and the Conference.

During the year, co-operation in political matters continued to centre on decolonization and apartheid, outer space, disarmament and a number of political and security-related matters, including the Middle East situation, the Iran-Iraq war and Afghanistan. Close co-operation also continued between the Conference and various bodies of the United Nations system in economic, social and cultural development.

On 5 May,⁽¹¹⁾ Morocco transmitted the final communique and resolutions adopted by the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Fez, 6-10 January), dealing with political and information, economic, cultural, and administrative and financial affairs. Morocco also transmitted, on 21 October⁽¹²⁾ the final communique of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Conference (New York, 2 October), dealing with, among other matters, the Middle East, Afghanistan, South Africa and Namibia, the attack by the United States against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and the situation in the Horn of Africa. The Foreign Ministers also appealed to quarters exercising influence in Lebanon and to the Islamic parties there to stop the massacres of Palestinians in refugee camps in southern Lebanon. They also requested the United Nations Secretary-General to intervene to stop the aggressive attacks by the Amal militias and Israel and to ensure protection and provide relief to the residents of the camps.

During 1986, the Secretary-General of the Conference participated in two Security Council meetings and its Acting Permanent Observer in one, under rule 39^b of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. Those meetings dealt with the situation in the occupied Arab territories, complaints against the United States and the situation in southern Africa.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 October, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/3** without vote.

Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Taking into account the desire of both organizations to co-operate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order,

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional co-

operation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting the strengthening of co-operation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Taking note of the second general meeting between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held at Geneva from 28 to 30 July 1986 in compliance with General Assembly resolution 40/4,

Taking note of the encouraging progress made in the five priority areas of co-operation as well as in the identification of other priority areas for developing trade and technical co-operation among the Islamic countries,

Convinced that the strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 37/4 of 22 October 1982, 38/4 of 28 October 1983, 39/7 of 8 November 1984 and 40/4 of 25 October 1985,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Approves the conclusions and recommendations of the second general meeting between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

3. Notes with satisfaction the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Requests the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue co-operation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order;

5. Encourages the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly by negotiating co-operation agreements, and invites them to multiply the contacts and meetings of focal points for co-operation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

7. Recommends that a co-ordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference should be organized at a time and place to be determined through consultations with the organizations concerned;

8. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the promotion of co-operation be-

^b See footnote a on p. 384.

tween the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen the mechanisms of co-operation between the two organizations;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

General Assembly resolution 41/3

16 October 1986

Meeting 40

Adopted without vote

Draft by Morocco (A/41/L.3); agenda item 22.

Other intergovernmental organizations

At the request of the host Governments of several intergovernmental conferences, the main documents of those meetings were transmitted to the Secretary-General in 1986 for circulation as documents of the General Assembly, the Security Council or both, as follows:

—Resolutions adopted by the Seventy-fifth Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Mexico City, 7-12 April).⁽¹³⁾

—Final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (New Delhi, India, 16-19 April).⁽¹⁴⁾

—The Tokyo Declaration entitled "Looking forward to a better future" and the "Statement on international terrorism" issued at the Tokyo Economic Summit (Tokyo, 4-6 May).⁽¹⁵⁾

—Final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, Zimbabwe, 1-6 September).⁽¹⁶⁾

—Final communique adopted by the meeting of Ministers and heads of delegation of the non-aligned countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly (New York, 2 October).⁽¹⁷⁾

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1985, p. 399, GA res. 40/5, 25 Oct. 1985. (2)A/41/481. (3)YUN 1983, p. 394. (4)YUN 1985, p. 731. (5)A/41/615. (6)YUN 1982, p. 587. (7)A/41/615/Add. 1. (8)YUN 1985, p. 402, GA res. 40/4, 25 Oct. 1985. (9)A/41/532. (10)YUN 1983, p. 396. (11)A/41/326-S/18049. (12)A/41/740-S/18418. (13)A/41/435. (14)A/41/341-S/18065 & Corr.1. (15)A/41/354. (16)A/41/697-S/18392. (17)A/41/703-S/18395.

Other institutional questions

Composition of UN organs

In 1986, as in previous years since 1979, consideration of the question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations was deferred, based on a recommendation of the Special Political Committee, which reported that none of its members had requested to speak on the substance of the item.⁽¹⁾ Acting on that recommendation, the General Assembly on 3 December adopted **decision 41/417**, by which it included the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-second (1987) session.

Observer status of national liberation movements

By **resolution 41/71**, the General Assembly called on States to accord to the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States, and accorded observer status by international organizations, the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions (see p. 1003).

REFERENCE

- (1)A/41/757.

Economic and social questions

Chapter I

Development policy and international economic co-operation

The failure of the economic recovery in the developed economies to spread to the developing countries was examined by several United Nations bodies during 1986. The continued overall net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries, largely related to the international debt crisis, was increasingly perceived as unsustainable, economically as well as politically. During discussions on the world economic situation and in major economic reports, the importance of the interrelationship between the issues of money, finance, resource flows, debt, trade, raw materials and development was stressed.

In his annual report to the General Assembly (see p. 3), the Secretary-General said that measures to return the world economy to the path of healthy growth and development could only be successfully planned and implemented on a multilateral basis. He emphasized that the role of the United Nations in that regard was unique and important as it provided a universal forum to consider the issues in an interrelated manner and could provide the political impulse for concerted action by States.

A number of economic issues were considered in the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council during 1986. As follow-up to its 1985 request that the Secretary-General prepare a report on international economic security for its 1987 session, the Assembly specified the approach to be taken in that document. The Assembly reaffirmed that developed countries should refrain from applying coercive economic measures against developing countries and asked the Secretary-General to report in 1987 on eliminating such measures. He was also requested to submit in 1988 a report on measures to promote the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurs to the economic development of developing countries. The Economic and Social Council asked him to keep the matter of confidence-building in international economic relations under review and to identify and promote possible economic confidence-building measures.

In connection with the 1985 review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the Assembly requested information from all States on their implementation of the Charter, in order to facilitate preparation of a 1989 report on the subject.

Repeated consultations during the year on the launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development, originally scheduled to start in 1980, yielded no concrete progress. The Assembly, therefore, decided to defer consideration of the issue until 1987. The question of a proposed new international economic order, including its legal aspects, continued to be discussed.

The background document for the Economic and Social Council's annual discussion of international economic and social policy was the World Economic Survey 1986, which gave an account of trends and policies in the world economy. The Trade and Development Report, 1986, published by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), analysed the world economic situation and discussed the set-back to development caused by the depression experienced by the developing world in the early 1980s. The Committee for Development Planning (CDP) was concerned with the problems facing development finance.

After considering the Secretary-General's report on a unified approach to development planning, the Assembly invited States to support developing countries' efforts to strengthen their management capacity to apply a unified approach, especially in integrating food and agricultural production in all sectors and supporting industrialization, economic and social infrastructure and human resources development. The improvement of various other aspects of development planning, education and administration was studied in several United Nations forums during the year. The system's work in rural development was also reviewed.

An inter-agency consultation was held to discuss the results of the 1985 mid-term global review of the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), while the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board invited the UNCTAD Secretary-General to start consultations on the review and appraisal of SNPA to take place in 1990. Country review meetings for individual LDCs continued to be organized by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In December, on the recommendation of CDP and the Economic and Social Council, the Assembly added Kiribati, Mauritania and Tuvalu to the list of LDCs, bringing the total to 40.

The special problems of island developing countries were considered by the Assembly, which requested the United Nations system to respond positively to their particular needs. The UNDP Governing Council also recognized those special needs and requested the UNDP Administrator to submit in 1987 an evaluation of UNDP's role in implementing special measures in their favour. The geographical handicaps and transit-transport problems of land-locked developing countries were discussed in the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board.

International economic relations

Development and economic co-operation

Aspects of development and economic co-operation were discussed in several United Nations bodies during 1986, including the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. In resolution 41/184, the Assembly described the approach to be taken by the Secretary-General in preparing a report on the concept of international economic security to be submitted to it in 1987. The Assembly called on the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures in order to eliminate the use of coercive economic measures against developing countries (41/165). The Secretary-General was requested by the Assembly to study national and international measures to promote the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurs to the economic development of developing countries (41/182). He was also asked to seek information from States on their implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (decision 41/440). The Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1986/75, requested the Secretary-General to identify and promote possible economic confidence-building measures in appropriate regional and specialized United Nations bodies.

CDP activities. At its March 1986 session⁽¹⁾ CDP focused on the capital requirements of developing countries. Its report highlighted the problems facing development finance and called for a co-operative solution towards which developed and developing countries, multilateral financial institutions and private financial agencies had contributions to make (see Chapter IV of this section).

In a section of its report dealing with the world economic situation and prospects, CDP stated that in many aspects the world economy remained fragile and there was danger of slow growth becoming permanently entrenched in many parts of the world. While policy-makers in some key economies saw a need for caution, there was increasing recognition that problems were interrelated and that, in several areas, multilateral approaches might be more effective. Growing interdependence underlined the importance of considering policy linkages when devising solutions. Further, enhanced co-ordination among the main actors to improve their own policy mix was important to achieve stronger non-inflationary growth in the world economy. More comprehensive efforts with wider participation of other countries were also needed to discuss the formulation of policies with international implications.

The cautious stance in industrial countries was partly explained by the seeming change in cyclical patterns and the fact that relations among critical variables—interest rates, the money stock, inflation, investment, government spending and output—were not as clear-cut as in the past. Since the late 1970s, policy-makers in various countries had shifted their attention from demand management to supply-side considerations. In many productive sectors as well as in functional areas, adjustments seemed to be taking place in the desired direction through the interplay of market forces. In some cases, however, market solutions did not seem to be working effectively. The pattern of the recycling of global savings, if continued, could lead to increasing disequilibria and the persistent difficulties of debtor countries showed that approaches to debt problems were not working effectively. Although a case could be made for a gradual approach to certain problems, there was no case for hesitation in adopting the set of measures required to correct global disequilibria and promptly accelerate growth in the North while restoring development in the South (see Chapter IV of this section).

Among the measures cited were a further reduction of interest rates, co-ordination of monetary policies to achieve a pattern of interest rates leading to a smooth correction of the overvaluation of the dollar, improvement of the international monetary system with the participation

of all countries, expansion of debtor countries' export capacity and rapid growth in world import demand.

ACC activities. In accordance with a 1985 decision by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC),⁽²⁾ its Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives made preparations at its fourteenth session (Geneva, 21-24 January 1986)⁽³⁾ for an ACC review of issues related to conditions for fostering economic growth.

The Task Force focused particularly on the economic and social implications of growth strategies and the impact of adjustment policies and measures. The first section of its four-part report gave a brief assessment of the world economic and social situation, emphasizing some key implications for the medium and longer terms. It concluded that the low rate of economic growth during the preceding five years and projected for the remainder of the decade should be a cause for deep concern, given its far-reaching social implications. The situation called for ways by which growth could be accelerated in both developed and developing countries and for appropriate development policy responses to prolonged economic slowdown and social decay.

The report's second section discussed the causes of economic strains and the consequences of adjustment to those strains, and how inappropriate policies, including adjustment policies and measures, might delay resumption of sound growth and social progress. It attempted to identify instances where adjustment entailed heavy economic, social and political costs which should be considered in their own right and argued that the ultimate purpose of adjustment was to ensure conditions for sustained growth with reasonable price stability and a viable balance of payments, as a basis for long-term development and social progress.

The third section discussed the general implications of different growth strategies, stressing the wide diversity of experience, performance and policies among countries, with different economic and social implications in the long run. The Task Force noted that there was no single policy model or pattern of growth to which structurally diverse economies should be expected to conform; while there was a core set of issues which any strategy had to take into account, too abstract and general discussion of growth strategies should be avoided.

With regard to its future programme, the Task Force concluded that the subject of conditions for fostering economic growth required further detailed study and discussion and that the Task Force should return to it at its 1987 session. With regard to its two technical working groups, the Task Force recommended that the group on quantitative analysis and modelling continue its work

but meet, in future, only every two years. It suspended its technical working group on energy since the issue as it related to economic growth and development could be dealt with by the Task Force itself.

In its annual overview report for 1986,⁽⁴⁾ ACC stated that, at its second regular session of the year, it had reviewed the development of the world economy and was apprised of the outcome of various deliberations in the United Nations system on development and international economic co-operation. It had before it the report of its Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives (see above), which had also been submitted, under cover of a note by the Secretary-General⁽⁵⁾ to the Economic and Social Council. ACC noted that the world economy was in a difficult period of transition, with Governments hoping to move towards a less inflationary economy and a more stable period of growth. During 1986, exchange rates were more reasonably aligned, interest rates were lower and there was a decrease in the price of oil. Commodity prices remained depressed. Industrialized countries maintained a growth rate of less than 3 per cent for the year, while developing countries had witnessed a decrease in their rate of growth from 4 per cent in 1984 to 3.2 per cent in 1985 and to about 3 per cent in 1986. The deceleration was due to a deterioration in the external environment of those countries, including a marked deterioration in their terms of trade and reduced net capital inflows from the international financial system.

ACC stated that the year had also witnessed an increase in the total debt burden of developing countries, although there was general acceptance of a debt strategy oriented towards growth. With regard to trade, ACC welcomed the launching by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) of a new round of trade negotiations (see PART TWO, Chapter XVIII). On monetary and financial stability, the need for effective co-ordination of macro-economic policies among the major industrialized countries was highlighted. ACC emphasized the need for increased resources for the multilateral financial institutions that had played a critical role in the area of resource flows to developing countries.

ACC continued its dialogue on the economic and social implications of growth strategies and the impact of adjustment policies. Members felt that, conceptually, much progress had been achieved since ACC began considering the matter in 1984 and noted the growing consensus on the need to pay more attention to the social, distributional and human development impact of adjustment. Many members were of the view that, at a future meeting, ACC should discuss the policy implications for growth and development, taking

into account recent experiences and the world economic outlook. ACC therefore adopted a decision⁽⁶⁾ inviting its Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives to study the long-term conditions for balanced growth and to examine, from the social as well as from the economic and financial angles, the lessons to be learned from structural adjustment programmes. The Task Force was also requested to consider what follow-up should be given to evaluating the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s) adopted by the General Assembly in 1980.⁽⁷⁾

World Economic Survey 1986. During its July 1986 discussion of international economic and social policy (see below), the Economic and Social Council had before it the World Economic Survey 1986 W prepared by the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA) and based on information available as at 1 April 1986.

The Survey analysed trends and prospects in the world economy (see p. 400) and addressed salient features in international trade and finance (see Chapter IV of this section).

Among key policy issues identified in the Survey as requiring international co-operation and action within a multilateral framework were: the need to see the international trading system and the international monetary and financial systems as interrelated, given the prevailing interdependence among countries and among policy issues linking trade with monetary and financial arrangements; the role of multilateral financial institutions as a source of both balance-of-payments financing and financial resource flows for longer-term economic development, particularly for LDCs; international commodity policy issues and co-operative solutions to the problems of more than 70 commodity-exporting developing countries; and the need for a broader view to be taken of the debt problem of developing countries. The Survey also set out policy issues requiring action among country groups and issues requiring action at the national level.

The Council's general discussion of international economic and social policy⁽⁸⁾ focused on three topics: the current economic situation and prospects for the world economy; the interrelatedness of policy issues in the fields of money, finance, resource flows, debt, trade, raw materials and development, which the Council, by **decision 1986/121** of 21 May, had selected as a topic for priority consideration; and the role of the United Nations in enhancing international co-operation in those interrelated fields.

With regard to the world economic situation, many Council members noted that the performance of the world economy in 1985 and early

1986 had been disappointing, with world trade growing by only 3.2 per cent in 1985 and expected to grow by some 4 per cent in 1986, after increasing by nearly 9 per cent in 1984. Although developed market-economy countries expressed cautious optimism based on the prolongation of their recovery, most developing countries were unable to share that optimism, as the recovery was largely unrelated to their own experience. Many members expressed the view that sustained growth in the world economy required a reactivation of the development process in developing countries and referred to the Survey, which showed that, in 1985, 49 developing countries had stagnant or declining real incomes per capita. The continuing crisis in Africa received particular attention.

No country denied that developing countries should seek more self-reliant development or undertake economic readjustment of some internal sectors and policies. It was widely agreed, however, that self-reliant development would be impossible without international co-operation and a more favourable international environment. It was noted that the industrial countries could go a long way towards creating that environment if broad objectives were translated into concrete policy actions.

The need for international co-operation was strongly reasserted and it was stressed that economic deliberations had contributed to a better understanding of the interdependence between nations and of the linkages between the various interrelated issues. Some speakers were of the view that the international economic debate was moving closer to a consensus that an integrated approach was necessary to solve development, trade and finance problems; those issues should be dealt with in a comprehensive and systematic manner.

Some developed market economies cited developments in several multilateral forums as indications that multilateralism was not being eroded as claimed by many others. On behalf of many developed market economies, a representative recalled that the Council could make recommendations to the General Assembly, to Member States and to specialized agencies and could co-ordinate the specialized agencies' activities; no other body was mandated to consider world economic questions overall.

Another representative, speaking on behalf of many countries, stressed the United Nations role as a universal forum for negotiations on economic and social problems and regretted the practice whereby a small group of developed countries, acting outside the established multilateral institutions of the United Nations system, took decisions of concern to the entire world which were vital to the future of the international monetary, financial and trading systems.

Several speakers from the centrally planned economies and from developing countries emphasized the links between disarmament and development, indicating that the release of resources employed in armaments production and an improved international political situation would contribute to the reactivation of the development process and improve standards of living throughout the world, which should be part of a larger process of strengthening peace and international security. In that context, one representative proposed the convening of a world congress on problems of economic security and emphasized that international economic security should be the subject of discussion at the 1986 Assembly session.

On 23 July, by **decision 1986/182**, the Council took note of the Survey(8) the CDP report⁽¹⁾ and the Secretary-General's note transmitting the report of the ACC Task Force⁽⁵⁾

Report of the Secretary-General. In his September 1986 report to the General Assembly on the Organization's work (see p. 3), the Secretary-General stated that the Economic and Social Council needed to take the lead in assuring the co-ordinated application of resources to the most urgent economic problems on both a global and regional basis. He suggested that, in order to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to exercise clear leadership in the economic area, consideration be given to convening a short ministerial session of the Council to identify economic subjects that should receive priority attention during a given period of time.

Communications. During 1986, many communications dealing with general aspects of international economic relations were received by the Secretary-General. Among these were: a 23 January⁽¹⁰⁾ letter from Bangladesh transmitting documents issued at a meeting of heads of State and Government at which the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) was established (Dhaka, 7 and 8 December 1985); a 3 March⁽¹¹⁾ letter from the USSR transmitting a section of the political report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to its twenty-seventh Congress, presented on 25 February; a 5 May⁽¹²⁾ letter from Morocco transmitting the final communique and resolutions of the sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Fez, 6-10 January); an 8 May⁽¹³⁾ letter from Mozambique and the USSR transmitting the text of a joint communique of 3 April; a 15 May⁽¹⁴⁾ letter from India transmitting the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries (New Delhi, 16-19 April); a 21 May⁽¹⁵⁾ letter from Japan transmitting the Tokyo Economic Declaration issued at the Tokyo Economic Summit of seven major industrialized countries and represen-

tatives of the European Community (EC) (4-6 May); a note verbale of 13 June⁽¹⁶⁾ from Mexico transmitting the resolutions of the seventy-fifth Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Mexico City, 7-12 April); a statement by the World Federation of United Nations Associations on economic development and co-operation;⁽¹⁷⁾ a 7 July⁽¹⁸⁾ letter from Poland transmitting a joint statement by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR on the contribution of the economic organs of the United Nations to the International Year of Peace (1986); a 22 September⁽¹⁹⁾ letter from the United Kingdom transmitting a memorandum giving fuller treatment of issues addressed in a speech by the United Kingdom, on behalf of EC, to the General Assembly on 23 September; a 30 September⁽²⁰⁾ letter from Zimbabwe transmitting the final documents adopted by the Eighth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, 1-6 September); a 2 October⁽²¹⁾ letter from Yugoslavia transmitting a declaration adopted at a meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 developing countries (New York, 1 October); a 9 October⁽²²⁾ note verbale from Zimbabwe transmitting the final communique adopted by the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the General Assembly (New York, 2 October); a 21 October⁽²³⁾ letter from Peru transmitting the communique of the twelfth regular meeting of the Latin American Council (Lima, 16 and 17 October); a 23 October⁽²⁴⁾ letter from Romania transmitting the communique of the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Affairs Ministers of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty (Bucharest, 14 and 15 October); a 28 November⁽²⁵⁾ letter from India forwarding the text of the declaration of the heads of State or Government of the member countries of SAARC issued following its Second Summit (Bangalore, 16 and 17 November); and a 3 December⁽²⁶⁾ letter from the USSR transmitting the communique issued at the forty-second meeting of the Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Bucharest, 3-5 November).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The Second (Economic and Financial) Committee devoted a major part of its work during the Assembly's 1986 regular session to development and international economic co-operation, making recommendations on a number of topics (see APPENDIX IV, agenda item 79). A list of pertinent documents was included in part I of the Committee's report on that item,⁽²⁷⁾ which the Assembly took note of on 5 December when it adopted **decision 41/434**.

Proposed global economic negotiations

In accordance with a 1985 General Assembly decision⁽²⁸⁾ the question of launching a round of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development, originally scheduled to begin in 1980,⁽²⁹⁾ was kept open to allow for continuing informal consultations. Also in accordance with a 1985 Assembly decision⁽³⁰⁾ the matter was included among several agenda items considered at the Assembly's resumed fortieth session in 1986.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Reporting to the General Assembly's resumed fortieth session on 15 September 1986, its President stated that the launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development had been on the Assembly's agenda for a number of years and repeated consultations had yielded no concrete progress. Therefore, he proposed, and the Assembly adopted, **decision 40/459 B**, by which it included the item in the draft agenda of its forty-first session.

At that session, the President proposed that consideration of the item be deferred until the forty-second (1987) session. The Assembly accepted his proposal in adopting on 19 December **decision 41/467**.

Proposed new international economic order

During 1986, aspects of a new international economic order, called for by the General Assembly in 1974,⁽³¹⁾ continued to be discussed in several United Nations bodies.

In June/July, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law considered the report of its Working Group on the New International Economic Order which was drafting a legal guide on preparation of contracts for the supply and construction of industrial works. The Commission also discussed future work in the area of the new international economic order. (See **LEGAL QUESTIONS**, Chapter VI.)

Related resolution: GA 41/73.

International economic security

At the July 1986 session of the Economic and Social Council, the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR sponsored a draft resolution entitled "International economic security".⁽³²⁾ By that text, the Council would have recalled a 1985 General Assembly resolution⁽³³⁾ requesting the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive analytical report on a concept of international economic security for submission to the Assembly in 1987. It would have considered that the system of international economic security should promote a stable, predictable and peaceful social and

economic development of all countries, especially developing ones, and create conducive conditions for broad economic, scientific and technological co-operation among them on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The Secretary-General would have been requested, in preparing the analytical report, to take into account the need to identify points of existing or potential convergence in the approaches of countries and groups of countries towards solving global problems and unresolved issues in the world economy, as well as the need to promote the mutuality of interest for a secure, equitable and predictable system of international economic relations. He would also have been requested to take into account possible early warning measures for monitoring and assessing emerging problems in the world economy and for elaborating action-oriented recommendations on ways to tackle those problems. The Council would have recommended that CDP consider possible ways to promote international economic security and submit its views on the concept of such security to the Assembly in 1987.

On 22 July, on the proposal of the USSR, the Council decided to transmit the draft resolution to the Assembly for consideration and action (**decision 1986/171**).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The Assembly's Second Committee had before it the draft text transmitted by the Council⁽³⁴⁾ as well as a 27 January letter⁽³⁵⁾ from the USSR to the Secretary-General transmitting a government memorandum on international economic security.

In November, a further draft resolution on international economic security was submitted and later revised and retitled (see below).

On 8 December, on the Committee's recommendation, the Assembly adopted **resolution 41/184** by recorded vote.

Report of the Secretary-General in implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/173

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/173 of 17 December 1985, as adopted, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive analytical report on a concept of international economic security for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing, in this regard, that an integrated and co-ordinated approach to economic development and co-operation, with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being, has been a primary accomplishment of the United Nations since its founding and is enshrined in Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Requests the Secretary-General, keeping in mind the already existing consensus on economic development and international co-operation, in preparing his report on international economic security, inter alia:

(a) To analyse approaches and contributions to economic development and international economic co-operation, and identify common elements in those approaches with emphasis on those that can further contribute to promoting international economic co-operation and development, particularly that of developing countries;

(b) To take into account the views expressed at the forty-first session of the General Assembly regarding possible ways and means of strengthening the dialogue on development and international economic co-operation for the benefit of all;

(c) To keep in mind the role and responsibilities of existing international and regional organizations, institutions and forums.

General Assembly resolution 41/184

8 December 1986 Meeting 100 117-16-11 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/330/Add.1) by recorded vote (106-17-13), 21

November (meeting 34); 4-nation draft (A/C.2/41/L.33/Rev.D; agenda item 12. Sponsors: Angola, Democratic Yemen, Syrian Arab Republic, USSR.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 19,23-25,27, 28, 34; plenary 100.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

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

Abstaining: Austria, Canada, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Finland, Greece, Israel, Sweden, Turkey, United States.

The United Kingdom, on behalf of the members of the European Economic Community, said that they had voted against the text because they did not see the need for it; the Assembly in 1985 had already requested the Secretary-General to report to it in 1987.

Israel abstained because it considered that the 1985 Assembly resolution contained the guidelines necessary for the Secretary-General to prepare his report. Liberia had hoped that there would be a consensus on the draft since it dealt with a concept which would be useful only if it were universally accepted. China considered the idea of international economic security to be very vague; it believed that it would be more useful to concentrate on implementing instruments already adopted rather than begin discussing an ambiguous idea. Canada said it would have joined in a consensus, but under the circumstances had to abstain. It hoped that the matter would continue to be considered.

Pakistan regretted that the Committee had voted on a concept which would be useful only if its value was universally acknowledged. Argentina understood that the draft would prejudice neither the conclusions of the report requested of the Secretary-General nor the consensus reached by the Assembly on development. Bangladesh said the resolutions referred to in the 1985 Assembly resolution should have been mentioned and hoped that the Secretary-General would take them into account when preparing his report. Indonesia hoped that the text would promote dialogue between the developing and developed countries; it was more important, however, to implement the concept of a new international economic order than to seek to define new concepts. Egypt said the concept of international economic security was of great interest to many countries, in particular the developing ones. Tunisia said the text dealt with a concept which was limited in scope and could be integrated into questions related to international economic co-operation and to development in the context of North-South negotiations.

Confidence-building measures

In response to a 1984 General Assembly request⁽³⁶⁾ the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council a report on confidence-building in international economic relations⁽³⁷⁾ As requested by the Assembly, all States and United Nations organizations had been invited to submit their views on the subject. In an initial round of consultations mandated by the Assembly in 1983,⁽³⁸⁾ 21 Governments and 23 international organizations took part.

The Secretary-General's 1986 report comprised replies from 14 Member States and 21 United Nations organizations and bodies, an analysis of responses and conclusions. In the analysis it was stated that, in two rounds of consultations, many Governments and United Nations bodies had recognized the need to restore and enhance confidence in international economic relations, the fact that the United Nations had a major role in strengthening such confidence and that a complex set of actions by the international community as a whole appeared to be required.

The second round of consultations had confirmed that confidence-building would require three clusters of mutually supportive measures: reaffirmation of the basic principles and norms and instruments of international economic relations, as well as the basic principles of international law; joint efforts to revive international co-operation for growth and development and for expansion of trade and stabilization of financial and monetary relations; and new measures to promote

or reinforce confidence in international economic co-operation. The consultations had also indicated a need for confidence-building measures in foreign indebtedness and international trade. Measures could be taken at the regional level, along with those of a global dimension. Several United Nations bodies had started to examine practical issues of confidence-building in international economic relations among countries having different economic and social systems and in a regional framework.

In spite of additional consultations and preliminary studies of the issues involved, there existed a considerable gap between the general recognition of the need for multilateral and national action to enhance confidence and the wide range of views on the most relevant measures and course of action for the United Nations. With regard to North-South relations, the concept of confidence-building measures related to how economic and other instabilities stemming from economic power, technological superiority or control over raw materials, natural resources, food, etc., could be reduced. More generally, the concept appeared to be linked to different perceptions of problems of economic sovereignty, national security and the orderly governance of the international economic system in an increasingly interdependent world economy.

Progress in building confidence could only be gradual and sustained if there was recognition of its universal benefits and unity of purpose among Member States in the endeavour. A new beginning of the process could be made by starting purposeful multilateral economic negotiations on issues of vital concern to the international community, particularly in the interrelated areas of debt, trade, money, finance and development.

The Secretary-General's consultations testified that efforts to improve confidence in international economic relations were an indispensable element in efforts to strengthen the United Nations as a universal forum for multilateral co-operation for economic development, negotiations and resolution of politically inspired economic disputes. There was a need to explore ideas which had been brought to the fore during consultations in the continuing debate on the United Nations role in peace, international security, economic development and social progress. In that connection, the report drew attention to the issue of international economic security (see above).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 July, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/75** by roll-call vote.

Confidence-building in international economic relations

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking into account General Assembly resolutions 38/196 of 20 December 1983, 39/226 of 18 December 1984 and 40/173 of 17 December 1985,

Reiterating its view that there can be no sustained global development unless the deterioration of the economic situation of the developing countries is halted and the multilateral dialogue on key development issues is resumed,

Convinced that strengthening confidence in international economic relations and protecting those relations from the impact of political tensions is in the interest of all Member States,

1. Takes note with interest of the report of the Secretary-General on confidence-building in international economic relations, prepared on the basis of responses of Governments and United Nations bodies and organizations, and endorses the conclusions contained therein;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the matter under review and to take the necessary action to identify and promote possible economic confidence-building measures in appropriate regional and specialized bodies of the United Nations system.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/75

23 July 1986 Meeting 38 34-11-5 (roll-call vote)

Draft by Poland (E/1986/L35), orally revised; agenda item 3.
Meeting numbers. ESC 35, 38.

Roll-call vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Bangladesh, Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Brazil, Finland, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Turkey.

The roll-call vote was requested by the United States, which said it continued to question the meaning of the concept of confidence-building, a term which it considered an ill-defined and vacuous one drawn from political discussions elsewhere. The United Kingdom, speaking on behalf of the EC members, said they did not consider it appropriate to burden the Secretariat with work on an ill-defined concept.

Brazil abstained because it considered it to be a contradiction to try to introduce matters related to confidence-building through a divisive vote.

Egypt and India said they would have preferred such an important issue to be adopted by consensus.

The German Democratic Republic said it was convinced that confidence-building in international economic relations was an issue of major importance and hoped that the Secretariat would initiate the necessary action. Poland said the concept of confidence-building was neither imprecise nor vague and was in the interests of all States; it hoped that there would be increasing support for the concept.

Coercive economic measures against developing countries

In response to a 1985 General Assembly resolution⁽³⁹⁾ the Secretary-General in October 1986 submitted a report on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries⁽⁴⁰⁾. The report was prepared on the basis of replies received from 11 Member States in re-

sponse to a request for comments and of the input of UNCTAD. The responding Governments were: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, German Democratic Republic, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, Venezuela. The report summarized the replies under the headings of the scope of coercive economic measures, identification of such measures, their impact and purpose, and coercive economic measures and international institutions.

In conclusion, the report stated that the replies had highlighted that economic measures to exert coercion on another country should be rejected; that the adverse effect of such measures on the economic and social development of targeted developing countries could be of considerable importance and were detrimental to the health of the world economy as a whole; that restrictive measures adopted as coercive instruments should be lifted and countries should refrain from threatening or applying trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes or other economic measures; that improvements could be achieved through strict observance by all States of basic principles of international relations, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, non-use of force or of the threat of force, sovereign equality of States and fulfilment of international obligations and international law; that the promotion of international economic co-operation and application of basic principles embodied in General Assembly resolutions, through the adoption of new rules and principles governing trade, assistance and financial and monetary matters, would contribute towards ending the practice of economic coercion; and that the prospect of full intergovernmental agreement on the prohibition of such practices might be enhanced by a better understanding of the concept of economic coercion in the context of United Nations texts and of GATT.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote **resolution 41/165**.

Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolutions 2625(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Reaffirming article 32 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which declares that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Bearing in mind the general principles governing international trade and trade policies for development contained in its resolution 1995(XIX) of 30 December 1964, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolution 152(VI) of 2 July 1983 on rejection of coercive economic measures, and the principles and rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and paragraph 7 (iii) of the Ministerial Declaration adopted on 29 November 1982 by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at their thirty-eighth session,

Reaffirming its resolutions 38/197 of 20 December 1983, 39/210 of 18 December 1984 and 40/185 of 17 December 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the adoption and effects of economic measures taken by developed countries for coercive purposes, including their impact on international economic relations, and considering that further work should be undertaken in order to implement resolutions 38/197, 39/210 and 40/185,

Gravely concerned that the use of coercive measures adversely affects the economies and development efforts of developing countries and that, in some cases, those measures have worsened, creating a negative impact on international economic co-operation,

1. Calls upon the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures in order to eliminate the use of coercive measures against developing countries, which have been increasing and have taken new forms;

2. Deplores the fact that some developed countries continue to apply and, in some cases, have increased the scope and magnitude of economic measures that have the purpose of exerting, directly or indirectly, coercion on the sovereign decisions of developing countries subject to those measures;

3. Reaffirms that developed countries should refrain from threatening or applying trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes and other economic sanctions, incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and in violation of undertakings contracted multilaterally and bilaterally, against developing countries as a form of political and economic coercion that affects their economic, political and social development;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive, in-depth report on effective measures to eliminate the use of coercive measures against developing countries, mentioned in paragraph 1 above, and on the economic measures that adversely affect the development efforts of developing countries, mentioned in paragraph 3 above, taking into account existing information and including:

- (a) Relevant information from Governments;
- (b) Information from all the pertinent organs and organizations of the United Nations system;
- (c) Suggestions for monitoring application of the measures referred to in paragraph 3;
- (d) A compilation of the norms, rules, regulations, resolutions and other decisions existing in the pertinent organs and organizations of the United Nations system

that are being violated by the use of coercive economic measures against developing countries;

5. Appeals to Governments and to the pertinent organs and organizations of the United Nations system to provide the necessary information to the Secretary-General, so that he may prepare the report called for in paragraph 4 above;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the above-mentioned report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/165

5 December 1986 Meeting 98 115-23-3 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/857/Add.1) by recorded vote (113-21-4), 19 November (meeting 33); draft by Yugoslavia, for Group of 77 (A/C.2/41/L.30); agenda item 79 (a).

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 19, 23-28, 33; plenary 98.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador,^a Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain,^b Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Gambia, Greece, Turkey.

^a Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

^b Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

In the Second Committee, Israel proposed that the draft text be amended to delete the word "developed" from paragraph 2 and to replace the word "developed" by the word "all" in paragraph 3. Yugoslavia, for the Group of 77, said the sponsors could not accept the proposed amendments.

By recorded vote, taken at the request of the United States, the amendment to paragraph 2 was rejected by 106 votes to 3, with 27 abstentions, and the amendment to paragraph 3 was rejected by 104 to 3, with 29 abstentions.

New Zealand said it had voted against the draft because it had doubts as to the effectiveness of such methods and because the draft should not have referred only to the developed countries. Canada was against the draft because it did not treat all countries in the same way. The United Kingdom, speaking on behalf of the EC members, said they had voted against the text for reasons expressed in previous years and wondered about the value of putting such resolutions to the vote year after year.

Czechoslovakia, speaking also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said that

coercive economic measures were incompatible with the basic principles governing relations among States and were a violation of the principles embodied in the Charter and other relevant documents.

Indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

At its July 1986 session, the Economic and Social Council had before it a draft resolution⁽⁴¹⁾ on "The role of entrepreneurship in promoting economic development", sponsored by Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. By this text, the Council would have affirmed the importance of promoting entrepreneurship and individual initiative as a means of mobilizing national resources and encouraging development, and invited UNDP and other United Nations organizations to support, through technical co-operation, the efforts of States to encourage entrepreneurship, providing incentives in all economic sectors and promoting private enterprise. The Secretary-General would have been requested to prepare a study on the subject for the 1987 General Assembly session, paying special attention to: the role of entrepreneurship and individual initiative in mobilizing national resources, setting priorities, and participating in economic and social growth and development; ways of encouraging and strengthening the private sector; and ways of facilitating the exchange of experience and information, especially among developing countries, on the role of entrepreneurship.

Amendments to the text were proposed by the Byelorussian SSR and the German Democratic Republic⁽⁴²⁾. These, as orally revised, would have deleted the words "the role of entrepreneurship in" from the title and would have revised, replaced or deleted all paragraphs of the text except the second preambular paragraph.

Zimbabwe also proposed amendments⁽⁴³⁾ which would have changed the title to read "The role of popular enterprises in promoting economic development", revised three preambular paragraphs and replaced the operative section.

On 22 July, by **decision 1986/170**, the Council decided to transmit the draft resolution and the amendments to the Assembly for consideration and action.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly had before it the draft Council resolution and amendments thereto (see above)⁽⁴⁴⁾. On 8 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, it adopted **resolution 41/182** without vote.

Indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the right of each country, in accordance with its chosen economic and social system and priorities, to determine its objectives, to endeavour to fulfil its development plans, to strengthen the public and private sectors of its economy and to promote the development of its human resources,

Recognizing the responsibility of the international community, in particular of the developed countries, to promote and endeavour to provide an equitable international economic environment, supportive of the development of developing countries, in the light of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recognizing also the role and responsibility of each Government to promote development and provide an environment conducive to it,

Reaffirming its resolution 34/137 of 14 December 1979 on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1985/10 of 28 May 1985 on public administration and finance for development and 1986/73 of 23 July 1986 on the development of human resources,

Noting that indigenous entrepreneurs can play a crucial and positive role in mobilizing resources and promoting economic growth and socio-economic development,

Aware that many countries are actively seeking to encourage, strengthen and improve the effectiveness of indigenous entrepreneurs in expanding and modernizing productive capacities, particularly by increasing productivity and technological capabilities, and in contributing generally to the development process,

Bearing in mind that the promotion and development of indigenous entrepreneurs requires a dynamic capital formation process in developing countries, which is also related to financial and technical resources and to broader market opportunities available to these countries,

Recognizing that people are the mainspring and inspiration of social and economic progress,

1. Invites the Secretary-General and relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, such as the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Bank, as well as regional development banks, within their existing mandates, programmes and priorities:

(a) To continue to support through, inter alia, technical co-operation projects, the efforts of States in encouraging indigenous entrepreneurs in the private, public and/or other sectors in accordance with national laws, priorities and regulations;

(b) To facilitate the practical exchange of information and experience among all countries on the role of indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to study measures at the national and international levels to promote the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurs in both private and public sectors to the economic development of develop-

ing countries, drawing upon the work already in progress in the United Nations system and bearing in mind the need to avoid duplication of effort and cost, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session through the Economic and Social Council.

General Assembly resolution 41/182

8 December 1986 Meeting 100 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/930Add.D without vote, 28 November (meeting 35); 9-nation draft (A/C.2/41/L28/Rev.2); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 19,23-25,27,28,34,35; plenary 100.

Economic rights and duties of States

The General Assembly's Second Committee in 1986 again discussed the implementation of the 1974 Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States⁽⁴⁵⁾

In December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the Assembly adopted **decision 41/440** by recorded vote.

Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, requested the Secretary-General, in order to facilitate the elaboration of the comprehensive and analytical report requested in its resolution 40/182 of 17 December 1985, on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, to circulate to all States a questionnaire which should, inter alia, seek information regarding:

(a) Their assessment of the implementation of the provisions of the articles of the Charter;

(b) All steps they have taken, including legal and economic regulations aimed at implementing the Charter;

(c) All national programmes and measures aimed at a broader implementation of the provisions of the Charter.

General Assembly decision 41/440

129-1-23 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/857Add.4) by vote (115-3-21), 4 November (meeting 27); draft by Yugoslavia, for Group of 77 (A/C.2/41/L.13); agenda item 79. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 19, 23, 27; plenary 98.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: United States.

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

Israel said it did not believe it was appropriate for the Second Committee to instruct the Secretary-General as to how he should elaborate the report requested in the 1985 Assembly resolution on the subject⁽⁴⁶⁾ The United Kingdom, speaking on behalf of the EC members, said that they questioned the utility of requesting the Secretary-General to devote more time and resources to circulating a questionnaire on the subject. Sweden, speaking also on behalf of Finland, said that, since the 1985 Assembly resolution had called for a report to be submitted in 1989, there seemed to be little use in adopting a decision on the matter in 1986.

Czechoslovakia, also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said it was important for the United Nations to appraise implementation of the Charter, the main aim being to expose the remaining obstacles to its implementation; Governments' replies to the questionnaire proposed in the draft could be useful in analysing which States had fulfilled the Charter's provisions and which declined to do so and why.

Economic co-operation among developing countries

During 1986, the United Nations continued to promote economic co-operation among developing countries (ECDC), mainly through UNCTAD. Technical co-operation among developing countries received the support of UNDP (see next chapter).

By a 15 September letter to the Secretary-General⁽⁴⁷⁾ Yugoslavia, on behalf of the Group of 77, transmitted the final documents of a High-Level Meeting on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (Cairo, Egypt, 18-23 August 1986). The documents comprised: the Cairo Declaration on ECDC, by which the Group reaffirmed the need to intensify ECDC and agreed on a series of measures towards that end; the report of the meeting; a decision on economic conditions in the occupied Palestinian territories; and a resolution on southern Africa.

Related decision: GA 41/457.

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(¹)E/1986/26. (²)YUN 1985, p. 411. (³)ACC/1986/8. (⁴)E/1987/47. (⁵)E/1986/84. (⁶)ACC/1986/DEC/17-30 (Dec. 1986/17). (⁷)YUN 1980, p. 503, GA res. 35/56, annex, 5 Dec. 1980. (⁸)World Economic Survey 1986: Current Trends and Policies in the World Economy (E/1986/59), Sales No. E.86.II.C.1. (⁹)A/41/3. (¹⁰)A/41/114. (¹¹)A/41/185. (¹²)A/41/326-S/18049. (¹³)A/41/332-S/18055. (¹⁴)A/41/341-S/18065. (¹⁵)A/41/353. (¹⁶)A/41/435. (¹⁷)E/1986/NGO/5. (¹⁸)E/1986/118. (¹⁹)A/41/634. (²⁰)A/41/697-S/18392. (²¹)A/41/674. (²²)A/41/703-S/18395. (²³)A/41/772. (²⁴)A/41/744. (²⁵)A/41/924. (²⁶)A/41/946. (²⁷)A/41/857. (²⁸)YUN 1985, p. 417, GA dec. 40/459, 18 Dec. 1985. (²⁹)YUN 1979, p. 468, GA res. 34/138, 14

Dec. 1979. (³⁰)YUN 1985, p. 395, GA dec. 40/470, 18 Dec. 1985. (³¹)YUN 1974, p. 324, GA res. 3201(S-VI), 1 May 1974. (³²)E/1986/L.37. (³³)YUN 1985, p. 421, GA res. 40/173, 17 Dec. 1985. (³⁴)A/C.2/41/L.3. (³⁵)A/41/118. (³⁶)YUN 1984, p. 396, GA res. 39/226, 18 Dec. 1984. (³⁷)A/41/320-E/1986/73 & Add.1. (³⁸)YUN 1983, p. 412, GA res. 38/196, 20 Dec. 1983. (³⁹)YUN 1985, p. 422, GA res. 40/185, 17 Dec. 1985. (⁴⁰)A/41/739. (⁴¹)E/1986/L.36. (⁴²)E/1986/L.38. (⁴³)E/1986/L.40. (⁴⁴)A/C.2/41/L.2. (⁴⁵)YUN 1974, p. 403, GA res. 3281(XXIX), 12 Dec. 1974. (⁴⁶)YUN 1985, p. 425, GA res. 40/182, 17 Dec. 1985. (⁴⁷)A/41/609.

Economic and social trends and policy

Two major economic reports, prepared by the United Nations Secretariat in 1986 as background to the annual discussion of international economic and social policy in the Economic and Social Council and the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board, noted that the slow-down in the pace of economic growth in major developed market-economy countries had also affected the developing countries, especially those whose fortunes were closely tied to international trade. The effects of the debt crisis on the developing countries were discussed in both reports (see Chapter IV of this section).

Economic surveys and trends

The World Economic Survey 1986(1) prepared by DIESA, said that in 1985 the world economy entered the critical phase in its recovery from the great slump of the early 1980s. Many countries had a disappointing economic performance and projections for both output and trade were revised downwards. For the year as a whole, world output grew slightly more than 3 per cent, a sharp deceleration from 1984. International trade grew at only one third of the 9 per cent of 1984.

Although the performance of the developed market economies in 1985 was well below expectations, the recovery continued for most countries in the group and for several of them it entered its fourth year in early 1986. Aside from its durability, a remarkable feature of the recovery was that significant expansion of output took place simultaneously with a sharp reduction in the inflation rate in nearly all of those countries. For the group as a whole, real output grew by 10.5 per cent in the period 1983-1985, while the inflation rate fell by 3 percentage points. Although their economic expansion continued in 1985, the real rate of growth of their combined gross domestic product (GDP) fell by more than 2 percentage points to 2.7 per cent.

With regard to the developing countries, events in 1985 again demonstrated the vulnerability of

many of them to external events, which had increased partly as a result of inadequate external financing. After some progress in 1984, those developing countries whose fortunes were closely tied to international trade suffered a major setback in 1985; the rate of increase in their export volume fell significantly, their terms of trade worsened and for many of them interest rates in real terms rose sharply. For developing countries as a whole, the growth rate of GDP remained below 2.5 per cent for the fifth year in a row. Growth of net energy exporters remained insignificant and that of net energy importers fell from 3.8 per cent in 1984 to 3.3 per cent in 1985. Some of the largest developing economies, such as Brazil and India, grew at substantially higher rates than the average, but in the rest of the developing world gains made in 1984 were nearly wiped out in 1985. Nearly 60 per cent of developing countries, representing just under a third of the total population and located mainly in Africa and Latin America, had either stagnant or falling real per capita GDP in 1985. The weighted average inflation rate for the developing countries more than tripled between 1982 and 1985, reaching 150 per cent a year, a figure distorted by the very high inflation rates of only a few countries. The median inflation rate was only 10.5 per cent a year, about one percentage point less than in 1982. Only 10 developing countries had inflation rates in excess of 50 per cent in 1985.

In the centrally planned economies, despite a significant slow-down in output growth in nearly all major countries in 1985, aggregate growth was substantially above population growth, largely reflecting China's feverish growth. Excluding China, the group's average growth rate was lower than in 1983-1984, although there were still gains in per capita output. Eastern Europe's economic performance was adversely affected by bad weather conditions, with no increase in agricultural gross output in the USSR and a decline in Eastern Europe.

During 1985, there was a sharp slowing down of the United States economy, from 6.8 per cent growth in 1984 to 2.2 per cent in 1985, which affected world output significantly. The rate of growth of import volume in the United States fell by nearly two thirds from 24 per cent to 8.5 per cent in real terms, contributing to the slow-down in Japan and a number of East Asian developing economies. The rate of growth of import demand in developing countries and in Japan collapsed and decelerated markedly in Western Europe.

The world economy was beset not only by declining output growth rates but also by a high and rising debt burden in developing areas, continuing large internal and external imbalances in key industrial economies, highly volatile and

misaligned exchange rates among key currencies, high unemployment rates in many European and developing countries and rising protectionism in key areas of international trade.

Despite declines in their nominal levels, interest rates remained high in real terms by historical standards and real interest rates paid by developing countries exporting primary commodities increased as prices of those commodities fell, making the debt problem particularly acute for developing countries with declining or stagnant export volumes. In 1985, debt-service levels were the highest in years for most debtor countries and interest payments alone were well in excess of \$70 billion.

Regarding the short-term outlook for the world economy, the Survey stated that prospects for many countries, which had been expected to repeat the mediocre performances of 1985, had improved measurably. The rate of growth of real output in industrial countries was expected to accelerate while the average rate of inflation would continue to decline. However, the projected growth rates for developing countries were still low despite some expected improvement over 1985 figures.

Other chapters of the Survey dealt with international trade and finance issues (see Chapter IV of this section) and the final chapter dealt with the development crisis in sub-Saharan Africa. The Supplement to World Economic Survey 1985-1986(2) contained studies on international monetary reform and the socialist countries, the changing institutional character of international financial markets in the 1980s, countertrade in developing countries, and problems and policies of countries affected by desertification and drought.

In its chapter on the world economy in 1985 and prospects for the near future, the Trade and Development Report, 1986(3) stated that, during 1985, economic activity in developing countries continued to expand at a very moderate pace. At 2 per cent, the expansion of aggregate output was lower than the 2.5 per cent reached in 1984. In contrast to 1984, when there had been buoyant growth in the volume of exports and a small improvement in the terms of trade, the stagnation or decline in the volume of exports in 1985 compounded the effects of worsened terms of trade; improvements in trade balances were therefore achieved through renewed cuts in import volumes. The volume of imports for developing countries declined by more than 3 per cent, a contraction which reflected the continued adjustment of countries to their reduced export revenues, whether or not they already had current-account deficits.

The decline in interest rates was almost the only positive external development during 1985. Its effect on net interest payments for developing countries as a whole, however, was partly offset by

reduced interest payment arrears, the increase in outstanding debt for the net debtor countries and the reduction in assets, and consequently of the net investment income, of some capital-surplus oil-exporting countries. Hardly any of the countries that had previously experienced debt-servicing difficulties were able to meet their scheduled payments in 1985, and the expectation that the improvement of their balances of payments which occurred in 1983 and 1984 would soon lead to a resumption of voluntary lending and sustained growth was unfulfilled.

Wide deceleration in the rate of growth of output took place in the developed market-economy countries in the first half of 1985, but growth accelerated again during the second half of the year. However, at 2.8 per cent for the year, the rise was short of the 4.5 per cent advance registered in 1984. Expansion was fuelled mainly by buoyant expenditure on private consumption; investment, on the other hand, weakened in most countries. For the year as a whole, growth in Western Europe was only about 2.3 per cent, much the same as in 1984. For the United States, output growth was weak during the first six months of 1985; there was a subsequent revival, but the annual rate of increase of gross national product, estimated at 2.5 per cent for 1985 as a whole, was much below the 6.6 per cent of 1984. There was also a slow-down in Japan during the first half of 1985 and, as the subsequent recovery was relatively weak, real output grew by 5 per cent for the year, somewhat less than the 5.8 per cent recorded for 1984. The sharp slow-down in the United States was the main cause of the lower growth for developed market-economy countries. Both private and public consumption rose strongly in the United States in 1985, but there was a marked deceleration in fixed investment, destocking and a negative contribution from net exports.

Economic growth in the socialist countries of Eastern Europe was not as pronounced in 1985 as in the two previous years, and some basic economic indicators remained slightly lower than expected. The growth of net material product (NMP) was half a percentage point lower than in 1984, but the expansion of gross industrial output was more marked, approaching the 1983-1984 levels. Economic expansion in the USSR came close to the targets of the annual plan. The growth of NMP used for domestic consumption and accumulation reached about 3.1 per cent, against 2.6 per cent in 1984. The rate of expansion of industrial output of 1983-1984 was maintained in 1985, reaching 3.9 per cent. A weakness persisted in the energy sector, particularly during the first half of the year, although an annual rate of 4.6 per cent was reached in the second half. Despite improved grain production, gross agricultural out-

put remained unchanged. The performance of other socialist countries of Eastern Europe varied considerably. The high growth rates of NMP in 1983-1984 in the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia continued in 1985. However, the modest performance of Bulgaria and, particularly, Hungary contributed to a 1.8 percentage point decline from the previous year in the NMP growth rate for the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, other than the USSR, as a whole.

During early 1985, the Chinese economy continued to expand at an accelerated pace, exceeding target rates. However, increasing concern about the overheating of the economy led the Government to reassert central control of various aspects of the economy and to move more slowly towards implementing reforms already announced. Up to July, industrial output grew at an annual rate of 23 per cent. Although, by the end of the year, the rate had been brought down to 8 per cent, for the whole year it was almost 18 per cent, twice as high as the average for 1980-1984 and 4 percentage points higher than for 1984 alone. The expansion's sheer magnitude continued to put strains on infrastructure and brought about a rise in prices of intermediate goods, such as iron and steel. Agricultural output also continued to expand rapidly, by 13 per cent in value terms. Rural enterprises and cash crops were the most dynamic sectors, with output of the former increasing by 35 per cent. Conversely, the output of some traditional crops like cotton and food grains declined.

Other chapters of the Report dealt with deflation, debt and trade, and debt, growth and development (see Chapter IV of this section).

A paper on prospects for developing economies, 1986-1995,⁽¹⁾ was prepared by the World Bank for the June 1986 meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (see p. 78). The paper reviewed the recent performance of developing countries, described two economic paths for the world economy for the next 10 years, considered capital requirements and sources of net financing flows, described recent international initiatives and the World Bank's role in helping to restore and sustain economic growth in developing countries, and considered the links between flows from traditional sources of capital supply and military outlays.

Economic and social research and policy analysis

On 22 July 1986 (**resolution 1986/51**), the Economic and Social Council endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination⁽²⁾ on the cross-organizational programme analysis on economic and social research and policy analysis in the

United Nations system⁽⁶⁾ (see Chapter XXIII of this section).

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OTHER PUBLICATION

Economic Recession and Specific Population Groups (ST/ESA/156), Sales No. E.86.IV.4.

Development planning, administration and education

The capital requirements of developing countries were the focus of the work of CDP at its 1986 session; the Committee emphasized the crucial role of multilateral co-operation in restoring flows of finance to them. By resolution 41/174, the General Assembly invited States to support the efforts of developing countries to apply a unified approach to development analysis and planning and requested the Secretary-General to take a unified approach into account when preparing economic and social studies.

Development planning

The Committee for Development Planning held its twenty-second session in New York from 19 to 22 March 1986.⁽¹⁾

Composed of 24 experts appointed by the Economic and Social Council, it focused on the capital requirements of developing countries, emphasizing the crucial role of multilateral co-operation in restoring flows of finance to them (see p. 510). It also analysed the world economic situation (see p. 390) and addressed the question of the eligibility of Kiribati, Mauritania and Tuvalu for inclusion in the list of LDCs (see p. 405).

The Committee proposed the issue of "adjustment with growth" as the subject of its 1987 session. It would examine the nature of growth-oriented adjustment policies and programmes and the dimensions of such a process.

Unified approach to development planning

In response to a 1983 General Assembly resolution,⁽²⁾ the Secretary-General submitted a report on a unified approach to development analysis and planning.⁽³⁾ The report was prepared on the basis of information received from 11 Governments and 14 international organizations. In addition, Sweden submitted a paper prepared by the Swedish International Development Authority concerning the ex-

perience of the Swedish Government in that regard. Replies from a further two States were included in an addendum.

In the report's observations and conclusions, it was noted that the reported national and international experience in applying the concept of a unified approach to development analysis and planning pointed to a sense of realism and pragmatism in facing the development challenges of the 1980s. There was increased appreciation of the value of formulating objectives in a longer-term perspective and the need for continuity in development objectives over a longer period was stressed by Governments as the most important prerequisite of successful planning.

The report noted that new approaches to promoting economic and social development were emerging. That the State could have become overburdened in its role as economic agent and provider of social services was a major new concern in some cases. In many countries, increased attention was being given to the role of price mechanisms, both to measure opportunity costs and better reflect real scarcities, and also to promote greater efficiency in production and in satisfying consumer demand. Other new approaches included decentralization and encouragement of self-management and wider participation in decision-making at the grass-roots level. There was a continued search for effective social mechanisms to make it easier to consider economic and social aspects of development at the local level in an interrelated way. The new perception of a unified approach also appeared to focus on concerns with the natural environment and with social and economic conditions for the development of science and indigenous technological capability.

Considerable headway appeared to have been made in sectoral planning in areas such as population, health or food. United Nations organizations were continuing to assist Governments in planning for those sectors having linkages to overall development objectives.

Since only a limited number of Governments responded to the Secretary-General's request for information on a unified approach, themes of common concern were not necessarily representative, the report noted. However, they coincided with the experience of many countries as expressed in a variety of international forums.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/174** without vote.

Unified approach to development analysis and planning

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also its resolution 38/179 of 19 December 1983 on a unified approach to development analysis and planning,

Mindful of its resolution 40/178 of 17 December 1985 on strengthening the role of the United Nations in the field of international economic, scientific-technological and social co-operation, in which it stressed, *inter alia*, the willingness of Member States to strengthen the United Nations system as a framework for constructive dialogue and joint efforts in solving international economic problems, especially those confronting the developing countries,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/51 of 22 July 1986, in which the Council endorsed the conclusions of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-sixth session, concerning the United Nations special responsibility for carrying out research on global and sectoral issues, and their interrelationship, in order to assist Member States and the deliberations of the competent intergovernmental bodies,

Believing in the usefulness of integrating economic and social components in the formulation of policies and programmes at the national and international levels for the benefit of social and economic progress and human well-being,

Stressing that the eradication of hunger and malnutrition and the solution of other economic and social problems on the basis of industrial, agricultural and rural development are among the objectives of the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, adopted by the General Assembly at its thirteenth special session,

Reaffirming that each State has the sovereign and inalienable right to choose its economic and social system in accordance with the will of its people and without outside interference,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on a unified approach to development analysis and planning, in particular the observations and conclusions contained therein;

2. Considers that an integrated approach to development analysis and planning, which takes into account differing economic, social and political features of national economies, is one of the tools for the attainment of sustained social, economic and human development;

3. Invites States to support the efforts of developing countries, if they so request, to strengthen their management capacity to apply a unified approach to development analysis and comprehensive macro-economic strategies and planning, especially with regard to integrating food and agricultural production in all sectors and supporting industrialization, economic and social infrastructure and human resources development;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to take into account a unified approach to development analysis and planning when preparing economic and social studies, ongoing research, projections and reports, including the World Economic Survey and the Report on the World Social Situation, as well as the appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue to make available to States the experience gained in the

use of a unified approach to development analysis and planning, taking into account the fact that new ideas relating to the promotion of social and economic development are emerging.

General Assembly resolution 41/174

5 December 1986 Meeting 98 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/859) without vote, 12 November (meeting 28); 2-nation draft (A/C.2/41/L.17/Rev.D; agenda item 81.

Sponsors: German Democratic Republic, Poland.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 13,15-17,20,27,28; plenary 98.

Development administration

In 1986, the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) implemented 158 projects to assist developing countries to enhance management performance and improve overall productivity. Governments increasingly sought assistance in reviewing the role of public administration in national development and in devising new approaches to economic management.

During the year, DTCD, whose main source of funds was UNDP, delivered \$14.9 million in assistance, of which 42 per cent was spent in Africa, 20 per cent in Asia and the Pacific, 15 per cent in the Americas, and 23 per cent in the Middle East, the Mediterranean and Europe and for interregional projects. Interregional advisers undertook 48 missions, largely in financial administration, including government budgeting and financial management, accounting and auditing, public enterprise, tax reform and mobilization. Advisory services were also requested in management development and training, administrative reform, personnel administration and information systems management⁽⁴⁾

Development education

At its April 1986 session⁽⁵⁾ the Joint United Nations Information Committee (JUNIC) (see p. 367) reviewed a conceptual paper on the role, function and place of the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Services, prepared by the JUNIC Ad Hoc Working Group on Development Education. JUNIC endorsed the recommendations in the paper and agreed to annex an edited version to its report to ACC.

By resolution 41/68 A, the General Assembly recommended that the United Nations Department of Public Information be urged to disseminate widely information on acute world economic problems, particularly on the critical economic situation in Africa, the severe economic difficulties of LDCs and the external debt crisis and development, as well as on the adverse effect of the international economic environment on developing countries.

REFERENCES

- (1)E/1986/26. (2)YUN 1983, p. 424, GA res. 38/179, 19 Dec. 1983. (3)A/41/323-E/1986/77 & Corr.1 & Add.1. (4)DP/1987/45/Add.1. (5)ACC/1986/11.

Rural development

The ACC Task Force on Rural Development, meeting at Geneva from 12 to 14 March 1986,⁽¹⁾ reviewed work accomplished since its 1985 meeting⁽²⁾ in three areas: joint action at the country and regional levels; people's participation in rural development; and monitoring and evaluation.

A progress report by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the lead agency in the rural development area, indicated that progress was being made towards more concerted efforts in rural poverty alleviation.

REFERENCES

(1)ACC/1986/PG/7. (2)YUN 1985, p. 432.

Special economic areas

During 1986, various United Nations bodies again considered the specific problems of particular groups of developing countries. Following recommendations of CDP and the Economic and Social Council (decision 1986/153), the General Assembly, by resolution 41/186, added Kiribati, Mauritania and Tuvalu to the list of LDCs. By resolution 41/163, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report, including specific recommendations, to enable the Assembly in 1988 to undertake a thorough review of the problems and special needs of island developing countries.

Developing countries

In October 1986, a draft resolution on urgent measures for reactivation of growth and development in developing countries⁽¹⁾ was introduced in the General Assembly's Second Committee by Yugoslavia, on behalf of the Group of 77. By that draft, the Assembly would have emphasized the urgency for the international community to take action to support sustained and equitable growth and development. It would have expressed concern at the continuing deflationary tendencies in the world economy, aggravated by the policies of the major developed countries which needed to be corrected in order to create an external environment more supportive of the development process. The Assembly would have stressed that a substantial increase in financial flows was needed to meet the serious financing gap faced by developing countries and would have emphasized the need to increase development finance, particularly to LDCs, so as to reach accepted targets for official development assistance. It would also have reaffirmed the need for a political

and global approach to the debt crisis in a spirit of shared responsibility between debtor developing countries, creditor developed countries, international multilateral financial institutions and commercial banks, in a manner that contributed to the sustained growth and development of developing countries.

Further, the Assembly would have emphasized the urgent need to improve the market access of developing countries' exports and their terms of trade and urged action to reverse the deteriorating trend in world trade in commodities. The need to provide stable and supportive monetary and financial conditions for the development process would have been reaffirmed and Governments and United Nations organizations would have been urged to take measures to ensure implementation of Assembly **resolution S-13/2** concerning the Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development.

In November, the sponsors informed the Second Committee that they had decided not to press for adoption of the draft in view of the failure to reach agreement on a final text in informal consultations.

Related resolution: GA 41/133.

Least developed countries

The problems of the States officially designated as LDCs were considered in several United Nations forums during 1986, including the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board, the UNDP Governing Council and ACC.

With the General Assembly deciding in December to act on CDP and Economic and Social Council recommendations to include Kiribati, Mauritania and Tuvalu in the United Nations list of LDCs, the number rose to 40. The others were: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen.

Identification of LDCs

CDP action. In March⁽²⁾ CDP re-examined the eligibility of Kiribati and Tuvalu for inclusion in the United Nations list of LDCs, having been unable to reach a conclusion in 1985⁽³⁾ because of inadequate information on their economies. In accordance with a 1985 General Assembly resolution⁽⁴⁾ and a 1986 Economic and Social Council decision (see below), CDP also examined the case of Mauritania.

Based on data supplied by the Secretariat on the three criteria for determination of eligibility—per capita GDP, share of manufacturing output in GDP, and adult literacy rate—CDP recommended that all three countries be added to the list.

UNDP action. On 27 June⁽⁵⁾ the UNDP Governing Council invited the UNDP Administrator to take steps to implement the 1985 Assembly resolution on Mauritania⁽⁴⁾ and to ensure that Mauritania received those benefits to which it might be entitled as an LDC when the Assembly approved the CDP recommendation that it be added to the list. It also invited the Administrator to take similar action in respect of Kiribati and Tuvalu.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

By decision 1986/103 of 7 February 1986, the Economic and Social Council requested CDP to examine the socio-economic situation of Mauritania and to consider including it in the list of LDCs.

By decision 1986/153 of 11 July, the Council endorsed CDP's recommendation regarding the inclusion of Kiribati, Mauritania and Tuvalu in the list and recommended that the General Assembly approve the inclusion at its 1986 session.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/186 without vote.

Inclusion of Kiribati, Mauritania and Tuvalu in the list of the least developed countries

The General Assembly,

Noting Economic and Social Council decision 1986/153 of 11 July 1986, in which the Council endorsed the conclusion and recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning regarding the inclusion of Kiribati, Mauritania and Tuvalu in the list of the least developed countries,

Decides to include Kiribati, Mauritania and Tuvalu in the list of the least developed countries.

General Assembly resolution 41/186

8 December 1986 Meeting 100 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/930Add.2) without vote, 12 November (meeting 28); 89-nation draft (A/C.2/41/L.25); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 25, 27, 28; plenary 100.

Programme of Action for the 1980s

During 1986, following the 1985 endorsement by the General Assembly⁽⁶⁾ of the conclusions and recommendations of the mid-term global review

of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for LDCs, United Nations bodies continued to monitor SNPA's implementation. SNPA was adopted in 1981 by a United Nations conference⁽⁷⁾ and endorsed by the Assembly later that year⁽⁸⁾

UNCTAD action. On 21 March⁽⁹⁾ the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board invited the UNCTAD Secretary-General to start consultations to enable the General Assembly in 1987 to decide on the level, mandate, date and venue for the 1990 review and appraisal of SNPA, as well as the preparatory process for such a review, and requested him to report to the Board on progress made.

UNDP action. On 27 June 1986⁽¹⁰⁾ the UNDP Governing Council took note of the UNDP Administrator's report on implementation of SNPA during 1985⁽¹¹⁾ and endorsed new arrangements initiated by the Administrator in connection with managing the Special Measures Fund for LDCs and financing round-table activities during the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991). The Governing Council recognized the need for further improvement of the round-table process and requested the Administrator to ensure that the process provided an effective instrument for implementing SNPA, taking into account the views presented in the Council, especially those of LDCs. The Administrator was requested to report in 1987 on progress made in that respect.

During 1986, round-table-related activities were held with UNDP assistance for Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, the Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone and Togo. Other countries elected to have the World Bank assist them with review meetings.

Funding for the round-table process and other activities benefiting LDCs was provided by the UNDP Special Measures Fund for LDCs. Contributions to the Fund in 1986 totalled \$12 million and 10 countries pledged \$6.1 million for 1987. Resources from a trust fund established in 1983⁽¹²⁾ for a special contribution from the Netherlands for LDCs were used to prepare round-table conferences and to finance follow-up activities to conferences held in recent years.

In a report to the UNDP Governing Council on 1986 activities⁽¹³⁾ the UNDP Administrator stated that strengthening the economic management and the aid co-ordination capacity of LDCs was a major objective of SNPA. UNDP had made that area a priority for its activities in LDCs, with \$46.6 million (about 19 per cent) of the total indicative planning figure resources committed to LDCs being devoted to general development issues,

policy and planning. That sector was also a priority area of the Special Measures Fund, with some \$3.9 million of a total of \$6.2 million committed to projects in economic management and aid co-ordination.

During 1986, UNDP continued to give highest priority to assisting the poorest countries (see next chapter). Assistance to LDCs was also provided by the United Nations Capital Development Fund, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and the United Nations Volunteers programme.

ACC action. An inter-agency consultation on SNPA follow-up (Geneva, 22 and 23 September 1986)⁽¹⁴⁾ discussed the results of the 1985 mid-term global review of SNPA; action taken by the United Nations system to implement the 1985 General Assembly resolution on implementation of SNPA;⁽⁶⁾ co-ordination, follow-up and monitoring arrangements, including experiences of round-table and consultative group meetings; and further steps to be taken to implement SNPA, taking into account the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (see Chapter III of this section).

Land-locked developing countries

In accordance with a 1985 UNCTAD Trade and Development Board resolution⁽¹⁵⁾ the UNCTAD secretariat submitted to the Board's September 1986 session a report on progress in implementing specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries.⁽¹⁶⁾ The report was based on replies received from individual countries and international and intergovernmental organizations in response to a request by the UNCTAD Secretary-General, and on UNCTAD's own work in the areas specified in the 1985 resolution.

The report stated that the majority of donor countries reiterated that they did not recognize the land-locked developing countries as a category for which they had established a special assistance programme. They agreed, however, that those countries faced problems resulting from geographical handicaps and continued to assist them in that context.

That consideration also applied to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, which assisted land-locked developing countries on the basis of the special economic circumstances and requirements of individual countries, rather than for geographical reasons. The United Nations regional commissions, UNDP and UNCTAD did have special technical assistance programmes designed particularly for land-locked developing countries.

From the pattern of sectoral allocation of assistance by donor countries, the report made the

following observations: that all donors provided support for general economic development because they recognized that most land-locked developing countries were also least developed; that, because of the geographical disadvantages of those countries, there was an effort by donor countries to address transport and communications problems within their assistance programmes; that several major donor countries also continued to support regional co-operation groupings which offered a framework within which many problems of land-locked countries could be most effectively tackled; and that the scarcity of skilled manpower in those countries had prompted all major donor countries to include training and technical assistance programmes in their assistance packages. These observations also applied to the assistance provided by United Nations bodies and related agencies.

Noting that this support was not adequate to meet the growing requirements of these countries, the report stated that donor countries and institutions should make more deliberate efforts to address themselves to the transit-transport problem in their overall assistance programmes by giving direct support in critical areas in that sector. Such support should include development and maintenance of transit-transport infrastructure and services, improving management practices in transit-transport operations, training, simplifying customs and trade procedures and strengthening institutions in that sector.

Island developing countries

UNDP action. On 27 June 1986,⁽¹⁷⁾ the UNDP Governing Council, recognizing the special needs of island developing countries, requested the UNDP Administrator to submit in 1987 a report on his evaluation of UNDP's role in implementing specific measures in favour of those countries, in particular their efforts to achieve self-sustaining economic growth. The Administrator was also requested to bring to the Council's attention any special problems encountered by island developing countries in complying with a 1985 Council decision on the fourth programming cycle⁽¹⁸⁾ which, among other things, called for the application of special criteria in allocating financial resources to countries with specific geographical disadvantages.

Report of the Secretary-General. In accordance with a 1984 General Assembly resolution⁽¹⁹⁾ the Secretary-General submitted in August 1986 a report on specific measures in favour of island developing countries⁽²⁰⁾

The report, prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat, contained a summary of replies received from Governments, United Nations bodies, and international, intergovernmental and

non-governmental organizations to a request for information on implementation of the 1984 Assembly resolution.

The report concluded that several donor countries and some institutions did not recognize island developing countries as a special category of developing countries requiring a particular type of assistance. Both UNCTAD and the Assembly, however, recognized the problems faced by island developing countries, particularly those suffering handicaps due to their smallness, remoteness, vulnerability to natural disasters, transport constraints, great distances from market centres, highly limited internal markets, lack of natural resources, dependence on a few commodities, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens.

Although awareness of the problems of island developing countries, particularly the smaller ones, had increased, there was a continued need for wider recognition—accompanied by practical effects—by some donors and international bodies in order to help them to alleviate their special geographical disadvantages and develop their potential. Given the geographical concentration of island developing countries in the South Pacific and the Caribbean and, to a lesser extent, the Indian Ocean, many common problems of those countries could be most effectively addressed at the regional or subregional level, as indeed they already were to a considerable extent. It was recommended that the relevant regional institutions be further strengthened for that purpose.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/163** without vote.

Specific measures in favour of island developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

Recalling also its resolutions 31/156 of 21 December 1976, 32/185 of 19 December 1977, 34/205 of 19 December 1979, 35/61 of 5 December 1980, 37/206 of 20 December 1982 and 39/212 of 18 December 1984, relating to the special needs and problems of island developing countries,

Reiterating the call for specific action in favour of island developing countries contained in resolutions 98(IV) of

31 May 1976, 111(V) of 3 June 1979 and 138(VI) of 2 July 1983 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recognizing the difficult problems faced by island developing countries, in particular those which suffer handicaps due especially to their smallness, remoteness, vulnerability to natural disasters, constraints in transport and communications, great distances from market centres, a highly limited internal market, lack of natural resources, the acute problem of obtaining fresh water supplies, heavy dependence on imports and a few commodities, depletion of non-renewable resources, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

Mindful of the fact that timely additional efforts are needed to implement the specific measures required to assist island developing countries in offsetting the major handicaps that hinder their development process,

Noting with regret that the comprehensive review of the problems and needs of island developing countries requested in resolution 39/212 has not been possible during the forty-first session of the General Assembly,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 39/212 and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and calls for their immediate and effective implementation;

2. Welcomes decision 86/33 of 27 June 1986 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the special needs of island developing countries;

3. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation by the international community of measures in favour of island developing countries;

4. Expresses its appreciation to all States and organizations that have responded to the special needs of island developing countries and have facilitated the implementation of resolutions in favour of those countries;

5. Notes with concern that the specific measures envisaged in the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, including Conference resolution 138(VI), have not yet been fully implemented, and calls upon all States, international organizations and financial institutions to respond positively in this regard and to intensify efforts in the implementation of specific measures in favour of island developing countries;

6. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in co-operation with Governments and regional and other competent institutions, to continue the programme of in-depth studies of the common problems of island economies and of the constraints inhibiting their economic growth and development and, in this regard, to seek the views of island developing countries and other interested countries, with the objective of proposing concrete specific action;

7. Requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to intensify its role as the focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of island developing countries and as a catalyst in this regard, inter alia, by organizing and facilitating the cross-regional interchange of information and experience in full co-operation with regional and subregional organizations;

8. Requests the competent organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Con-

ference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Capital Development Fund and the regional commissions, and invites the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to take adequate measures to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to renew his efforts with regard to the possibility of organizing a follow-up meeting to the interregional workshop on planning held in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in November 1983, with the participation of representatives of island developing countries and other interested countries;

10. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare an analytical and comprehensive report, which should make use, inter alia, of the work in progress in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Development Programme and should include specific recommendations to ensure that the General Assembly at its forty-third session is able to

undertake a thorough review of the problems and special needs of island developing countries.

General Assembly resolution 41/163

5 December 1986 Meeting 98 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/857Add.1) without vote, 12 November (meeting 28); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/41/L.31), based on informal consultations on draft by Yugoslavia, for Group of 77 (A/C.2/41/L.12); agenda item 79 (a).

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 19, 23-28; plenary 98.

REFERENCES

- (¹)A/C.2/41/L.18. (²)E/1986/26. (³)YUN 1985, p. 433. (4)Ibid., p. 521, GA res. 40/219, 17 Dec. 1985. (⁵)E/1986/29 (dec. 86/54). (⁶)YUN 1985, p. 436, GA res. 40/205, 17 Dec. 1985. (7)YUN 1981, p. 406. (8)Ibid., p. 410, GA res. 36/194, 17 Dec. 1981. (⁹)A/41/15, vol. I (dec. 329(XXXII)). (¹⁰)E/1986/29 (dec. 86/22). (11)YUN 1985, p. 435. (12)YUN 1983, p. 431. (¹³)DP/1987/18. (¹⁴)ACC/1986/13. (¹⁵)YUN 1985, p. 452. (¹⁶)TD/B/1107 & Add.1. (¹⁷)E/1986/29 (dec. 86/33). (¹⁸)YUN 1985, p. 471. (¹⁹)YUN 1984, p. 422, GA res. 39/212, 18 Dec. 1984. (20)A/41/495.

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Chapter II

Operational activities for development

In 1986, a total of \$6.6 billion in official development assistance (ODA) was transferred through the United Nations system to developing countries. Contributions for the system's operational activities totalled \$6.5 billion in 1986, an increase of \$1 billion over 1985. The triennial policy review of the system's operational activities for development took place in 1986; the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1986/74) and the General Assembly (resolution 41/171) recommended action by the governing bodies of United Nations organizations, their secretariats and Member States, and urged all countries to increase their voluntary contributions for operational activities for development, particularly those countries whose performance was not commensurate with their capacity.

For the first time in its history, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) surpassed \$1 billion in income received under its main programme and through special-purpose funds and cost-sharing. In November 1986, at the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, actual and pledged contributions for 1987 amounted to over \$800 million, again the highest level in UNDP history. Expenditures from UNDP central resources during the year totalled \$911 million, with \$689.2 million expended on field programme activities.

The United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) executed a programme of \$145.9 million in 1986, an increase of 15 per cent over 1985. During the year, the Department had under execution 954 technical co-operation projects.

The second high-level intergovernmental meeting on international volunteerism and development called for an expansion of the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme and increased contributions to the UNV Special Voluntary Fund. The programme reached an all-time high during 1986, with 1,267 serving or accepted volunteers. On 5 December 1986, International Volunteer Day was celebrated for the first time.

In 1986, the UNDP Special Unit for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries supported 112 activities costing \$971,000, a 22.9 per cent increase over 1985. By decision 41/457, the Assembly named the Trust Fund for Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries/Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries the Perez Guerrero Trust Fund for

Economic and Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.

Delivery and approval of new projects in developing countries by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) increased substantially in 1986. The Fund approved \$46.3 million in funding for 24 new projects and 27 grant increases during the year, with much of the work focused on agriculture and irrigation in rural areas of the regions of Africa and Asia and the Pacific.

General aspects

In his annual report on United Nations operational activities for development,⁽¹⁾ the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation (DIEC) stated that in 1986 some \$6.6 billion in ODA was channelled to the developing countries through the financial institutions and organizations of the United Nations system. That figure represented about 15 per cent of total bilateral and multilateral ODA to those countries. Development grants financed by UNDP, UNDP funds, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP) and other United Nations sources amounted to \$2.6 billion, or 7 per cent, of total ODA, while concessional loans provided by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the International Development Association (IDA) amounted to some \$3 billion. Non-concessional loans through the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to developing countries totalled \$0.4 billion. In addition, a further \$0.6 billion was spent on grant-financed refugee, humanitarian, special economic and disaster relief activities (see next chapter).

In 1986, the system's net transfers of concessional assistance for development, which comprised concessional loans and development grants, totalled \$5.5 billion. Of that amount, almost seven eighths went to the Africa and Asia and Pacific regions. The least developed countries (LDCs) (see p. 405) received 37 per cent of all concessional development assistance. Overall in 1986, such assistance amounted to \$1.17 per capita; in the poorest countries the figure was \$2.1.

In terms of sectoral coverage, the system's grant-funded development assistance strongly emphasized two sectors—agriculture/forestry/fisheries and health. Other important areas were: natural resources; transport and communications; general development issues, policy and planning; industry; education; social conditions; and equity, population and human settlements.

Policy review. As requested by the General Assembly in 1983⁽⁵⁾ and 1985,⁽⁶⁾ the DIEC Director-General submitted a report⁽⁷⁾ for the triennial policy review of the United Nations system's operational activities for development. The report stated that those activities absorbed about 60 per cent of the regular and extrabudgetary resources of the system and comprised two fifths of the total disbursements of ODA by multilateral agencies. Each year the system supported over 6,000 development programme projects in over 150 developing countries and territories at the national, regional and global levels.

Noting that the need for an integrated approach to development was being increasingly recognized by Member States, the report cited the following examples of efforts being made within the system to promote such an approach: the fight against poverty; the continuity between emergency action and development; adjustment policies; and women and development.

The report put forward 20 policy recommendations to improve United Nations assistance to Governments in co-ordinating external development assistance at the local, sectoral and global levels. In addition to a general recommendation that the system should give high priority to assisting Governments in their co-ordination efforts, other proposed measures included: enhanced co-ordination among resident co-ordinators and their aid partners at the local level; a comparative study of existing inter-ministerial co-ordination practices at the global level; mobilization of resources for specific programmes in LDCs and other low-income countries based on a mutually agreed framework for multilateral and bilateral aid; joint needs assessments and programming exercises by the main financing agencies and donors with selected developing countries; and various initiatives in support of Governments' priority programmes for human resource development and institution-building.

Other recommendations were: a call for a more open and systematic dialogue between the capital lending and technical assistance agencies and programmes; a more active role for WFP in round tables and consultative groups to improve coherence between food aid and other development assistance; a more systematic exploration of the complementary use of United Nations system resources and of the contribution of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private and public sector enter-

prises; better project design; and a strengthening of the managerial capacities of Governments. In addition, the report called for: qualitative evaluation of the results of projects or programmes; greater cost-effectiveness through consistent use of developing countries' capacities; stimulation, support and co-financing of South-South projects; more equitable procurement through UNDP's Inter-Agency Procurement Services Unit; adequate resources for UNDP; and higher levels of contributions for operational activities as a whole.

In response to a 1985 General Assembly request⁽⁸⁾ for the views of the governing bodies of United Nations organizations on system-wide policy issues affecting operational activities, the Secretary-General submitted⁽⁹⁾ information received from eight specialized agencies (ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, IMO, IFAD) and IAEA, five United Nations bodies (UNCTAD, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, UNCHS), and three regional commissions (ECE, ESCAP, ESCWA).

In order to comply with the Assembly's request, the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board, on 21 March⁽⁶⁾ requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to invite member States to comment on policy issues reflected in a secretariat document and requested the secretariat to compile those comments and submit them to the Economic and Social Council, together with comments made during the Board's March session. On 25 April⁽⁷⁾ the UNICEF Executive Board listed some system-wide issues that it considered of particular relevance to the review (see p. 810) and requested the Executive Director to prepare a background note on them to assist the Assembly and the Council in their deliberations. On 24 April⁽⁸⁾ ESCWA requested its Executive Secretary to submit to its Technical Committee the conclusions of the triennial review and an evaluation report on the Commission's activities over the preceding two years (see p. 573). On 27 June⁽⁹⁾ the UNDP Governing Council brought to the attention of the Assembly and the Council some views and concerns on issues of importance in the context of the triennial review (see p. 419). On 16 May⁽¹⁰⁾ the Commission on Human Settlements, the governing body of UNCHS, adopted a statement on policy issues affecting operational activities for development, to be transmitted to the Council for its policy review (see p. 677).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 July, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote **resolution 1986/74**.

Policy review of operational activities for development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of

12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 38/171 of 19 December 1983 and 40/211 of 17 December 1985,

Appreciating the overall impact of operational activities for development, which have become an established and important dimension of the development efforts of the organizations of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming that the primary objective of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system is to promote the economic self-reliance of developing countries through multilateral co-operation and, in this context, emphasizing the need to maintain the multilateral character of the operational activities of the United Nations system and for all Governments to enhance their commitment in this regard,

Stressing the urgent need to strengthen multilateral co-operation for development through, inter alia, increased voluntary contributions to the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming the exclusive responsibility of the Government of the recipient country in formulating its national development plan, priorities and objectives, as set out in the consensus contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2688(XXV) of 11 December 1970, and emphasizing that the integration of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system with national programmes would enhance the impact and relevance of those activities,

Reaffirming that economic and technical co-operation among developing countries should be a significant dimension of all operational activities for development, as a key element in the strategy of collective self-reliance and an essential instrument to promote changes contributing to a balanced and equitable process of global economic development,

Emphasizing the need to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system in supporting the efforts of developing countries,

Emphasizing also the urgency for the United Nations system to respond in an effective and coherent manner to the increasing requirements for external assistance and, in this context, reaffirming the need for new and purposeful efforts at all levels to improve the provision, utilization, administration and co-ordination of development assistance,

Aware that a substantial part of world resources, material as well as human, continues to be diverted to armaments, with a detrimental effect on international security and on bilateral and multilateral co-operation, including the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

1. Expresses its appreciation for the contribution of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation in promoting operational activities for development and takes note with interest of the report of the Director-General for the triennial policy review of operational activities for development;

2. Takes note of the information provided by some of the organizations of the United Nations system in response to General Assembly resolution 40/211, urges all organizations to respond, and expresses the hope that the quality of such information will be improved in the future;

3. Expresses its deep concern at the stagnation in recent years in real terms of overall contributions for operational activities for development, particularly the prognosis of a marginal annual rate of growth over the next few years;

4. Emphasizes the need for a significant, continuous, predictable and real increase in resources for operational activities for development to meet the growing requirements for development of the developing countries, in particular the least developed countries;

5. Urges all countries to increase their voluntary contributions for operational activities for development, in particular those countries whose overall performance is not commensurate with their capacity;

6. Affirms that the programming and implementation of operational activities for development shall continue to be based on the principles set out in the consensus of 1970, as contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2688(XXV);

7. Reiterates the need for all organizations of the United Nations system to make greater use of the capacities of developing countries, inter alia, through increasing government execution of projects and employment of local consultants and national experts, with a view to improving the cost-effectiveness and relevance of operational activities for development as well as facilitating the transfer of skills;

8. Expresses its concern at the recent decline in the proportion of equipment procured from developing countries, reaffirms the need to increase procurement from sources that at present are underutilized, and invites organizations of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities for development to take the necessary measures to widen the geographical distribution of their sources of procurement consistent with the principle of competitive international bidding through, inter alia, better utilization of sources of supplies from developing countries and underutilized donor countries;

9. Requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to conduct further comparative analyses of the relationship between programme delivery and administrative and support costs with a view to releasing the maximum amount of resources for development activities and increasing programme delivery;

10. Encourages the steps being taken to conduct needs assessments as a basis for the co-ordination of all technical co-operation in support of the priority programmes of the recipient Government;

11. Reaffirms the responsibility of developing countries to co-ordinate development co-operation, through, inter alia, the determination of local co-ordination arrangements;

12. Requests organizations of the United Nations system to give high priority to assisting Governments at their request in strengthening their capacity for co-ordination at both the overall and the sectoral level;

13. Invites the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to introduce, in close co-operation with the Governments of recipient countries, specific measures aimed at strengthening the capabilities of the recipient countries to exercise their sovereign rights regarding preparation and realization of programmes and projects of technical co-operation, including training projects for personnel in national plan-

ning, co-ordination and evaluation institutions and measures increasingly to entrust Governments and institutions of recipient countries with the responsibility for executing projects;

14. Decides to intensify its efforts to ensure overall co-ordination of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system and, in this context, stresses that efforts should be undertaken to strengthen the necessary dialogue and interaction between the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system concerned with operational activities for development so as to ensure consistency between decisions taken by policy-making bodies;

15. Invites the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system to reaffirm their full support for improved coherence of action by the system at the country level and for the role of the resident co-ordinator in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and in accordance with the relevant recommendations of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation;

16. Strongly urges Governments and organizations of the United Nations system to provide resident co-ordinators with the requisite authority to carry out their role and responsibilities as defined in General Assembly resolution 32/197, taking into account other relevant Assembly resolutions, in order to promote greater coherence and co-ordination within the United Nations system, *inter alia*, through the following measures:

(a) Enabling the resident co-ordinator to consult on a regular basis with the Government and representatives of organizations of the United Nations system on specific measures regarding areas where greater coherence of action is required and, where host country Governments so request, to play a broader co-ordinating role;

(b) Strengthening local co-ordination arrangements, where necessary, for the implementation of such measures, *inter alia*, through the conduct of joint technical co-operation needs assessments and programming missions;

(c) Establishing systematic exchange of information and streamlining procedures and reporting requirements by the United Nations field offices;

17. Requests the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system to pay particular attention to the need to rationalize field representation of the organizations and, recognizing the necessity to consult with the recipient Government on such matters, to establish new field offices only if the required services cannot be shared with other organizations or provided in any other way;

18. Emphasizes the importance for recipient countries to receive full information from all donors on their assistance efforts within the framework of operational activities for development, including information on the cost, nature and objective of each project, concessionality, and tying status;

19. Requests the resident co-ordinators to assist Governments of recipient countries, upon request, in managing information from all donors on their assistance efforts and in ensuring co-ordination and improved effectiveness of such assistance;

20. Requests the Director-General to study in a few selected donor and recipient countries, with the agreement and co-operation of the Governments concerned,

existing co-ordination practices designed to ensure consistency and coherence in their policy and positions in the area of operational activities for development;

21. Stresses the importance of the United Nations Development Programme country programme as the framework for promoting a more coherent and co-ordinated approach to technical co-operation activities by the United Nations development system;

22. Invites the Director-General, with the support of extrabudgetary resources, to conduct case-studies in one or more countries, with the agreement and co-operation of the Governments concerned, on the functioning of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, bearing in mind the specificity of individual country circumstances;

23. Urges the continuation of efforts to harmonize, to the extent possible, the operational procedures of the organizations of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities for development, in areas such as project presentation, monitoring, evaluation and procurement;

24. Invites the organizations concerned to improve the integration of food aid with overall development efforts;

25. Strongly urges the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme to continue their efforts for co-ordinated programming, through the Joint Consultative Group on Policy, so as to promote greater collaboration;

26. Urges other organizations to consider adopting similar co-ordinated programming practices;

27. Invites organizations of the United Nations system to continue to pursue measures to enhance the involvement of non-governmental organizations and enterprises in operational activities, in accordance with the objectives and priorities of each developing country;

28. Reiterates the need for the increased participation of women in operational activities and requests the Director-General, in presenting his report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, to address this issue along the lines called for in Assembly resolution 40/211;

29. Strongly urges the organizations of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities for development to intensify their efforts to integrate economic and technical co-operation among developing countries into operational activities, *inter alia*, by orienting their programmes and projects towards strengthening such co-operation in accordance with the priorities defined by the developing countries themselves;

30. Emphasizes the need for close collaboration between the United Nations Development Programme and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat in view of the potential for greater complementarity between them and requests the Director-General to include recommendations in this regard, as appropriate, in his report for the next policy review;

31. Reaffirms the authority and responsibility entrusted to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation by the General Assembly in resolution 32/197, to ensure effective leadership of the United Nations system in the field of development and international economic co-operation and in exercising overall co-ordination within the system in order to ensure a multidisciplinary approach to the problems of development on a system-wide basis;

32. Requests the Director-General to include in his annual report on operational activities for development information on important policy and management issues affecting the coherence and functioning of system-wide activities, in the light of the relevant decisions of the governing bodies of organizations of the system, and to submit that information to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council for consideration;

33. Requests the Director-General, in preparing his report for the next policy review, to provide a general framework of broad objectives for operational activities for development within the United Nations system, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/197;

34. Also requests the Director-General to include in his report for the next comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development a specific chapter containing information about measures taken by organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system aimed at strengthening the capabilities of the recipient countries in the preparation and implementation of programmes and projects of technical co-operation;

35. Invites the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system to provide the Council at its second regular session of 1987 with their views and comments on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular on the role of the resident co-ordinators, the use of the United Nations Development Programme country programming process as a framework for operational activities, the co-location of field offices and the further harmonization of operational procedures;

36. Further requests the Director-General, in presenting his report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, to take into account the views expressed by Member States during the present review, including those on updating the report and particularly those concerning the mobilization of financial resources for operational activities for development and other areas that require greater coverage.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/74

23 July 1986 Meeting 38 Adopted without vote

Draft by Third Committee Chairman (E/1986/L.41), orally revised, based on informal consultations on draft by Yugoslavia, for Group of 77 (E/1986/C.3/L.15); agenda item 19.

Also before the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee was a draft resolution on measures to strengthen operational activities for development, submitted by the German Democratic Republic⁽¹⁾ By that text, the Council would have reaffirmed that the basic purpose of technical co-operation should be the promotion of the self-reliance of developing countries by building up their productive capability and their indigenous resources and by increasing the availability of the managerial, technical, administrative and research capabilities required in the development process. United Nations organs, organizations and bodies would have been urged to co-operate closely with the Governments of recipient countries so as to strengthen their capabilities to exercise their sovereign rights in all stages of the preparation and implementation of

the system's technical co-operation programmes and projects. They would have been invited to intensify efforts to diversify their sources of supply so as to mobilize all available human and material resources for technical co-operation, particularly those from developing countries.

A draft resolution on enhancing the quality of operational activities was submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States⁽¹²⁾ By that text, the Council would have appealed to all donors to provide full information to United Nations resident co-ordinators on their country-by-country breakdown of development assistance efforts, including the cost, nature and objective of each project, based on agreed uniform and transparent formats. Donors would have been invited to submit information on the concessionary, grant element and tying status of assistance; such information was to be made widely available to interested countries and agencies.

The USSR introduced amendments⁽¹³⁾ to that draft by which donors of development assistance would have been asked to provide full information on the outflow of resources in all forms from the recipient country to the donor country concerned. Interested countries would have been recommended to make available information on development assistance to United Nations resident co-ordinators, and countries which were members of international development and financial institutions would have been called on to ensure a significant increase of resource flows from those institutions to developing countries.

In the light of the adoption of resolution 1986/74, the two draft resolutions and the amendments were withdrawn.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, adopted **resolution 41/171** without vote.

Operational activities for development

The General Assembly,

Having considered the parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1986 that concern the policy review of operational activities for development,

Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/74 of 23 July 1986, entitled "Policy review of operational activities for development", the text of which is annexed to the present resolution.

ANNEX

[For text, see Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/74 above.]

General Assembly resolution 41/171

5 December 1986 Meeting 98 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/869) without vote, 21 November (meeting 34); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/41/L.67), based on informal consultations; agenda item 80.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 29-32, 34; plenary 98.

By **decision 41/446** of 5 December, the Assembly took note of the Director-General's report on the triennial policy review⁽⁴⁾ the Secretary-General's report on information provided by organizations of the system on system-wide policy issues⁽⁵⁾ and other reports on operational activities.

Financing of operational activities

In a report to the General Assembly on 1986 operational activities⁽¹⁴⁾ the DIEC Director-General stated that, on average, total disbursements of ODA had grown in real terms by about 2.2 per cent annually between 1979 and 1985. However, due to the intentions expressed by one large donor and to a reduction in external assistance provided by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries as a result of lower income from oil sales, the upward trend in ODA disbursements was not expected to continue. In 1986, the volume of resources made available to the 28 grant-assistance organizations and agencies of the United Nations system had grown by about 7 per cent, partly due to exchange-rate fluctuations as a result of a decline in the value of the dollar. However, the share of total ODA contributed to those organizations had declined from 1979 to 1986.

In recent years there had been changes in the relative share of ODA disbursed to various regions; due to the critical economic situation facing countries in sub-Saharan Africa, there had been increased assistance to that region, particularly by multilateral donors. By sector, food aid had become increasingly important for the financing of development activities reflected in the sharp increase in contributions to WFP. Direct contributions to specialized agencies, after having stagnated from 1982 to 1985, increased by over 10 per cent in 1986.

Expenditures

In his annual report on United Nations system technical co-operation expenditures⁽¹⁵⁾ the UNDP Administrator stated that non-UNDP agency expenditures were \$903 million for 1986 as compared with \$916 million for 1985. This represented a slight overall decrease of 1.4 per cent, contrasting with the marginal increase of 1.3 per cent in 1985. Non-UNDP-financed technical co-operation activities funded from regular budgets declined to \$256 million in 1986 from \$298 million in 1985, a fall of about 14 per cent, while activities funded from extrabudgetary sources rose to \$451 million from \$412 million, an increase of about 9 per cent. UNFPA-financed expenditures declined to \$102 million in 1986 from \$128 million in 1985, while expenditures financed from UNDP-administered

funds rose sharply, totalling \$94 million in 1986 as opposed to \$77 million in 1985, an increase of about 22 per cent.

The five largest agencies—the United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO—continued to account for 71 per cent of non-UNDP-financed technical co-operation activities. Expenditures for the United Nations, ILO and FAO rose by 8 per cent, 16 per cent and 4 per cent respectively, while those for UNESCO and WHO declined by about 9 per cent and 7 per cent respectively. The decline in the UNESCO share was caused primarily by a drop in programmes funded by regular budget (from \$5.8 million to \$5.5 million) and extrabudgetary resources other than UNDP, UNFPA and UNDP-administered funds (from \$33.3 million to \$30 million). For WHO, the decline was partly attributable to its biennial budgeting and accounting system, by which only actual disbursements made during 1986 were reported. Also, UNFPA-financed programmes for WHO declined from \$25 million in 1985 to \$19 million in 1986, while those financed from UNDP-administered trust funds declined to \$134,000 in 1986 from \$815,000 in 1985. Nevertheless, WHO continued to have the largest non-UNDP-financed technical co-operation programme with expenditures of \$308 million (34 per cent), followed by FAO with \$188 million.

The health sector again had the highest concentration of non-UNDP-financed technical co-operation expenditures, due to the size of the WHO regular budget. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries had the second highest expenditures, some \$153 million, or about 17 per cent of total expenditures. The population sector was third largest, with 11 per cent of the total. Natural resources occupied fourth place with an expenditure of \$76 million or 8 per cent. Transport and communications accounted for some 5 per cent of all the regular and extrabudgetary grant expenditures, followed by industry (4 per cent), general development issues, policy and planning (4 per cent), science and technology (3 per cent) and employment (3 per cent).

Expenditures funded from regular budgets alone were primarily concentrated in the health sector, accounting for some 65 per cent (amounting to \$166 million against total expenditures of \$257 million), followed by agriculture, forestry and fisheries (\$29 million or 11 per cent). Expenditures funded from extrabudgetary sources, including those funded by UNFPA, and UNDP-administered funds (but excluding those financed by the recipient Governments themselves) indicated a wider dispersion of expenditures among the various sectors. The health sector accounted for about 29 per cent, population for 22 per cent and agriculture, forestry and fisheries for 21 per cent. Unilateral "self-supporting" resources—expenditures

financed by the developing countries themselves—were mainly shared by agriculture, forestry and fisheries (34 per cent), transport and communications (24 per cent) and natural resources (14 per cent).

Project expenditures funded out of UNDP central resources rose to \$682 million in 1986 from \$564 million in 1985, an increase of about 21 per cent.

Technical co-operation expenditures financed under World Bank loans and IDA credits for training and consultants amounted to \$1.06 billion in 1986, reflecting an increase of 12 per cent over the 1985 figure for this category.

Total grant assistance provided by the United Nations system amounted to almost \$2.5 billion in 1986. It had continued at the annual level of \$2.2 billion from 1982 to 1984 and regained the \$2.4 billion level of 1981 in 1985.

Contributions

In his report to the General Assembly on 1986 operational activities⁽¹⁾ the Director-General stated that total contributions to the operational activities of organizations of the United Nations system involved in grant-financed assistance, including United Nations funds and programmes (UNDP, UNDP trust funds, UNFPA, UNICEF and other bodies), operational activities of specialized agencies and WFP, totalled \$3,019 million in 1986, compared with \$2,829.4 million in 1985. Total contributions to UNDP and funds administered by it in 1986 totalled \$1,007 million and represented about 35 per cent of the total resources made available to the grant organizations of the system, as compared with about 30 per cent in 1985. This represented a significant upturn in the situation after several years of stagnation in contributions.

In 1986, general resources income for UNICEF—\$418 million—benefited from an exceptional one-time contribution from events organized around the fortieth anniversary of UNICEF. Both general resources and supplementary funds income for UNICEF were forecast to grow at approximately 4 per cent per annum during 1987-1990.

Contributions to IDA and IFAD and capital subscription payments to the World Bank and IFC rose to \$3,494 million. Capital subscription payments to the World Bank in 1986 rose to \$647 million.

The eighth replenishment of IDA resources, agreed in 1986, provided \$12.4 billion for the period 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1990, representing an increase of \$3.4 billion over the seventh replenishment. The agreement provided that efforts should be made to allocate a minimum of 45 per cent of IDA resources to sub-Saharan Africa.

After two and a half years of negotiations, the second replenishment of IFAD, amounting to \$460 million for 1985-1987, became effective in November 1986. The relatively low level of the replenishment was due primarily to the inability of developing donor countries to contribute to the Fund because of the oil price collapse. IFAD also approved the establishment of a Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification, with a financial target of \$300 million.

Technical assistance activities funded through concessional loans by the World Bank stood at more than \$1 billion; the bulk of that amount related to technical assistance directly linked to the delivery of capital inputs. Free-standing technical assistance loans of the World Bank and related forms of assistance were estimated at \$200 million.

Contributions to United Nations bodies for refugee, humanitarian, special economic and disaster relief activities totalled \$552 million in 1986.

Communications. The Secretary-General received a number of communications during 1986 concerning economic assistance to developing countries. Among them were: a 15 May letter from India⁽¹⁶⁾ transmitting the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (New Delhi, 16-19 April); an 11 July letter⁽¹⁷⁾ from Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States providing data on contributions to the development activities of the United Nations system; a 30 September letter from the German Democratic Republic⁽¹⁸⁾ on its assistance to developing countries and national liberation movements in 1985; and a 2 October letter from Yugoslavia⁽¹⁹⁾ transmitting the declaration adopted at a meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 developing countries (New York, 29 September-1 October).

Related resolutions: GA 41/171; ESC 1986/74.

UN Pledging Conference for Development Activities

The 1986 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities was held in New York on 13 and 14 November to receive government pledges for 1987 to United Nations funds and programmes concerned with development and related assistance.

Contributions to the funds and programmes participating in the Conference totalled approximately \$1,440 million in 1986. As at 30 June 1987, pledges for 1987 from 108 countries for 22 participating funds and programmes amounted to more than \$1,362 million, with \$853.2 million designated for UNDP.

Inter-agency co-operation

The Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) (New York, 1-3 October 1986)⁽²⁰⁾ of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) considered that preparation of a compendium of co-ordination arrangements for operational activities continued to be relevant and should be pursued in close consultation with the secretariat of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

In connection with an Economic and Social Council request that the Director-General study in a few selected donor and recipient countries existing co-ordination practices (see resolution 1986/74), the Committee recommended close co-operation between its substantive secretariat and the Director-General in formulating the terms of reference for those case-studies.

Programme evaluation

In a February 1986 report on evaluation⁽²¹⁾ the UNDP Administrator said UNDP welcomed decisions by UNCTAD, DTCD and the International Trade Centre to adopt UNDP's revised evaluation procedures for all projects financed from their regular budgets and trust funds. He noted that the International Civil Aviation Organization employed the revised procedures to monitor and evaluate its trust fund projects. UNDP would continue to work with other agencies in an attempt to agree on a simple, workable system of value to Governments.

On 27 June⁽²²⁾ the UNDP Governing Council supported and encouraged the Administrator's efforts to contribute to harmonizing the system's evaluation, monitoring and reporting procedures.

An Inter-Agency Working Group on Evaluation (Geneva, 21 and 22 October) discussed the results of an 18-month-long field-test of monitoring, evaluation and reporting procedures. It had been found that: there was a genuine perception in the field of a workable monitoring and evaluation system; there was a need to address the increasingly important role of national project officials; there was an understanding of the importance of the design-evaluation linkage; there was a serious absence of feedback from agencies to the project level; there was a need to elaborate further on the system's requirements as applicable to regional and global projects; there was room for further development in in-depth evaluation; and training would be the most important supporting action for successful follow-up to the revised system's introduction.

The Working Group created a UNDP/agency drafting group to complete revisions of reporting formats.

Field representation

In June 1986,⁽²³⁾ the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly a report by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on the structure and co-ordination of the field representation of organizations of the United Nations system. The report was prepared in response to a 1983 Assembly request⁽²⁴⁾ that JIU prepare an in-depth study on the subject, particularly with regard to tasks allotted to resident co-ordinators.

The report discussed the growth of the system's field representation over the 1973-1983 period at country, subregional and regional levels, considered the role of the resident co-ordinator, and discussed the future of co-ordination within and between sectors, within the system and between the system and bilateral agencies. A set of criteria was put forward for the establishment of new field offices.

With regard to structure, the report stated that the field representation network had developed in a largely unco-ordinated manner. There was little consultation within the system on the need to establish new offices and where it would be best, for the system as a whole, to locate those offices. JIU therefore recommended that the Assembly should reaffirm its commitment to the coherent evolution of United Nations system activities for the benefit of Member States and to the role of resident co-ordinators as the officials best suited to promote those aims. The Assembly should also: seek the support of Member States and the co-operation of all partners in the system for a stay in establishing new arrangements for field representation until the criteria suggested by JIU were met; approve the criteria; and draw attention to UNDP's investment in office premises and staff and urge all its partners to make use of those facilities rather than set up new ones.

Governing bodies of organizations represented in the field should: put a stay on new arrangements to establish field representation to ensure that JIU's proposed criteria were met; and review the cost-effectiveness and efficiency of their field representation. Any representation which did not appear viable should be terminated.

With regard to co-ordination, JIU recommended that the DIEC Director-General should establish a roster of possible candidates for resident co-ordinator posts, including candidates from the specialized agencies. It also recommended that the Secretary-General should provide for a single accreditation to Governments to cover the work of both the resident co-ordinator and the director of the United Nations information centre.

By **decision 41/444** of 5 December 1986, the General Assembly decided to transmit to the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system the JIU report on field represen-

tation, together with the views expressed by Member States during discussion of the issue in the Second Committee and comments to be made by ACC, for the consideration of those bodies in formulating their views to be presented to the Economic and Social Council in 1987.

REFERENCES

- (¹)A/43/426/Add.1-E/1988/74/Add.1 & Corr.1. (²)YUN 1983, p. 442, GA res. 38/171, 19 Dec. 1983. (³)YUN 1985, p. 457, GA res. 40/211, 17 Dec. 1985. (⁴)A/41/350-E/1986/108. (⁵)A/41/374-E/1986/109 & Add.1-3. (⁶)A/41/15, vol. 1 (dec. 330(XXXII)). (⁷)E/1986/28 (dec. 1986/20). (⁸)E/1986/35 (res. 150(XIII)). (⁹)E/1986/29 (dec. 86/17). (¹⁰)A/41/8 (res. 9/14). (¹¹)E/1986/C.3/L.8. (¹²)E/1986/C.3/L.10. (¹³)E/1986/C.3/L.17. (¹⁴)A/42/326-E/1987/82 & Add.1-4. (¹⁵)DP/1987/59. (¹⁶)A/41/341-S/18065 & Corr.1. (¹⁷)A/41/461-E/1986/119 & Corr.1. (¹⁸)A/41/667. (¹⁹)A/41/674. (²⁰)ACC/1986/14. (²¹)DP/1986/20. (²²)E/1986/29 (dec. 86/28). (²³)A/41/424.

Technical co-operation through UNDP

In his annual report for 1986, (1) the UNDP Administrator stated that there was new growth and momentum in UNDP in 1986, as, for the first time in its history, it passed the \$1 billion mark in income received under its main programme, by the special-purpose funds it administered and through cost-sharing. Pledges to UNDP for 1987 activities in national currencies showed an average increase of 6.6 per cent, a boost augmented by changed currency parities between the United States dollar (the UNDP unit of account) and the currencies of non-dollar contributors. The co-financing component of UNDP's sources of income reached a new high of \$166.1 million during 1986.

There were marked improvements in UNDP's project delivery, with project expenditures rising for the second consecutive year to reach a total of \$689.2 million—a 20.5 per cent increase over 1985. UNDP was thus able to field 8,969 international experts and technical consultants during 1986. Another 3,481 national experts were recruited, 26 per cent more than in 1985. More than 12,900 fellowships were provided to developing country nationals for study abroad. UNDP funded equipment for projects in the amount of \$166.4 million and supported \$90.6 million in work sub-contracted to consulting firms and other private and public institutions. The bulk of field programme expenditures—\$563.5 million—was delivered under indicative planning figure (IPF) resources.

In 1986, UNDP established an in-house Action Committee of senior staff to co-ordinate programme policies and to review and approve all projects over \$400,000. Appraisal groups in regional bureaux were deployed to examine pro-

jects more closely and regular meetings of the UNDP Programme Review Committee were convened to inject new standards of quality into the design and crafting of country programmes. In Africa, UNDP made a special effort to remove operational bottle-necks and to support the region's climb out of crisis.

In preparation for the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991), UNDP, together with Governments and agencies of the United Nations development system, proceeded to draw up new country programmes of medium-term technical assistance for 152 countries that would go into effect during the cycle.

In Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean in particular, UNDP was being asked to assist countries to manage their economies more efficiently and to boost agricultural and industrial production. In Asia and the Pacific, where impressive gains had been made in food self-sufficiency, the emphasis was on human resources development and the use of technology in development solutions. At the same time, UNDP continued to emphasize its major global objectives: the alleviation of poverty; increased food security; enhancement of women's role and share in development; environmental protection; the supply of clean drinking-water and sanitation; and technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC).

In 1986, UNDP established a Division for Women in Development (see p. 791) and a Division for Non-Governmental Organizations. In conjunction with the latter, UNDP decided to establish a new "Partners in Development Fund" which would award grants of up to \$50,000 for small-scale development activities by NGOs.

Responding to new interest in the accelerated development of the private sector, which had been recognized by many developing countries as a considerable force for development, UNDP established the African Project Development Facility in May 1986, in conjunction with IFC, several donor Governments and the African Development Bank. The Facility, which by the end of the year had opened offices in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, and Nairobi, Kenya, aimed to provide technical and advisory services to African entrepreneurs. By the end of 1986, the model for the African initiative, the UNDP-supported Caribbean Project Development Facility, after four years of operations, had prepared investment feasibility studies for 58 projects at a total estimated cost of \$180 million in 17 Caribbean States. In another dimension of its promotion of technical co-operation, UNDP continued to provide short-term advisory services (see p. 425) on an enterprise-to-enterprise basis, enhancing the flow of specialized skills to the production, commercial and service sectors of developing countries.

Although UNDP held the view that developing countries themselves were responsible for determining their own policies and priorities and that the central responsibility for aid co-ordination rested with each recipient Government, evidence suggested that many developing countries did not possess the capacity to co-ordinate aid activities effectively. Accordingly, UNDP had moved to ensure that the separate funds administered by it were jointly programmed.

During 1986, a new improved format for round-table meetings was developed and adopted in Bhutan, Cape Verde, Chad, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Samoa and Sao Tome and Principe. UNDP considered the round-table process to be particularly important in Africa, where it actively supported the efforts of countries to restructure their economies through co-ordinated planning. UNDP helped African Governments to see that programmes of assistance designed through the round-table process were in accordance with the priorities emphasized in the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, adopted by the General Assembly in June 1986 (see p. 446). At the end of the year, round-table conferences were being prepared for Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, the Niger and Sierra Leone.

A new concern with environmental matters in relation to development arose during 1986. Taking stock of its 15-year involvement with environmental matters, UNDP stated that it had financed close to 1,800 environment-related projects at a total cost of over \$1 billion since 1972. In 1986, environment-oriented projects cost nearly \$123.3 million, representing 19.9 per cent of the total field programme. Through some 230 ongoing projects in the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990), UNDP continued to promote environmental health. Another 152 UNDP-supported projects were helping to fight air, soil and water pollution caused by chemical wastes and industrial effluents. In 70 countries, 154 UNDP-supported projects helped to combat deforestation.

In Africa, the problems of drought and hunger were less severe in 1986; agricultural harvests increased in eastern and southern Africa, food was more abundant in western Africa and many Governments adopted economic and social policy reforms. UNDP was assigned a key monitoring role in the follow-up to the Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, particularly in respect of IPF programming.

Economic growth for the countries of East Asia and the Pacific slowed considerably during 1986, reflecting declines in world-wide commodity prices and a lessened demand for manufactured goods.

In South Asia, however, many nations showed annual gross domestic product growth rates of some 4 per cent, and agricultural activities, particularly food production, remained vigorous. Priority for UNDP assistance was in the area of expansion and diversification of exports, technology transfer and adaptation, the modernization of industry, agriculture and social services, vocational training, job creation and the protection of rural and urban environments.

Growth in the Latin American and Caribbean region in 1986 continued to be constrained by the unfavourable global climate. UNDP continued to support efforts to reverse rural decline, alleviate poverty, manage adjustments, promote investment and maintain infrastructure vital to the region's economies.

The 20 Arab States ran the spectrum from low to middle to high income. The Persian Gulf countries continued to be faced with declining revenues, necessitating efforts to diversify their economic and industrial bases through infrastructure building. The middle-income States looked to UNDP for aid in obtaining transfers of technology and know-how to adapt and adjust to the demands and opportunities presented by their diversified economies, with emphasis on closing a growing food gap. The need for UNDP aid in the region's five LDCs focused on rehabilitation, particularly in rural areas, following disastrous droughts.

UNDP administered six funds during 1986: UNCDF (see p. 438), the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) (see p. 664), UNV (see p. 435), the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE) (see p. 574), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) (see p. 795) and the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSSTD) (see p. 599). Six sub-trust fund arrangements were established on behalf of UNCDF (2), UNFSSTD (1), UNIFEM (2) and UNV (1). In addition, seven new trust funds were established in 1986 with contributions amounting to \$5.8 million (see p. 429).

In the area of emergency and disaster relief, UNDP collaborated with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-Ordinator and other international agencies in responding to a number of disasters, including floods in Bolivia and Uruguay; a fire in Rangoon, Burma; an earthquake in El Salvador; cyclones in Fiji, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu; and tropical rainstorms in Jamaica (see pp. 473-483).

UNDP Council action. In response to a 1985 General Assembly request⁽²⁾ the Governing Council, on 27 June 1986,⁽³⁾ brought to the attention of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council its views on issues of importance in the context of the triennial review of operational activities for development (see p. 411).

These views included: the United Nations, under the leadership of the DIEC Director-General, should pursue a co-ordinated strategy for operational activities for development on which to base long-term action to assist developing countries to achieve their development objectives; the Joint Consultative Group on Policy, comprising UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP, was a positive example of co-operation which should be encouraged; the role of resident co-ordinators in the field should be strengthened; collaboration between UNDP and the specialized agencies in joint programming of technical co-operation activities should be enhanced; executing agencies should be accountable for fulfilling their obligations to UNDP in executing projects funded by it; comprehensive technical co-operation needs surveys could provide a useful framework for activities in support of the developing countries' development strategy and objectives; Governments and specialized agencies should consider using the UNDP country programme to promote a more co-ordinated approach to the system's technical co-operation activities; parts of the system engaged in operational activities should streamline their procedures to ensure speedy implementation of UNDP-financed activities; measures should be taken to expand the geographical distribution of procurement by the system through better utilization of supplies from developing countries and under-utilized donor countries; UNDP and specialized agency operational procedures in project presentation, monitoring, evaluation and procurement should be harmonized; national and regional inputs and expertise should be used whenever possible in project implementation; the transfer of skills to developing countries should be facilitated; dialogue and interaction between governing bodies of the system in the area of operational activities should be strengthened; the system should encourage TCDC; and the Secretary-General should consider further measures to promote coherence of action, increase programme effectiveness and mobilize increasing resources for operational activities for development.

The Governing Council requested the Administrator to convey those views to the Economic and Social Council and to prepare a background note on those issues to assist the Assembly deliberations and their outcome.

UNDP Governing Council

In New York, the UNDP Governing Council held an organizational meeting for 1986 on 18, 19 and 21 February and a special session to consider pending issues from 19 to 21 February; it held its thirty-third session at Geneva from 2 to 27

At the organizational meeting, the Council adopted five decisions on: arrangements for the Working Group of the Committee of the Whole, which included increasing the Group's membership from 24 to 26;⁽⁵⁾ election of Working Group members⁽⁶⁾ terms of office of Governing Council members, to be elected for a three-year term of office beginning with the organizational meeting of the Council in February of the year following the election⁽⁷⁾ the schedule of meetings in 1986 and other organizational matters⁽⁸⁾ and the agenda and organization of work of the Council in 1986.⁽⁹⁾

At its special session, the Council adopted six decisions on revised guidelines for the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation (see p. 435), UNIFEM (see p. 796), special programme resources (see p. 429), economically disadvantaged States in southern Africa (see p. 441), UNDP field offices in Belgrade and Bucharest (see p. 432), and job classification (see p. 432).

At the thirty-third session, the Council resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, which met between 2 and 17 June, to consider evaluation and country and intercountry programmes and projects. Financial, budgetary and administrative matters were discussed by the Council's Budgetary and Finance Committee which met between 2 and 27 June.

Forty-six decisions were adopted at the June session; those not mentioned in this chapter dealt with: the role of UNDP in the implementation of the Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (see p. 457); human resources development (see p. 640); women in development (see p. 791); drug abuse control (see p. 858); assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) (see p. 121); island developing countries (see p. 407); the fourth-cycle IPF for Namibia (see TRUSTEESHIP AND DECOLONIZATION, Chapter III); UNFPA (see pp. 630 and 631); UNRFRNRE (see p. 574); UNFSSTD (see p. 600); implementation of the medium- and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sahel and implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (see p. 664); programmes in energy development (see p. 578); and implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for LDCs, and assistance to Mauritania, Kiribati and Tuvalu (see p. 406).

On 2 June⁽¹⁰⁾ the Council approved the agenda and organization of work for its June session. On 27 June⁽¹¹⁾ it decided to extend the trial period of the Committee of the Whole by one year and to review the experience with that Committee and its Working Group at the 1987 Council session.

Decisions were also taken on future Council sessions⁽¹²⁾ and the Council's provisional agenda for 1987.⁽¹³⁾ The Council also took note of several reports and other documents⁽¹⁴⁾

By a 27 June decision⁽¹⁵⁾ on the Administrator's 1985 annual report⁽¹⁶⁾ the Governing Council requested the Administrator to undertake an assessment, with the DIEC Director-General, of UNDP's experience in co-ordinating technical co-operation activities of the United Nations development system and to report thereon in 1987. It re-emphasized that the co-ordination of technical co-operation activities was the responsibility of recipient Governments themselves, noted the Administrator's proposal to start an arrangement in two or three selected countries in each region whereby donors and recipient Governments could utilize UNDP to co-ordinate externally funded training activities, and asked him to report in 1988 on progress made. The Council requested him to stand ready to assist Governments in formulating technical co-operation programmes in public administration and financial management as part of their country programmes, and urged him to expand those UNDP pre-investment activities which might attract financing from new sources, including private ones. He was urged to analyse the staffing situation at headquarters and in the field to ensure that UNDP field offices were adequately staffed and to report in 1987. He was also requested to pursue efforts to increase the quality of UNDP programmes and projects.

The Council reaffirmed support for measures already taken by the Administrator to involve grass-roots organizations and NGOs in the development process and urged him to expand UNDP activities in this area. The Administrator was requested to report in 1987 on UNDP experience in financing equipment and its importance to other project components. The Council expressed concern at the declining implementation rate of UNDP-funded projects, urged the Administrator to initiate appropriate administrative measures to ensure improved performance by the executing agencies and appealed to Governments and those agencies to assist in attaining these objectives. The Council reaffirmed the importance of TCDC and asked the Administrator to strengthen his support and promotion of that modality in technical co-operation programmes and projects.

On 23 July 1986, by **decision 1986/180**, the Economic and Social Council took note of an extract from the report of the Governing Council covering its organizational meeting for 1986 and its June session.

On 5 December, by **decision 41/446**, the General Assembly took note of the Governing Council's report on all its 1986 sessions.⁽⁴⁾

Related resolution: GA 41/171.

UNDP operational activities

Country and intercountry programmes

In an April 1986 report⁽¹⁷⁾ the Administrator analysed 45 country programmes which were submitted to the Governing Council for approval. Of the programmes submitted, 16 were from the Asia and Pacific region (8 of them from small Pacific island developing countries) and 16 were from the Latin America and Caribbean region (8 involving mostly Caribbean countries with individual IPFs of less than \$2 million). Five were from Africa, five from Europe and three from the Arab States region. There were three large programmes of over \$125 million, in Bangladesh, China and Ethiopia, although the size of the Ethiopia programme was inflated by the inclusion of large non-IPF resources. There were 21 small programmes of less than \$5 million—mostly in island territories and European countries. The remaining 21 programmes ranged between \$6 million (Mongolia) and \$84 million (Viet Nam). The report included information on the timing, preparations, financing, and major development objectives and orientation of the submitted programmes, allocation of resources, and global and regional priorities.

In a section of his annual report for 1986,⁽¹⁾ on project results of the global/interregional programmes and special funds, the Administrator stated that agricultural research, with special emphasis on increasing food production and enhancing soil fertility, continued to command the largest share—approximately 65 per cent—of global programme expenditures. In the health sector, the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases, co-sponsored by UNDP, WHO and the World Bank, operated in over 100 countries with an annual budget of \$25 million. UNDP also supported a major global programme, in conjunction with WHO, UNICEF, the World Bank and bilateral organizations, to control diarrhoeal diseases, which severely afflicted children under five years of age. Development programmes involving fisheries, drinking-water and sanitation, public works, small enterprises, energy, and trade were also supported by UNDP in 1986. Resources were also channelled to developing countries to assist special efforts in specific areas through seven associated funds administered by UNDP or its Administrator: UNCDF (see p. 438), UNSO (see p. 664), the UNDP Energy Account (see p. 578), UNV (see p. 435), UNRFNRE (see p. 574), UNIFEM (see p. 795) and UNFSSTD (see p. 599).

UNDP Council action. On 25 June,⁽¹⁸⁾ the Council approved 44 country programmes for the duration of their programme periods and within the limits of their illustrative IPFs for the period 1987-1991. The countries were: Anguilla, Aruba, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bulgaria, Cayman

Islands, China, Cook Islands, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Hungary, Jamaica, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, St. Helena, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Suriname, Tokelau, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe. The country programme for Maldives was extended. A global project—the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (field-testing and demonstration of integrated pest management strategies)—was also approved.

Country programmes by region

Africa

In a report on implementation of selected country programmes in the Africa region during 1986,⁽¹⁹⁾ the UNDP Administrator said that 45 programmes of assistance were in operation in the 42 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, including the regional programme and special programmes of assistance to Namibia and the African national liberation movements recognized by OAU. For the third programming cycle (1982-1986), about \$1.4 billion of programmable resources were available to the Africa region through UNDP and its related funds. As of December 1986, approximately \$1.35 billion (or 97 per cent of total resources) were committed to approved projects for the third cycle and the uncommitted balance was being programmed in the fourth cycle (1987-1991). Of total resources available, \$975 million was from revised IPFs for country and regional programmes; \$42 million from the Special Measures Fund for LDCs (SMF/LDC); and the balance from Special Programme Resources, Special Industrial Services (in conjunction with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, trust funds, cost-sharing by African Governments and third parties, and associated funds.

During 1985 and 1986, virtually every UNDP-financed programme in sub-Saharan Africa was reviewed in depth and considerable adjustments were made in ongoing projects and programmes. Forward-looking programming exercises for the fourth cycle were a priority activity during 1986, giving UNDP an opportunity to focus on areas where its assistance could make an impact. UNDP activity in the region was concentrated in five areas which were in accord with the Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development: economic planning and management; planning and implementation of structural adjustments and economic reforms; strengthening productive capacity as part of recovery and devel-

opment strategies; aid co-ordination and resource mobilization consultations; and assistance to African Governments in developing the framework and priorities for more relevant, effective and co-ordinated technical assistance.

The Administrator's review of the region's country programmes featured the West Africa subregion which covered 16 country programmes and included all the Sahelian countries except Chad. The combined country IPFs for the subregion for the third programming cycle were \$292 million, which were increased by 27 per cent to \$370 million for the fourth cycle. During 1986, some 81 evaluation, formulation and other review missions were organized for the 16 West African countries and adjustments were made in goals, activities and inputs.

The report presented selected highlights of programme activities both in West Africa and in the rest of the region and gave a brief account of the review of the regional programme in sub-Saharan Africa. Information was also given on management actions taken to improve programme performance and internal administration at the country level, at UNDP headquarters and at its Regional Bureau for Africa.

Arab States

The Administrator, in a report on implementation of selected country programmes in the Arab States region during 1986,⁽²⁰⁾ said that transition to the fourth programming cycle had been a major element of UNDP activity. The slump in oil prices and the consequent dramatic decline in the oil revenue of the capital-surplus countries of the region had adversely affected their own developmental efforts and, indirectly, those of the least developed and other low-income countries of the region as well. The cancellation of contracts with foreign companies and budgetary austerity in oil-exporting countries had generated greater interest in acquiring technical assistance through UNDP.

Five themes prevailed in programming for intercountry assistance: food security; human resources development; energy; transfer of know-how in science and technology; and technical co-operation among developing Arab and Latin American and Asian countries. Despite budgetary difficulties, government cost-sharing contributions increased by 8.7 per cent, from \$21.5 million in 1985 to \$23.4 million in 1986. During the year, formal country programme reviews were carried out in Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Yemen.

The regional programme financed projects in 1986 that were aimed specifically at meeting the manpower needs of the region, paying particular attention to LDCs. Regional needs with regard to water resources and natural resources exploration

and utilization were met by a number of projects. Other projects addressed problems in agriculture and fisheries and in the packaging and iron and steel industries.

The UNDP Regional Bureau for Arab States had 321 large-scale projects under implementation in 1986, most of which were considered in the tripartite review process. Eight in-depth evaluations were carried out, mostly for projects at or near completion and for which the Government had requested continued UNDP assistance. High-level efforts at improving co-ordination between various United Nations-funded programmes, between UNDP and the World Bank, and between bilateral donors and UNDP were intensified during 1986.

Asia and the Pacific

In his annual report on implementation of selected country programmes in the Asia and Pacific region,⁽²¹⁾ the Administrator said that project expenditures in 1986 had exceeded \$228 million, a continuation of the increase in 1984/85, when project expenditures rose from \$177 million to \$191 million, signifying restored confidence in UNDP by the region's Governments after cut-backs at the beginning of the third programming cycle. In order to sustain the recovery, the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific (RBAP) sought to have as many country programmes as possible approved and operational before the fourth cycle began. The 30 programmes already prepared had a total value of almost \$800 million and made specific mention of some 1,000 projects.

During 1986, UNDP resident representatives of the region carried out several hundred tripartite reviews and individual, in-depth project evaluations in the field. At headquarters, the RBAP's Project Appraisal Committee reviewed over 90 projects worth almost \$200 million. To improve the speed and quality of project formulation, the Administrator formed an action committee in November 1986, which, in its first three months of operation, reviewed 92 RBAP projects valued at \$115 million, representing 57 per cent of all projects presented.

By the end of 1986, of the total IPF resources of \$1,111.6 million available to the region for the third programming cycle, some \$1,067 million or 96 per cent had been spent or committed for approved projects. There were 2,077 ongoing projects in the region, of which 1,801 were country and 276 intercountry projects, with UNDP assistance budgeted at \$1.3 billion. During the third programming cycle, the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector had remained constant at about 23 per cent of the total, while industry, science and technology had climbed from 19 per cent in 1982/83 to 24 per cent in 1985/86. Natu-

ral resources remained at 14 per cent and transport and communications at 11 per cent. There had been an increase in expenditures on training activities and a declining rate of expenditure on equipment.

At the project level, a total of 448 tripartite reviews and 109 in-depth evaluations took place in 1986. Of the 34 UNDP-assisted country programmes, 22 were the subject of formal or informal review exercises.

In addition to convening a meeting of government aid co-ordinators from the region in October, RBAP's principal contribution to more effective planning and co-ordination of development assistance in 1986 was the holding of separate round-table meetings for four of the region's LDCs—Bhutan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives and Samoa.

During 1986, the intercountry programme for the fourth cycle was finalized. The new programme emphasized the entire area of applied technology, including micro-electronics, industry and development management. Transport and communications would continue to be the largest sector with a 20.8 per cent share of the total resources.

The report also described preparations being made for new country programmes and the modalities of country programme reviews carried out within the programme cycle.

Europe

In a report on implementation of selected UNDP country programmes in Europe during 1986,⁽²²⁾ the Administrator stated that no major events had seriously affected delivery. A decision by Czechoslovakia and Greece to forgo their IPFs after the third programming cycle resulted in the completion of all necessary adjustments to ongoing projects and approvals of new projects for both countries before the year's end.

Citing the limited number of programmes in Europe, the Administrator gave a region-wide overview without singling out a specific country. Most of the European programmes had small UNDP inputs and sizeable government inputs. Government execution of projects was not common, although it was used to some extent in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece and Yugoslavia.

IPF levels in the European region were small, ranging from \$1.4 million in Malta to \$11 million in Turkey. Cost-sharing was significant in many countries, notably Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Portugal, Turkey and Yugoslavia. Together with cost-sharing in the regional programme, cost-sharing budgets totalled \$1.1 million in 1986, an amount that could have been higher but for the shortage of convertible currency in many of the countries concerned.

The average commitment rate at the end of the third cycle represented 103.4 per cent of programmable resources for 1982-1986. However, for a number of reasons, but particularly delays in implementation, the actual delivery level was expected to be about 65 per cent of the approved budgets for the year, as estimated at the end of 1986.

Frequent tripartite reviews in all countries and five in-depth project evaluations in Albania, Portugal and Turkey were held during 1986. Formal or informal reviews of country programmes were also held in all countries, with the exception of Czechoslovakia and Greece. The reviews concluded that priority had been given to projects in the science and technology sector and that specialized training had been heavily emphasized.

With regard to the regional programme, 21 projects were implemented during the third cycle, 14 of which involved UNDP expenditures of at least \$400,000. The reduction, early in the cycle, in UNDP resources from \$14.4 million to \$10.4 million meant that there were only six new projects, half in the priority energy area. Twelve projects were concluded during the third cycle and the remaining nine were extended into the fourth; 12 projects, 10 of which were over \$400,000, were evaluated during the cycle.

Latin America and the Caribbean

The Administrator, in a report on implementation of selected country programmes in the Latin America and Caribbean region during 1986,⁽²³⁾ said that the formulation of country and regional programmes for the fourth cycle was almost complete. An assessment of major areas of technical co-operation and pre-investment, reflected in the programmes' objectives, indicated that direct support to the productive sectors was a major objective in 17 of them, and support to public policies was indicated in 18 programmes. Supporting scientific and technological development was a major objective in 10 of the 20 country programmes, underlining the importance of boosting the productive sectors, with 8 of those programmes linking research and the acquisition of technology to its application to productive sectors. The eradication of critical poverty was a major objective in seven programmes. Objectives in the social, energy and natural resources sectors also represented important elements of the region's programmes. A number of programmes contained major objectives in the sectors of environmental sanitation and cultural heritage and tourism, while others adopted a multisectoral approach.

Other facets of programmes in the region included: increased use of national experts; government execution of projects; TCDC; pre-investment; projects targeted at women, particularly those in

rural areas; grass-roots activities; and private sector endeavours.

At the end of 1986, the third-cycle IPF resources were fully delivered. Cost-sharing commitments for the third cycle totalled about \$140 million or 53.4 per cent of the IPF for the region. An assessment of fourth-cycle programmes indicated that cost-sharing and other resources were expected to reach \$300 million, representing an additional amount generated by the country programme resources amounting to 125 per cent of IPF allocations which totalled \$280 million. Total programmed resources amounted to over \$630 million.

The report gave conclusions on the country programmes reviewed in 1986—Brazil, Colombia, Haiti and Uruguay. Those countries were chosen in order to illustrate the varying conditions in which the region's programmes were being implemented. In general, it was found that most of the programmes reviewed contributed to the realization of their stated objectives. The report also gave a brief account of a number of specific projects in those countries illustrating results achieved and problems encountered in execution.

With regard to programme co-ordination, the report said that UNDP had provided assistance to Governments of the Caribbean in preparing overall technical co-operation programmes which served as a basis for preparing country programmes.

Indicative planning figures

At its February 1986 special session, the UNDP Governing Council considered a note by the UNDP Administrator containing the IPFs for the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991),⁽²⁴⁾ which were calculated on the basis of guidelines contained in a 1985 Council decision,⁽²⁵⁾ Also in accordance with that decision, which assumed an average annual growth of total voluntary contributions of at least 8 per cent, on the basis of a target of \$700 million for 1986, the total amount of resources available for IPFs during the fourth cycle was established at \$3,166 million.

In a May 1986 report⁽²⁶⁾ the Administrator gave his determination of the best estimates of per capita gross national product for Bulgaria and Poland, for use in calculating IPFs for those countries, and recommended that the Council accept his recommendations for calculating the fourth-cycle IPFs for them. On 24 June⁽²⁷⁾ the Council approved the Administrator's recommendation.

Also in June, the Council considered the IPF for Namibia (see TRUSTEESHIP AND DECOLONIZATION, Chapter III).

Programme implementation

In response to a 1985 UNDP Governing Council decision⁽²⁸⁾ in which it endorsed the Ad-

ministrator's proposed measures for improving the quality of UNDP programmes and projects, the Administrator submitted a report⁽²⁹⁾ in February 1986 in which he reviewed the experience in implementing those measures.

The Administrator reported on action taken to broaden the country programming process, including the issuance of new programming guidelines and the establishment of a central Programme Review Committee to review all country programmes whose combined IFF and other resources were above \$10 million.

With regard to improving the quality of project identification, formulation and appraisal, the Administrator stated that the Project Development Facility would finance project identification and project preparation missions in the case of complex or innovative projects. Other measures included a general revision and simplification of policies and procedures, improvement of management information systems relating to programme activities, and redeployment and training of staff. The importance of close collaboration with executing agencies in preparing country programmes was re-emphasized.

On 27 June,⁽³⁰⁾ the Governing Council requested the Administrator to pursue measures to improve programme and project quality, taking into account the responsibilities of all parties involved, particularly those of Governments, in identifying and selecting projects, and to report in 1987 on further progress made. He was urged to intensify efforts to improve performance of agencies executing UNDP projects and asked to report in 1987 on steps taken to improve programme delivery and the results achieved. The Council decided to extend the experimental period of the Project Development Facility to 30 June 1987 and authorized the use of the balance remaining from the \$1 million allocated to the Facility in 1985. Should additional funding be required prior to the expiration of the experimental period, the Administrator would submit a proposal to the Council.

Programme planning and management

Programme evaluation

In a February 1986 report⁽³¹⁾ the UNDP Administrator gave the results of project evaluations carried out in 1984 and described efforts to further strengthen the evaluation system, including harmonization of evaluation and reporting requirements throughout the United Nations system (see p. 417). The report also dealt with strengthening government evaluation capacity and referred briefly to the contents of JIU reports on the status of evaluation in United Nations organizations.

The report concluded that evaluation in UNDP was an instrument of management which had to

be cost-effective, and its closer integration in UNDP's decision-making processes to enhance its use in improving programme and project quality would remain a major management concern.

On 27 June⁽³²⁾ the Council endorsed the Administrator's efforts to raise the quality of evaluation and ensure better compliance with UNDP internal evaluation procedures to safeguard the tripartite nature of the evaluation system, and asked him to integrate the results of evaluations in future UNDP activities. The Administrator was called on to pay particular attention to strengthening the developing countries' own evaluation capacities and to intensify his efforts in that regard. He was also called on to examine the criteria for selecting projects to be evaluated and to report to the Council in 1987.

Information activities

In response to a 1985 UNDP Governing Council request⁽²⁵⁾ the Administrator submitted in April 1986 his recommendations for information support projects to be undertaken in 1987 and subsequent years for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990) and for TCDC.⁽³³⁾ The Administrator recommended continuing the information support project for the Decade with average annual budgets of \$320,000, or a total of \$1,280,000, chargeable to Special Programme Resources (SPRs) during 1987-1990, up to the end of the Decade. With regard to the TCDC information support project, the Administrator recommended the allocation of \$1,600,000 from SPRs for 1987-1991.

On 27 June⁽³⁴⁾ the Governing Council decided to allocate amounts from fourth-cycle unallocated SPRs in accordance with the Administrator's recommendation.

Also on 27 June⁽³⁵⁾ the Council, recognizing the need for Governments and the general public to be more aware of the scope and effectiveness of UNDP activities and the fact that such awareness played an important part in determining resources generated for UNDP's work, supported the Administrator's efforts to promote and increase UNDP's visibility and requested him to keep the Council informed of his efforts.

Short-term advisory services

Pursuant to a 1985 UNDP Governing Council decision⁽³⁶⁾ the Administrator reported in March 1986⁽³⁷⁾ on progress in establishing a focal point for short-term advisory services (STAS), which would enhance the flow of skills to enterprises and institutions of developing countries through short-term missions of highly qualified advisers. He said organizational arrangements for STAS were in place and the programme would be fully operational by early 1987. He recommended that the

Council approve financing of the programme's administrative costs for the first half of 1987 in the amount of \$112,500.

On 27 June⁽³⁴⁾ the Council allocated that amount from the fourth-cycle unallocated SPRs.

Pre-investment activities

As requested by the Governing Council in 1982,⁽³⁵⁾ the Administrator submitted in April 1986 his second biennial progress report on pre-investment activities⁽³⁶⁾ the first having been submitted in 1984.⁽³⁷⁾ Reported investment commitments from all sources of finance related to UNDP-assisted pre-investment projects and investment-oriented projects increased from \$6.6 billion in 1982 to \$9.3 billion in 1984. During that period, the number of development finance institutions with which UNDP established special interest or co-operative arrangements rose from 7 to 10 and the amount of investment commitments reported for such institutions rose from \$2.4 billion to \$2.8 billion, an increase of some 17 per cent. The World Bank continued to be the largest single source of follow-up finance for those commitments, followed by the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

The report described relationships established by UNDP with other development finance institutions and co-operative arrangements entered into with seven United Nations executing agencies. The use of umbrella projects as a flexible mechanism to implement pre-investment studies was also discussed.

UNDP had initiated two reimbursable aid mechanisms to extend the use of UNDP resources to finance pre-investment studies, the first of which made use of IPFs to finance projects in which financial institutions might express special interest. The second was the Investment Feasibility Study Facility, established to assist Governments, primarily of LDCs, to finance feasibility studies for high-priority projects. Since becoming fully operational in 1984, the Facility had prepared six pre-investment studies costing some \$255,000. The studies focused on agricultural and industrial sector investment projects, for some of which follow-up financing was expected with reimbursement of study costs to UNDP. Other project development facilities were: the Caribbean Project Development Facility, established in 1981 under UNDP auspices, with the World Bank/IFC acting as the executing agency; and the African Project Development Facility, sponsored by UNDP, IFC and the African Development Bank, which was being formulated as a UNDP-assisted World Bank/IFC-executed project.

Investment development training for UNDP staff, agency staff and host government counterparts continued to be provided jointly by UNDP

and the World Bank. Training workshops for UNDP staff and government officials in the Asia and Pacific region had been initiated by UNDP and the Asian Development Bank.

On 27 June⁽⁴¹⁾ the Governing Council invited Governments to continue to give priority to pre-investment activities in their country programming. It took note of special interest arrangements between UNDP and sources of development finance and asked the Administrator to strengthen the scope of such arrangements. It encouraged his efforts and those of the agencies to increase pre-investment activities, noted progress achieved under the training programmes in pre-investment and supported the Administrator's efforts in that area, and approved the extension of the Investment Feasibility Study Facility for the fourth programming cycle.

Procurement

In his annual report⁽¹⁾ the Administrator noted that, during 1986, the UNDP Inter-Agency Procurement Services Unit (IAPSU) continued to concentrate on standardizing and negotiating preferential discounts for items commonly used by the United Nations system, such as office equipment and motor vehicles.

For the first time, IAPSU undertook direct procurement on a case-by-case basis and at the request of agencies, Governments or UNDP itself. In 1986, 257 purchase orders valued at more than \$1.8 million were placed. Savings in the cost of both equipment and freight were estimated at about \$400,000.

During the year, IAPSU issued its first country-specific documentation on procurement sources in developing countries, achieved cheaper air travel for staff members when two IATA airlines agreed to grant discounts to United Nations staff, and chaired the inter-agency subgroup, a body that worked to harmonize procurement procedures.

The UNDP Governing Council, on 27 June⁽⁴²⁾ approved the approach of the inter-agency subgroup and requested that the analysis of responses to a questionnaire on agency procurement policies and practices be submitted as an official document to the Council in 1987. It also asked that a written progress report on the work of the subgroup, including information on trends in procurement from developing and under-utilized donor countries, and on further measures taken towards achieving equitable geographical representation consistent with the principle of international competitive bidding be submitted to the Council in 1987.

In an April 1986 report⁽⁴³⁾ to the Council, which was requested by the High-level Committee on TCDC in 1985,⁽⁴⁴⁾ the Administrator described efforts to expand procurement from

developing country sources, which was estimated at some 20 per cent of the total for the years 1982, 1983 and 1984. Difficulties experienced in that area included: the attitudes of some developing country Governments, which tended to favour goods and services from developed countries; inadequate infrastructure and high transportation costs which prevented rapid and economical movement of goods among developing countries; considerations such as warranties and after-sales service; limited experience of suppliers in developing countries of bid or proposal submitting; inadequate knowledge in the United Nations system about developing countries' capacities; and a tendency among international project staff to request products and services from traditional sources.

In response to those difficulties, the agencies, within the context of the Inter-Agency Procurement Working Group, had agreed that UNDP would continue to develop the IAPSU data base on potential sources of supply in developing countries and transmit the information to the agencies on a regular basis. A number of other concrete steps had been taken, including the fielding of missions to selected supplier developing countries, the updating by the UNDP Office for Projects Execution (OPE) of its roster of firms from developed and developing countries, and the publicizing of advance information on business opportunities.

The Administrator said he was committed to expanding procurement from developing countries, particularly with respect to projects financed by UNDP. However, much would depend also on the executing agencies, which did most of the procurement both for UNDP-financed projects and from other funds.

On 27 June⁽⁴⁵⁾ the Governing Council urged the Administrator to take further steps to increase UNDP procurement from developing countries and to impress on participating and executing agencies that they should take urgent steps to implement fully UNDP legislative provisions in that regard. The Council urged those agencies to intensify their efforts and asked the Administrator to urge them to adhere to its recommendations and those of the High-level Committee on TCDC and the General Assembly, and stressed that they should observe the 15 per cent price preference in favour of procurement from developing countries in all UNDP-financed projects. It also considered it appropriate that Governments pursue the subject in the governing bodies of participating and executing agencies. The Administrator was asked to report in 1987 to the High-level Committee and to the Council on the results of his efforts.

Financing

In his annual review of the financial situation in 1986⁽⁴⁶⁾ the Administrator stated that total in-

come was \$1,056.4 million (\$121.4 million higher than forecast) and total expenditures \$911 million (\$23.4 million higher than forecast, with the increase occurring in field programme expenditures). As a result of a main programme surplus of income over expenditure, the balance of UNDP general resources increased from \$184.4 million at 31 December 1985 to \$316.6 million at 31 December 1986. Income from voluntary contributions amounted to \$788.7 million. Miscellaneous income, mainly composed of income from UNDP placements of funds in short-term financial instruments and adjustments resulting from exchange rate changes, amounted to \$128.1 million, considerably higher than the \$60 million forecast. The value in United States dollar terms of voluntary contributions and miscellaneous income was also substantially increased by the continued weakening of the United States dollar during 1986, resulting in an increase of \$40.9 million (about 6 per cent) in the value of pledges. The revaluation of national currencies held by UNDP resulted in increases in the value of those funds of \$73.3 million (9.8 per cent).

The Administrator warned that the benefits gained during the prior two years from the weakening of the dollar could not be expected to continue. The total value of pledges received over the third cycle (1982-1986) actually decreased by \$52.7 million in United States dollar terms from the expected level following the annual Pledging Conference. This was partially offset by gains of \$29.1 million in the value of funds held by UNDP during the same period.

Field programme expenditure in 1986 totalled to \$689.2 million—a 20 per cent increase over the 1985 level of \$571.7 million—of which \$563.5 million represented expenditure against IPFs, \$90.1 million under cost-sharing arrangements and \$35.6 million against supplementary programmes in the UNDP account: \$13.9 million under SPRs; \$3.9 million under Special Industrial Services; \$10.3 million under SMF/LDC; and \$7.5 million in Government cash counterpart contributions. The \$563.5 million in IPF expenditures represented an increase of 16.9 per cent over 1985 and exceeded the \$540 million forecast. On the basis of those figures, the Administrator reported that the pattern of decline in programme delivery during 1982-1984 had been reversed, and for the second year in succession there had been an increase in programme expenditure over the previous year.

In his annual report⁽¹⁾ the Administrator noted that aggregate income from contributions to UNDP and UNDP-administered funds, including voluntary pledges, cost-sharing arrangements and sub-trust funds, had reached \$1,009.2 million in 1986, a climb of almost 17 per cent over the 1985 level of \$863.7 million.

The value of new projects approved in 1986 exhibited a sharp rise of 33.3 per cent as compared

with 1985, increasing from \$349.05 million to \$465.4 million. The total number of new approvals rose by 6.5 per cent, from 1,436 to 1,530. The three leading project sectors in 1986, in order of their numerical share of new approvals, were: development strategies, policies and planning; industry; and agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

The 112 UNDP field offices served 152 countries and territories in 1986, offering Governments and other development partners numerous services which extended beyond their central responsibilities. Three examples of UNDP support were: resource mobilization efforts and generation of parallel financing by UNDP-assisted projects; assistance in delivering non-UNDP expenditures which were supported by the UNDP field infrastructure; and assistance to recipients of World Bank loans by placing at their disposal the existing UNDP field-based delivery system to aid in implementing Bank-financed technical co-operation projects.

Other expenditures from central resources were \$83.6 million on agency support costs, \$132.2 million on administrative and programme support costs, and \$6 million on sectoral support and other field-level costs.

Project expenditures by OPE totalled \$126.3 million in 1986, an increase of almost 50 per cent over 1985. Disbursements under projects financed from UNDP core funds totalled some \$57.4 million, an increase of more than 30 per cent.

The report of the Board of Auditors for 1986⁽⁴⁷⁾ stated that the total of unexpended UNDP resources increased from \$318.4 million in 1985 to \$461.1 million as at 31 December 1986.

Contributions. The audited financial statements for 1986⁽⁴⁷⁾ showed that total income from contributions to the UNDP account was \$913.6 million. That included contributions from Governments and other sources as follows: voluntary contributions, \$785.3 million (\$788.7 million, less transfers to government local office costs of \$3.4 million); voluntary contributions to SMF/LDC, \$12 million; cost-sharing contributions, \$108.9 million; and cash counterpart contributions for projects, \$7.3 million. Exchange adjustments in the collection of contributions of \$92,258 were added to derive the total.

As at 31 December 1986, pledges made in 1986 to the UNDP account for use in 1987 amounted to \$410 million; pledges for 1987 for SMF/LDC amounted to \$6.1 million. The financial statements gave a breakdown of contributions by Governments in 1986 and of pledges for 1987.

In his annual report⁽¹⁾ the UNDP Administrator stated that during 1986 five major donor countries raised their contributions by 8 per cent or more in United States dollar terms. Among recipient donors, 13 countries boosted their contributions

appreciably. Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden had indicated their intended contributions for future years, helping to meet the forward-planning requirements of UNDP. The Netherlands, New Zealand and Sweden pledged a further \$7.9 million in supplementary contributions.

Shortly after the annual Pledging Conference in November 1986, several Governments announced pledges, and two, Sweden and the United Kingdom, increased their original contributions. Further adjustments in exchange rate parities resulted in a greater appreciation of the value of pledges in United States dollar terms.

Budgets

Revised 1986-1987 budget

Revised budget estimates for 1986 and estimates for the biennium 1986-1987⁽⁴⁸⁾ were submitted by the Administrator to the Governing Council in March 1986; an appropriation for 1986 only had been approved by the Council in 1985.⁽⁴⁹⁾ The revised estimates for 1986 amounted to \$162 million (gross), a decrease of \$8.3 million. The revised estimates for the biennium as a whole were \$333.9 million (gross), a reduction of \$12.9 million (3.9 per cent). The reduction consisted of a cost decrease of \$18.9 million (5.5 per cent), partially offset by a volume increase in 1987 of \$6 million (1.7 per cent). The cost decrease was attributable to: a decrease of \$2 million (0.6 per cent) resulting from revised requirements under "Africa strengthening"; a currency release of \$2.7 million (0.8 per cent); and a decrease in inflation of \$14.2 million (4.1 per cent).

Also before the Council, as requested in 1984,⁽⁵⁰⁾ was a report of the Administrator on government contributions to local office costs⁽⁵¹⁾ The report included information on experience gained in 1985, the first year in which an accounting linkage was made among voluntary contributions, contributions to voluntary programme costs and contributions to local office costs. The Administrator said that in 1985 there was a global shortfall of \$2.3 million in government contributions to UNDP local office costs.

In its May report⁽⁵²⁾ the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) considered the Administrator's reports and cautioned against requests for *ex post facto* approval of post reclassification, saying that it expected upgradings given in the Africa strengthening package not to last beyond the biennium. It had no objection to the conversion of 53 temporary posts to an established basis. ACABQ noted that the Administrator had used the information regarding government contributions to local costs in 1985 in formulating his income estimates for 1986-1987.

UNDP Council action. On 27 June⁽⁵³⁾ the Governing Council, noting the ACABQ report, approved appropriations in the amount of \$334,199,500 (gross) to be allocated from the resources of UNDP, UNCDF, UNRFPNRE and UNSO to finance the 1986-1987 biennial budget, and resolved that income estimates in an amount of \$50,703,600 should be used to offset the gross appropriations, resulting in net appropriations of \$283,495,900. The Council also approved an exceptional allocation of \$791,630 to be charged against UNDP support cost resources and to be treated as extrabudgetary income for the UNV programme (see p. 435), in order to permit an immediate strengthening of its administrative capacity. The Council took note of the Administrator's proposals in respect of government obligations for local office costs in the fourth programming cycle and of the carry-forward of \$900,000 of the 1984-1985 support cost earnings of OPE as available for use in 1986-1987.

Review of 1985 financial situation

In an April 1986 report⁽⁵⁴⁾ the Administrator provided a comprehensive financial review of activities financed from the UNDP account during 1985 and of the financial position as at the end of that year. The report included estimates of anticipated resources and expenditures for 1986 and 1987, information on cost-sharing activities, the status of SMF/LDC and SPRs, the placement of UNDP funds, the Operational Reserve and the utilization of accumulated non-convertible currencies. Information was also provided on cash management, agency support cost arrangements, the status of the Reserve for Construction Loans to Governments, management and other support services, and government financial obligations in the fourth cycle.

In accordance with a 1984 Council decision⁽⁵⁰⁾ the Administrator provided the Council with information on the net flow of contributions to and payments from the UNDP system in respect of each participating Government.

By a 27 June decision⁽⁵⁵⁾ the Governing Council urged the Administrator, in co-operation with recipient Governments and executing agencies, to continue to improve programme delivery so that it was better aligned with the balance of available resources. It also urged all Governments to make prompt and early payment of pledges. The Administrator's policy regarding the use of currency options was taken note of and he was requested to report on problems related to such utilization. The Council asked the Administrator to continue to report annually on the provision of management services and to include a detailed analysis of experience gained to date in the report to be presented in 1988.

Special Programme Resources

The Administrator submitted to the February special session of the UNDP Governing Council a note⁽⁵⁶⁾ detailing the status and use of SPRs during the third programming cycle (1982-1986), the total funds planned to be available for SPRs during the fourth cycle (1987-1991), and a conceptual framework for the utilization of SPRs during the fourth cycle.

The Administrator noted that he would request the Council to carry forward from the third to the fourth programming cycle any amount of committed but unspent SPR allocations and would present to the Council in 1987 details of any such funds as at 31 December 1986, in order to request its formal authorization for such carry-over to the next cycle. He recommended a draft decision for the Council's adoption.

On 21 February⁽⁵⁷⁾ the Council authorized the use of SPRs during the fourth programming cycle for: financing emergency assistance in cases of natural disaster; financing longer-term assistance in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of areas stricken by natural disaster; financing activities related to programme development, including aid co-ordination, enhancing programme quality, promoting new initiatives, research and development in the social and economic development area and country programme assessment; contingency financing; and financing action-oriented promotional activities of TCDC. The Administrator was requested to report to the Council every two years on the status and use of SPRs.

In April⁽⁵⁸⁾ the Administrator proposed that the Council authorize the carry-over of the unspent balance of third-cycle SPR funds committed prior to 31 December 1986 and the balance of third-cycle funds not allocated or committed at that time. He stated that the June 1987 authorization originally proposed would result in a hiatus period between January and June 1987 when the Administrator would not be able to incur expenditures against commitments made under SPRs prior to 31 December 1986.

On 27 June⁽³⁴⁾ the Council authorized the carry-over from the third to the fourth programming cycle of both unallocated SPR funds and those allocated but not budgeted as at 31 December 1986, such amounts to be added to the authorized level of SPRs for the fourth cycle. The Administrator was asked to submit in 1987 a proposal on the type of activities which could be considered for financing under the category of contingencies.

UNDP-administered funds

During 1986, seven new trust funds were established by the Administrator on behalf of

UNDP⁽⁵⁹⁾ They were the UNDP/Live Aid Foundation Trust Fund, the UNDP/United Support of Artists for Africa Trust Fund, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)/UNDP Trust Fund for the Pakistan National Household Survey Capability Programme, the CIDA/UNDP Trust Fund for the Caribbean Project Development Facility, the UNDP Trust Fund for Receipt of Payments by Users of the Caribbean Project Development Facility, the CIDA/UNDP Trust Fund for the African Project Development Facility, and the Government of France Trust Fund for the UNDP/World Bank Energy Sector Assessment Programme. Contributions to those funds received during the year amounted to \$5.8 million. Six sub-trust fund arrangements were established on behalf of UNCDF (2), UNFSSTD, UNIFEM (2) and UNV. The value of those arrangements was approximately \$7.4 million.

Total voluntary contributions to the special-purpose funds in 1986 rose to \$41.4 million from \$28.6 million in 1985; income received by the funds from cost-sharing and sub-trust fund arrangements also increased to \$28.9 million from \$25.5 million in 1985.

In response to a 1985 Governing Council request⁽⁶⁰⁾ the Administrator submitted in March 1986 a report on the financial structure of the UNDP-administered system.⁽⁶¹⁾ He reviewed action already taken to make management of the funds more effective and efficient with respect to country programmes, project preparation and reporting. He stated that he was still reviewing organizational arrangements regarding the management of the funds and noted that further consideration would take into account the future of UNFSSTD. He emphasized that options to be reviewed by him included the possibility of pooling the resources of all the funds, or among some of them, a rationalization under a single administrative structure, and effecting a limited reallocation of certain functions between the funds and UNDP.

On 27 June⁽⁶²⁾ the Governing Council urged the Administrator to pursue the initiatives outlined in his report and asked him to prepare a detailed analytical report in 1987 containing proposals for management and staffing arrangements for the various funds and programmes under his responsibility, in order to achieve the most cost-effective organizational structure in relation to the resources being managed.

In response to a 1984 Council decision⁽⁶³⁾ the Administrator submitted in March 1986 a report on trust funds conditioned on procurement from the donor country⁽⁶⁴⁾ He evaluated UNDP's experience with such trust funds between 1982 and 1985 and recommended that no new projects should be accepted under the modality of tied trust

funds in respect of UNSO and UNCDF. However, he recommended that, with regard to UNFSSTD, the status quo be maintained until the General Assembly reached a final decision on the Fund's future.

On 27 June⁽⁶⁵⁾ the Council approved the Administrator's recommendation that no new contributions conditioned on procurement from the donor country be accepted with regard to UNSO, UNCDF or UNFSSTD after 30 April 1986.

In other 27 June action,⁽⁶⁶⁾ the Council took note of the Administrator's report on trust funds established in 1985.⁽⁶⁰⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

By **resolution 41/183**, the General Assembly terminated UNFSSTD as at 31 December 1986 and transferred its responsibilities and resources to a facility entitled "United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development", to be established as a trust fund within UNDP.

Agency support costs

In accordance with a 1984 decision⁽⁶⁷⁾ the UNDP Administrator submitted to the Governing Council in May 1986 his second biennial ex post facto report on agency support costs⁽⁶⁸⁾ The report, covering the biennium 1984-1985, examined information received from agencies and analysed trends in agency support cost income and expenditure, as well as agency technical co-operation project expenditure since the 1984 report⁽⁶⁷⁾

The report showed that agency implementation of UNDP-financed projects in 1984-1985 decreased by some 12.4 per cent from the 1982-1983 level. The UNDP percentage share of total agency technical co-operation project expenditure also decreased, to 38.2 per cent in 1984-1985 from 43.4 per cent in 1982-1983. The decrease in the UNDP-financed portion of most of the agencies' technical co-operation activities was more than offset by an increase in technical co-operation activities funded through their regular budget programmes and from their other extrabudgetary sources. The overall reduction in the support cost expenditure of agencies in 1984-1985 was partly attributable to deliberate actions to reduce support cost expenditure through cost-saving measures.

On 27 June⁽⁶⁹⁾ the Governing Council, expressing concern at the decline in the share of total technical co-operation expenditure in the United Nations system of operational activities relating to UNDP, asked the Administrator to review the impact of fluctuating exchange rates on the agencies' support cost earnings covered by flexibility arrangements and to make recommendations in 1987. The Council also asked him to continue to submit biennial ex post facto reports.

Sectoral support

In a March 1986 report⁽⁷⁰⁾ requested in 1985⁽⁷¹⁾ the Administrator noted that arrangements for sectoral support to the smaller agencies had been considered in 1985 and confirmed that the Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser (SIDFA) programme was an effective mechanism for assisting Governments, UNDP and UNIDO. The report concluded that UNDP should continue its sectoral support to the SIDFA programme throughout the fourth cycle (1987-1991) and recommended an allocation of \$16 million for the SIDFA programme and \$9 million for sectoral support to smaller agencies. It was proposed that the SIDFA allocation be disbursed in equal biennial instalments.

On 27 June⁽⁷²⁾ the Governing Council noted the allocation of \$25 million for the fourth programming cycle, together with any savings arising in the third cycle, to be used as follows: \$9.6 million to cover UNDP costs for the services of the maximum number of SIDFAs in 1987, 1988 and 1989; \$9 million to be used at the Administrator's discretion for the smaller agencies; and \$6.4 million to be maintained for SIDFAs in the sectoral support line for the Council's further consideration. The Council asked the Administrator to review the SIDFA programme with UNIDO and to report in 1987 on the results.

Accounts and auditing

Accounts for 1985

The financial statements of UNDP for the year ended 31 December 1985, together with the report of the Board of Auditors, were submitted to the General Assembly in August 1986.⁽⁷³⁾ The statements also covered UNDP-administered trust funds.

ACABQ, in September⁽⁷⁴⁾ commented on the Board's findings.

By **resolution 41/176** of 5 December, the Assembly accepted the financial report and audited financial statements and the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors, and endorsed the comments and observations of both the Board and ACABQ.

Audit reports for 1984

In a March 1986 note⁽⁷⁵⁾ by which he submitted the audited accounts and audit reports of some executing agencies relating to funds allocated to them by UNDP as at 31 December 1984, the Administrator included a summary of the most significant observations contained in the external auditors' report on UNDP for that year.

On 27 June⁽⁷⁶⁾ the UNDP Governing Council reaffirmed that increasing emphasis should be given by the external auditors to preparing long-form narrative audit reports which included observations on the effectiveness of financial management. It asked

the Administrator to bring its decision and the views expressed by its Budgetary and Finance Committee to the attention of the Panel of External Auditors and to continue his efforts to ensure that long-form narrative audit reports were submitted in respect of every executing agency carrying out a significant volume of UNDP-financed activities.

Financial regulations

In January 1986⁽⁷⁷⁾ the Administrator submitted to the Governing Council the text of a proposed UNDP financial regulation (mainly dealing with currencies of contributions and their utilization) on which consensus had not been reached in 1985, as well as the text of portions of a 1981 Council decision⁽⁷⁸⁾ identified by the Administrator as the other questions on which consensus had not been reached by the Council. In accordance with a 1985 Council decision⁽⁷⁹⁾ those matters were to be considered by the Budgetary and Finance Committee during its meetings in June 1986.

The Council decided on 27 June⁽⁸⁰⁾ that the Committee would consider in 1987 the proposed financial regulation and other matters on which consensus was not achieved at the Council's 1986 session.

ITU request for additional support-cost reimbursement

In April 1986⁽⁸¹⁾ the Administrator reported that the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) had requested the Governing Council to reconsider its 1985 decision⁽⁸²⁾ regarding ITU's request for additional support-cost reimbursement in the amount of \$644,000 covering the years 1980 to 1983.

In a report on ITU technical co-operation activities⁽⁸³⁾ JIU recommended that ITU absorb the accumulated deficit from its own resources if the UNDP Governing Council continued to refuse to write off the deficit. If this were the case, the Secretary-General would be asked to present a financing plan for absorbing the deficit over a period of several years.

On 27 June⁽⁸⁴⁾ the Council reaffirmed its 1984⁽⁸⁵⁾ and 1985⁽⁸²⁾ decisions, by which it had decided that support-cost reimbursement to executing agencies, including ITU, should continue to be made in accordance with the provisions of the 1980⁽⁸⁶⁾ and 1981⁽⁸⁷⁾ Council decisions on the topic.

Staff-related matters

Appointment of the Administrator

In April 1986⁽⁸⁸⁾ the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly that F Bradford Morse wished to retire as UNDP Administrator as from 30 April 1986. Following consultations with members of the UNDP Governing Council, the Secretary-General

proposed the appointment of William H. Draper III as Administrator from 1 May 1986 to 31 December 1989.

By **decision 40/325** of 28 April 1986, the Assembly confirmed the Secretary-General's appointment of Mr. Draper.

On 27 June⁽⁸⁹⁾ the UNDP Governing Council expressed its sincere appreciation and gratitude to Mr. Morse for the effective and dedicated manner in which he performed his functions as UNDP Administrator from 1976 to 1986 and, additionally, as Director of the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa from 1985 to 1986.

Job classification

In January 1986,⁽⁹⁰⁾ the Administrator reported on the implementation of the results of job classification for the General Service category in UNDP. He stated that UNDP had complied fully with the steps and requirements in the job classification exercise over the preceding three years. He considered it appropriate to request the Governing Council to authorize implementation of job classification for the following reasons: the UNDP classification was completed early without the delays experienced in the United Nations; ACABQ had endorsed the results of the UNDP exercise and had offered no objection to the classification being implemented with effect from 1 January 1985 without waiting for the United Nations; the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) had formally requested the Administrator to proceed with the UNDP implementation without waiting for the United Nations; the General Assembly had deferred the implementation of the United Nations results pending the recommendations of ACABQ and ICSC, which had already endorsed the UNDP results; and the Assembly had established the effective date of 1 January 1985. The Administrator therefore requested the Council to amend its 1985 decision⁽⁹¹⁾ by which he was authorized to implement the exercise when the results were implemented by the Secretary-General.

On 21 February⁽⁹²⁾ the Governing Council authorized the Administrator to implement the results of the classification exercise, effective 1 January 1986, and to revert to the matter, if necessary, upon the finalization of the exercise in the United Nations.

Other administrative matters

UNDP field offices in Belgrade and Bucharest

In a note⁽⁹³⁾ to the February 1986 special session of the Governing Council, the UNDP Administrator reported that, following a 1985 Council discussion on closing UNDP field offices in

Belgrade, Yugoslavia and Bucharest, Romania, both Governments had indicated their wish to keep the offices open. Since there was no provision in the 1986-1987 administrative budget for the financing of those offices after 1 January 1987, they would be closed as of that date if no action was taken to amend the budget. The note contained a financial summary of the estimated annual costs, based on 1987 prices, of maintaining the offices (\$349,400), closing them (\$67,000) and savings resulting from closure (\$282,400). It was noted that, in the event of closure, the UNDP programmes in both countries would be administered by the Geneva office.

On 21 February⁽⁹⁴⁾ the Council deferred consideration of the Administrator's note to its June session. On 27 June⁽⁹⁵⁾ the Council agreed to retain the Belgrade and Bucharest field offices on the basis of an agreement reached between the UNDP administration and the Governments concerned, agreed that its decision would not set a precedent for future management of field operations, and decided that the agreement should be reflected in the appropriation decision on the 1986-1987 biennial budget. Also on 27 June⁽⁹⁶⁾ the Council decided that the two offices should be maintained on the understanding that from 1987 there should be no net additional cost to the biennial budget above those that would have been incurred in administering the two country programmes from the Geneva office.

Financial implications

On 27 June⁽⁹⁶⁾ the Governing Council requested the Administrator to ensure that, at its future sessions, all documents having financial implications and submitted for consideration to the Council contained a concise statement of such financial implications, including the nature and duration of activities for which financing was requested, the source of such financing, details of additional staff requested, and estimated total costs by object of expenditure.

1987 UNDP Governing Council session

On 8 December 1986, by **resolution 41/188**, the General Assembly requested the UNDP Governing Council, at its organizational session, to reschedule its 1987 annual session, which should be held from 26 May to 19 June in New York, and the session of the High-level Committee on the Review of TCDC, which should be held between 18 and 22 May.

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Other technical co-operation

UN programmes

The United Nations, mainly through its Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, continued to provide technical assistance to developing countries in the economic and social sectors during 1986. The Secretary-General reported to the UNDP Governing Council⁽¹⁾ on DTCD policy issues and details of its 1986 technical co-operation programme as well as those of other United Nations Secretariat entities.

The report said the United Nations delivered a technical co-operation programme of \$232 million in 1986, compared with \$198 million in 1985 (excluding UNIDO, which became a United Nations specialized agency as of 1 January 1986), a 17 per cent increase in project expenditures. Of that amount, DTCD executed a programme of \$145.9 million.

The United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation financed activities totalling some \$12 million through DTCD, the regional commissions, the Centre for Human Rights, the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the Office of Legal Affairs,

the Centre for Human Settlements, the Centre on Transnational Corporations, UNCTAD and the United Nations Environment Programme. UNDP-financed projects carried out by those entities totalled some \$138 million.

DTCD activities

The Secretary-General stated in his report on technical co-operation activities⁽¹⁾ that the operational activities of DTCD had produced very encouraging results in 1986, with project expenditures increasing by 15 per cent for the second year in a row and the achievement of an 83 per cent implementation rate, compared with the 1985 rate of 77 per cent. A combination of increased support-cost ("overhead") income and decreased administrative costs resulted in complete elimination of the deficits accumulated by DTCD in its overhead account and by the end of 1986 a surplus of \$1.4 million was realized.

In 1986, DTCD had under execution 954 technical co-operation projects in the areas of development issues and policies, natural resources and energy, public administration and finance, statistics, population, ocean economics and technology, and social development and humanitarian affairs. Project expenditures of \$146 million were incurred against budgets of \$176 million. Expenditures increased by \$19 million (15 per cent) and budgets by \$11 million (6 per cent) over 1985 levels. By source of funds, expenditures were \$103.1 million for UNDP-financed projects; \$13.2 million for UNFPA; \$21.8 million under trust fund-financed activities; and \$7.8 million under the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation.

By geographic area, delivery was \$58.7 million for Africa, \$35.9 million for Asia and the Pacific, \$30.4 million for the Middle East, Mediterranean, Europe and interregional projects, and \$20.9 million for the Americas. The largest growth was in Africa, where the programme increased by \$13.5 million and project delivery increased from 36 per cent to 40 per cent of the total.

By sector, natural resources and energy continued to account for the largest share of the programme: \$74.3 million in project expenditures or 51 per cent of the DTCD total. This sector also exhibited the largest growth, increasing by \$14.6 million, or 25 per cent, over 1985 expenditures. Development planning was second, representing \$26.3 million (18.1 per cent). The statistics sector had expenditures of \$15.5 million (10.6 per cent); public administration and finance, \$14.9 million (10.2 per cent); population, \$6.4 million (4.4 per cent); social development, \$4.3 million (3 per cent); the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, \$3.1 million (2.1 per cent); and others, \$1.1 million.

During the year, DTCD executed 166 development planning projects. Headquarters staff undertook 144 project-related or direct-advisory missions to 69 countries; 105 of the missions were undertaken by interregional advisers. Methodologies and systems for planning capital investment projects ("project banks") were developed for and applied in eight countries and similar work was initiated in two other countries. Systems for monitoring and evaluating investment projects were introduced in Bangladesh, the Gambia and Malawi with the aim of improving the efficiency of planning and executing such projects. In the subnational, regional and spatial planning area, DTCD assisted Malaysia and Indonesia, and also assisted Burkina Faso, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique in a broad range of planning efforts. Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela were helped to plan overall technical co-operation activities and Costa Rica and Nicaragua were advised on debt management and negotiation. DTCD supported Equatorial Guinea's preparations for an international donors' round-table meeting and assisted Guinea-Bissau to strengthen its national planning capacity. It also co-operated in preparing for the interregional TCDC programming exercise, held in China (see p. 437). DTCD collaborated with national and regional consultancy firms and experts in projects in Belize, Honduras and Nicaragua and also co-operated with regional development banks in Burkina Faso and Malaysia. Integrated rural and community development emphasized popular participation in the development process, enhancing women's role in development, development of nomadic populations, community self-help, developing ground-water resources and employing small energy packages of renewable energy resources.

In the area of natural resources and energy, 68 projects in the minerals field were operational in 1986 and 73 advisory missions undertaken, a considerable increase over 1985, resulting from growth in requests in such fields as computer applications in mineral exploration and evaluation, investment promotion, mineral development legislation, contract negotiations, mineral sector planning and institution strengthening. In energy, 112 projects were under execution in the areas of conventional energy, electric power and new and renewable sources of energy. Water resources management activities included assistance in planning, legislation and institution building, provision of rural water supplies, international river basin development and applied hydraulic research, through a total of 116 projects. Twenty-seven new and follow-up projects were initiated, mainly in Africa. A total of 56 projects were operational in the area of cartography, remote sensing and public works.

DTCD implemented 158 projects in the public administration and finance sector during 1986. Priority attention was given to resolving the

management and administrative problems of countries in Africa. Interregional advisers undertook 48 missions largely in the area of financial administration, including government budgeting and financial management, accounting and auditing, public enterprise, tax reform and mobilization. Advisory services were also requested in management development and training, administrative reform, personnel administration and information systems management.

Projects in statistics totalled 153 in 1986, with much of the work associated with the completion of the 1980 round of population and census programmes, the preparatory work for the 1990 round, statistical training and the provision of computer software. Projects for basic data collection and data processing assisted countries to organize and conduct censuses and demographic and related surveys, and to strengthen civil registration systems; 87 such projects were active in 1986, of which 15 were newly approved, and five countries carried out population census with DTCD assistance.

DTCD executed 83 projects in the field of population, including evaluation and analysis of demographic data and strengthening national capacities for research in the population field. During 1986, 38 country projects and two United Nations interregional population training centres provided training in demography and related population studies. Ninety individuals received fellowships to attend the interregional centres, and 61 nationals from 26 countries received grants to institutions other than those supported by the United Nations.

The Ocean Economics and Technology Branch of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs provided substantive support to DTCD to implement a \$12,000 project in Trinidad and Tobago, assisting the Institute of Marine Affairs, an important government agency in environmental studies and marine resource assessment.

DTCD executed 10 projects in the social development and humanitarian affairs sector, which dealt with social integration and welfare, crime prevention and criminal justice, youth, aging and disabled persons.

During 1986, DTCD recruited 1,228 experts and consultants and extended the services of 622, significantly more than in any year since 1981, as a result of higher budgets and delivery and resulting increased project activity. The experts worked predominantly in the sectors of natural resources and energy (39 per cent), economic planning (35 per cent) and development administration (15 per cent), a distribution similar to that of 1985. A total of 3,818 training awards were implemented in 1986, including fellowships, seminars, study tours

and workshops, compared with 3,670 in 1985. Fellows and participants from 135 countries were trained in 97 host countries, with 43 per cent of them placed in developing countries.

In response to a 1985 Governing Council request⁽²⁾ the UNDP Administrator submitted proposed adjustments to the guidelines for the regular programme of technical co-operation⁽³⁾. The revised guidelines would enhance DTCD's ability to address the emergency situation in Africa and to meet that continent's long-term development needs. In programming its 1986-1987 regular programme resources, DTCD would expand its assistance to least developed and other particularly affected countries, with the specific purpose of including a special programme focusing on Africa and complementing large-scale activities financed from other sources. African Governments would be provided with advice and assistance in planning and managing their economic and social development strategy, taking into account both emergency and long-term needs. In addition, ongoing assistance to Africa in advisory services, training and field projects would be continued and intensified in critical sectors such as water resources and development administration and management. Since those activities could be carried out within existing arrangements governing DTCD's use of regular programme resources, it seemed that no adjustments in existing guidelines were currently necessary.

UNDP Council action. On 27 June 1986,⁽⁴⁾ the Governing Council took note of the Secretary-General's report on United Nations technical co-operation activities during 1985,⁽⁵⁾ commended DTCD for further reducing its administrative costs and increasing the efficiency of its service delivery and urged the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to adopt measures in administrative, financial and personnel matters to increase DTCD's effectiveness as an executing agency. It also urged that steps be taken to strengthen DTCD's technical capabilities and asked the Secretary-General to report in 1987 on steps taken; he was also to report in 1987 on the conclusions of the joint UNDP/DTCD task force and on guidelines for field and headquarters practices to be established.

The Council invited funding institutions in the United Nations system to make the fullest use of the special competence, experience and operational capabilities of DTCD. DTCD was requested to take measures to make use of the knowledge, competence and national recruitment services available indigenously in assigning staff to technical assistance projects, and was invited to play a role in elaborating and implementing new initiatives pertaining to human resources development. The Council stressed the Department's role in implementing the Special Action Programme

for Administration and Management in Africa and drew attention to the need to mobilize and concentrate more resources on those types of programmes. DTCD was invited to complete its development of an internal implementation strategy to strengthen its ability to deal with the issues of women in development, taking into account parallel efforts by UNDP and UNFPA, and the Secretary-General was asked to report on the matter in 1987.

The Council expressed deep concern at the negative trend in the proportion of DTCD's technical co-operation activities in Africa and urged it to take measures to reverse that trend. It encouraged DTCD to improve the quality of its projects, particularly with regard to design and implementation, and requested it to report in 1987 on measures taken to that effect. The Secretary-General was invited to make available further information on the role, experience and competence of DTCD so as to assist Governments of developing countries to become fully aware of the possibilities for technical co-operation available through its services.

On 20 February⁽⁶⁾ the Council considered the Administrator's note on the revised guidelines for the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation⁽³⁾ took note of DTCD's programme of activities for 1986-1987 contained therein, and decided that no further adjustments to the existing guidelines were currently necessary.

United Nations Volunteers

In 1986, the United Nations Volunteers programme reached an all-time high level of 1,267 volunteers either serving or already accepted and awaited at duty stations, with 537 additional posts established and under recruitment⁽⁷⁾. The year closed with 1,248 serving/accepted volunteers, a slightly lower level than earlier in the year due to the phasing out of the UNV emergency assistance programme for sub-Saharan countries. As at 31 December 1986, there were 543 additional established posts under recruitment.

The region with the largest number of volunteers as of 31 December 1986 continued to be Africa, with 595; Asia and the Pacific followed with 316; the Arab States had 146; and Latin America and the Caribbean, 68. UNV-executed projects in 1986 totalled 104 (577 volunteers) and agency-executed projects with UNV totalled 257 (548 volunteers). The number of countries in which volunteers were serving increased to 97 from the 1985 level of 92. Other trends included an increase in UNV personnel from developing countries, to 953 in 1986 from 929 in 1985; a decrease in women volunteers in service to 145 from 170; and a sizeable increase in the number of completed

and extended contracts during the year (from 347 to 474, and from 222 to 317, respectively).

Voluntary contributions to the UNV Special Voluntary Fund totalled \$1.12 million in 1986, with the balance due for 1986 and prior years at 31 December 1986 amounting to \$385,606. Pledges received in 1986 for 1987 totalled \$1.13 million as at 31 December.

A breakdown of contributions by Governments to UNV in 1986 and of pledges for 1987 was set out in the audited financial statements for 1986.⁽⁸⁾

In his annual report for 1986,⁽⁹⁾ the UNDP Administrator stated that UNV project expenditures in 1986 were \$2.46 million, including UNV-administered trust funds obtained from bilateral sources in the amount of \$285,714. The total for intercountry expenditures was \$100,000, with global and interregional programmes accounting for \$89,000 of that amount. Total expenditures for individual country programmes were \$2.36 million.

The Domestic Development Services (DBS) programme of UNV continued to expand and diversify in 1986. In Africa, the UNV-executed regional DBS project completed its first phase with training courses in Togo and Zambia aimed at increasing the effectiveness of 50 leaders of community self-help groups. Another development was the start-up of a number of IPF-funded grass-roots projects which focused on establishing revolving funds, implementing women's programmes and promoting the participation of youth in development. In Asia and the Pacific, over 80 NGOs in 16 countries were involved in DBS activities.

As a follow-up to International Youth Year (1985), UNV intensified its activities by assigning UNV youth specialists to Papua New Guinea, Swaziland and Zaire and recruiting a youth adviser for Bangladesh to assist the Government in drawing up a large-scale project for skills-training centres for young people.

The second UNV high-level intergovernmental meeting on international volunteerism and development, hosted by UNV and the Government of Lesotho, was held at Maseru from 16 to 21 November 1986, the first having been held in 1982 at Sana'a, Yemen.⁽¹⁰⁾ The meeting examined the continuing relevance and role of international volunteerism in development, took stock of UNV progress in implementing its mandates since 1982, and examined key issues concerning the programme. Over 200 delegates representing 53 industrialized and developing countries attended the meeting, together with 18 UNV co-operating organizations, 11 United Nations agencies, 18 UNBP field offices and 11 NGOs.

Recommendations made at the meeting dealt with: international volunteerism and multilateral technical co-operation; volunteerism and the par-

ticipation of youth in development; volunteerism and participatory development; and international volunteerism and women.

UNDP Council action. On 27 June,⁽¹¹⁾ the Governing Council approved an exceptional allocation of \$791,630 to be charged against UNBP support-cost resources and to be treated as extrabudgetary income for the UNV programme to permit an immediate strengthening of its administrative capacity. The UNBP Administrator was asked to undertake a substantive review of the mandate, role and work priorities of UNV and to submit to the Council in 1987 a report which would include his recommendation on alternative financing modalities to meet the need for staffing UNV headquarters in relation to its work-load. He was also asked to report on his proposed consultations with specialized agencies regarding compensation to UNV for identifying and fielding volunteers for agency-executed projects.

Technical co-operation among developing countries

Project assistance continued to be one of the main tasks of the UNBP Special Unit for TCBC in 1986. A total of 112 activities costing \$971,000 were supported, 22.9 per cent more than 1985 project expenditures. Twenty-three countries used the TCBC modality in implementing their IPF-financed projects during the year, compared with 19 countries in 1985. Of those, 14 countries were implementing umbrella projects under which multiple TCBC activities were covered.

The UNBP Administrator, in his annual report⁽⁹⁾ noted that the TCBC Information Referral System (INRES) had been expanded during 1986. The total number of institutions and line items included in the INRES data base increased by 15 per cent to 2,600 institutions and 60,000 line items, and information on 920 of the initial 2,300 institutions was updated.

As a result of the 1985 Governing Council decision to allocate \$1.5 million from SPRs for action-oriented TCBC activities⁽¹²⁾ UNBP was able to increase its support for such initiatives and laid particular emphasis on organizing intergovernmental programming exercises. The Administrator reported⁽¹³⁾ that the project had supported several TCBC orientation seminars and programming exercises during the year.

In 1986, TCBC orientation seminars were held for 21 Latin American and Caribbean countries (Sao Paulo, Brazil, 14-18 April) for the 10 member countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and representatives of four Latin American countries (Bridgetown, Barbados, 5 and 6 June), and, in co-operation with the Islamic Development Bank, for 33 of the Bank's member

countries (Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, 27-30 October). The seminars recommended that: national focal points for TCDC should be strengthened; TCDC should be an integral part of national development policies; funds for TCDC should be allocated in national budgets; national information systems should be developed and linked to regional, inter-regional and global information systems; and the use in TCDC of the facilities and resources available in the United Nations development system should be enhanced.

At Lima on 9 and 10 October, Peru hosted the first TCDC programming exercise for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, at which 249 TCDC activities in a variety of sectors were agreed upon bilaterally between Peru and other participating countries.

The first interregional TCDC programming exercise was held at Beijing, China, from 24 to 29 November, with representatives from 24 countries of Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and Europe and from several specialized agencies. A total of 146 TCDC activities at an estimated cost of \$1.12 million were finalized bilaterally between China and the other participating countries.

In April 1986,⁽¹⁴⁾ the Administrator presented his recommendations for TCDC information support projects, as requested by the Governing Council in 1985.⁽¹⁵⁾ Among the obstacles to increased technical and economic co-operation among developing countries were long-standing attitudinal barriers and practical difficulties in interregional exchanges of information and experience. To overcome such problems, the 1978 Buenos Aires Plan of Action for TCDC⁽¹⁶⁾ had called for the United Nations system to support long-term information and education programmes on TCDC. The magazine *Co-operation South* (formerly *TCDC News*) had been issued since 1985, the Administrator reported, and currently had a print run of 30,900. The Administrator proposed that the magazine be improved and that three synthesis publications and three regional media seminars be held over the following five years, with the annual costs chargeable to SPRs, for information support of TCDC. He recommended an allocation of \$1.6 million for TCDC from SPRs.

On 27 June⁽¹⁷⁾ the UNDP Governing Council allocated that amount from unallocated fourth-cycle SPRs.

On 5 December, by **decision 41/444**, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, transmitted to the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system the 1985 JIU report on TCDC.⁽¹⁸⁾

TCDC Focal Points meeting. The first Meeting of TCDC Focal Points of the Organizations of the United Nations Development System was convened by UNDP in New York on 4 and 5

March 1986.⁽¹⁹⁾ The aim of the Meeting, attended by representatives of 25 organizations and offices, was to share experience in, and exchange views on, the application of TCDC policies, concepts and procedures in the technical co-operation activities of the organizations involved. The Meeting adopted recommendations covering such TCDC-related topics as the terms and conditions for experts and consultants, financial aspects and modalities, information systems, procurement of supplies from developing countries, United Nations system reports and information activities. The recommendations were forwarded to all organizations of the United Nations system.

Perez Guerrero Trust Fund

In October 1986, the General Assembly's Second Committee had before it a 15 September letter⁽²⁰⁾ from Yugoslavia, transmitting the final documents of the High-Level Meeting of the Group of 77 on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (Cairo, Egypt, 18-23 August). Recalling the contribution to the furtherance of economic co-operation among developing countries (ECDC) of the late Manuel Perez Guerrero, Minister of State for International Economic Affairs of Venezuela, the meeting decided to name the Trust Fund for ECDC/TCDC in his honour.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted **decision 41/457** without vote.

Perez Guerrero Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, having recalled its resolution 38/201 of 20 December 1983 and having taken note of paragraph 46 of the report of the High-Level Meeting of the Group of 77 on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Cairo from 18 to 23 August 1986, decided, in recognition of the outstanding contribution made by the late Manuel Perez Guerrero to international co-operation for development, to name the Trust Fund for Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries/Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries the "Perez Guerrero Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries".

General Assembly decision 41/457

Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/530Add.2) without vote, 28 November (meeting 36); draft by Yugoslavia, for Group of 77 (A/C.2/41/L.73), orally revised; agenda item 12.

Skilled workers

On 20 March 1986,⁽²¹⁾ the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to prepare a study on the role of TCDC, particularly the exchange of skills in the

transfer of technology, as recommended by the 1985 Meeting of Governmental Experts on Co-operative Exchange of Skills among Developing Countries⁽²²⁾ and submit it to the High-level Committee on the Review of TCDC at its 1987 session.

REFERENCES

- (¹)DP/1987/45 & Add.1-3. (³)YUN 1985, p. 479. (³)DP/1986/7. (⁴)E/1986/29 (dec. 86/36). (⁵)YUN 1985, p. 485. (⁶)E/1986/29 (dec. 86/6). (⁷)DP/1987/46 & Add. 1. (⁸)A/42/5/Add.1. (⁹)DP/1987/12 & Add.1-6. (¹⁰)YUN 1982, p. 665. (¹¹)E/1986/29 (dec. 86/43). (¹²)YUN 1985, p. 490. (¹³)TCDC/5/6. (¹⁴)DP/1986/16. (¹⁵)YUN 1985, p. 474. (¹⁶)YUN 1978, p. 467. (¹⁷)E/1986/29 (dec. 86/30). (¹⁸)YUN 1985, p. 490. (¹⁹)TCDC/5/INF/1. (²⁰)A/41/609. (²¹)A/41/15, vol. 1 (dec. 327/XXXII). (²²)YUN 1985, p. 492.

UN Capital Development Fund

In response to a 1981 General Assembly resolution, (1) the UNDP Administrator included in his annual report on the United Nations Capital Development Fund⁽¹⁾ a broad biennial policy review. In addition to describing the Fund's programme activities, policy developments, financial status and administrative matters, the report included UNCDF evaluation activities carried out in 1986.

UNCDF delivery and approval of new projects increased substantially (37.6 per cent and 23.8 per cent respectively) in 1986, thereby responding to the need for small-scale capital assistance in developing countries, particularly the least developed.

In 1986, UNCDF approved a total of \$46.3 million in commitments, of which \$43.7 million was for new projects and \$2.6 million for grant increases in existing project budgets. Of the total amount approved, \$44 million was funded directly from UNCDF general resources, while the remainder of \$2.3 million was funded under joint financing arrangements. Outstanding commitments funded by general resources amounted to \$139.2 million at the end of 1986. Total combined outstanding UNCDF commitments at year end, including joint financing arrangements, amounted to \$151.8 million.

Project expenditures amounted to an estimated \$25.1 million from general resources and \$8.9 million from trust-fund and cost-sharing arrangements, or a total of \$34 million, compared with \$24.7 million in 1985.

Anticipated pledges for 1986 amounted to \$24 million. With currency fluctuations, the pledges were valued at year end at \$27 million. Contributions paid against those pledges amounted to \$26.5 million, with an additional \$0.2 million received against pledges from 1985 and prior years. As a result of the November 1986 Pledging Conference

(see p. 416), contributions to the general resources of UNCDF for 1987 were expected to total \$32.1 million, representing an 18.9 per cent increase over 1986 contributions.

A breakdown of contributions by Governments to UNCDF in 1986 and of pledges for 1987 was set out in the audited financial statements for 1986.⁽³⁾

New joint financing arrangements for \$2.9 million were concluded during 1986, bringing the total of such arrangements entered into by UNCDF since 1981 to \$35 million. During the year, \$2.8 million was paid in against trust-fund and cost-sharing arrangements.

Outstanding project commitments at the end of 1986 of \$139.2 million exceeded the available resources exclusive of the operational reserve of \$95.3 million by \$43.9 million. The outstanding commitments were expected to be covered by the resources pledged to the Fund for 1987 and by part of the anticipated contributions for 1988.

In 1986, UNCDF assisted 44 countries and \$46.3 million from all funding sources was approved for 24 new projects and 27 grant increases. The new projects were largely in rural areas: 13 in Africa, 9 in Asia and the Pacific, 1 in the Middle East and 1 in the Caribbean. By sector, agriculture and irrigation received \$16.8 million in funding (36.4 per cent); transport, \$11.3 million (24.4 per cent); and drinking-water, \$11.2 million (24.3 per cent). Industries, housing, education, health and energy received smaller shares. In planning UNCDF assistance, continued priority was given to the drought-affected areas in Africa. The Fund carried out 12 planning and project identification missions and fielded 22 review missions during the year.

The Administrator reported that UNCDF had actively sought collaboration with bilateral donors and other sources of funding and had succeeded in establishing co-financing under cost-sharing and trust-fund arrangements for 39 projects. In addition to parallel or co-financing arrangements with bilateral agencies and multilateral financing institutions, 23 more UNCDF projects received technical assistance financed from UNDP/IPF resources and from SMF/LDC, bringing a cumulative total of UNCDF projects with UNDP/IPF inputs to 112 at the end of 1986, as compared with 89 in 1985.

In accordance with a 1985 Governing Council decision,⁽⁴⁾ a concessional loan facility was introduced in 1986 at a modest level without staff increases.

During 1986, UNCDF continued to evaluate its projects on the basis of methodology which addressed the special features of the development co-operation activities of the Fund, such as the bipartite nature of its relationship with recipient Governments and its specific mandate as a sup-

plementary source of concessional capital assistance. During the year, 23 UNCDF projects were evaluated in 10 beneficiary countries in the areas of rural water supply, agricultural credit, irrigation, health and various other sectors.

The Administrator recommended that the partial funding system of UNCDF be modified to include five years of anticipated contributions in the calculation of acceptable outstanding commitments, rather than two years. The proposed revision was aimed at reducing the liquidity that had been building up on the UNCDF balance sheet and expanding the volume of UNCDF assistance to meet the needs of a large number of developing countries.

Direct administrative costs of the Fund in 1986 amounted to \$2 million and the cost of services rendered by UNDP was \$0.7 million. Total administrative costs for 1986 met from UNDCF general

resources amounted to \$2.7 million and the cost of programme support services was \$1 million.

The Administrator noted that the volume of Fund operations was expected to continue to expand, particularly if the financial control formula was modified. Staffing needs were expected to grow due to the increasing number of projects under implementation and the need to make UNCDF better known through information dissemination and expanding contacts. A minimum of two additional Professional and three more General Service staff were included by the Administrator in the 1988-1989 biennium budgetary request, which was to be presented to the Governing Council in 1987.

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- (1)YUN 1981, p. 435, GA res. 36/200, 17 Dec. 1981.
- (2)DP/1987/47 (3)A/42/5/Add.1. (4)YUN 1985, p. 495.

Chapter III

Economic assistance, disasters and emergency relief

Special economic assistance programmes continued to be conducted by the United Nations system for countries with severe economic difficulties. Most aid was targeted at reconstruction, rehabilitation and development, often following natural disasters. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) assumed responsibility in 1986 for implementing General Assembly resolutions on programmes for nine least developed African countries. On the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council (decision 1986/165), the Assembly (resolution 41/192) endorsed recommendations made by the Secretary-General on the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the special assistance programmes.

The critical economic situation in Africa was a focal point during 1986 as the General Assembly, at its thirteenth special session, adopted the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990—a five-year plan which provided a blueprint for national, subregional and regional action in Africa and covered a wide variety of sectors, with agricultural development a priority. The international community was called on to support the Programme through improving the quality and modality of external assistance and co-operation and supporting Africa's policy reforms (resolution S-13/2).

The United Nations Office for Emergency Operations in Africa was closed as of 31 October 1986 due to the improvement in drought-related emergency conditions in Africa. New arrangements to continue efforts in the region were announced by the Secretary-General. In October, the Assembly requested that the emergency situation which continued to affect some African countries be monitored and that the Secretary-General follow the situation closely (resolution 41/29).

The Assembly called for enhanced co-operation regarding economic assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone and Vanuatu (resolution 41/200). It also called for assistance to Chad (41/198), El Salvador (41/194), Mozambique (41/197) and Uganda (41/195).

The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) continued in 1986 to assist disaster-stricken countries, worked to

strengthen national and international emergency management and undertook hazard mitigation measures. The Economic and Social Council (resolution 1986/47) and the Assembly (resolution 41/201) supported enhanced international co-operation with UNDRO.

In disaster-related action, the Assembly called for emergency assistance to El Salvador in the wake of an October earthquake (resolution 41/2) and for aid to Solomon Islands following a May cyclone (resolution 41/193). In December, the Assembly launched an appeal for international action against a locust and grasshopper infestation in Africa (resolution 41/185). In January, the Economic and Social Council appealed for resources to assist the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda (resolution 1986/45). The Assembly, in December, took note of a proposal that United Nations organizations be invited to assist Mauritania to prepare an action plan to combat desertification and drought (decision 41/456).

Both the Assembly (resolution 41/196) and the Council (resolution 1986/46) again requested emergency relief and assistance for Lebanon's reconstruction and development.

Economic assistance

In 1986, the United Nations continued to conduct special economic assistance programmes at the request of the General Assembly for countries with severe economic problems. Of the 17 countries covered by the programmes during the year, 15 were in Africa, 1 in Latin America and 1 in the Pacific. Twelve were classified by the United Nations as least developed countries (LDCs) (see p. 405) and three were land-locked developing countries. Following consultations between the United Nations Unit for Special Economic Assistance Programmes in the Office for Special Political Questions and the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa, UNDP assumed responsibility for implementing General Assembly resolutions on special assistance programmes for nine of the African LDCs—Benin, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone.

In a May report⁽¹⁾ on the efficiency and effectiveness of the special economic assistance programmes, requested by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽²⁾ the Secretary-General said the programmes responded to special situations which either were outside the mandates of the various programmes of the United Nations system or required co-ordination because of the number of organizations involved. Since the formal initiation of the programmes with the adoption of a 1976 Security Council resolution⁽³⁾ a total of 38 countries had at one time or another been covered, expanding in terms of annual work-loads from 10 countries in 1976-1977 to a peak of 28 in 1984-1985.

The programmes were usually initiated in response to resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council or the Economic and Social Council. Examining the situations that had led those bodies to call for programmes, the report cited the following: the political situation in southern Africa; inadequate economic infrastructure at independence; reconstruction after internal strife or disruption, or after natural disaster; severe economic problems; and refugee- or returnee-related economic problems. Although the programmes were originally conceived as short-term operations, actual practice had varied widely, with some countries receiving assistance for only one or two years and others for as long as 11 years. A trust fund had been established to facilitate the channelling of contributions to the programmes by non-traditional donors, with funds earmarked in special accounts for specific countries. Total contributions to the trust fund from 1976 to 1985 totalled \$3.1 million; expenditures totalled some \$3.3 million.

The budget for the biennium 1986-1987 for the Unit for Special Economic Assistance Programmes totalled \$1,969,900 compared with an approved budget of \$1,569,200 for 1984-1985.

The Secretary-General recommended that the programmes should perform a catalytic role of limited duration in response to special situations, with interested parties ensuring that the circumstances requiring assistance did not fall within the competence of the system's regular programmes and that recipient countries should genuinely need assistance. In addition, the programmes should be terminated after review one or two years following their implementation, with any continuing responsibilities being transferred to the system's regular programmes. He also recommended that the trust fund be retained with more rapid disbursement of funds and that the programmes be undertaken in close co-operation with other interested entities of the United Nations system to ensure the efficient use of resources.

In a September report⁽⁴⁾ the Secretary-General summarized the main developments in the economies and assistance programmes of

countries for which UNDP had assumed responsibility (see below), with the exception of Cape Verde, which was not included at the request of its Government.

Also in September⁽⁵⁾ the Secretary-General reported on those countries for which the Office for Special Political Questions had retained responsibility and which had agreed to provide information for a summary report to the Assembly on major economic developments in the period under review and on the status of special programmes. Those countries were Djibouti, Madagascar, Mozambique and Vanuatu. Guinea also agreed to provide information, but it was not received in time for the report. Reports on Mauritania, Nicaragua and Uganda, which preferred to have a review mission visit their countries, were submitted separately, as were reports of other countries receiving economic assistance (see below for details on individual countries).

UNDP activities. In a note⁽⁶⁾ to the special session of the UNDP Governing Council (New York, 19-21 February 1986), the UNDP Administrator proposed that Lesotho and Swaziland be considered as front-line States for the purpose of calculating country indicative planning figures (IPFs) for the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991).

On 21 February⁽⁷⁾ the Council decided that the supplementary criteria of a country's status as a front-line State for calculating IPFs for the fourth cycle, contained in a 1985 Council decision⁽⁸⁾ be rescinded. It decided that for purposes of calculating fourth cycle IPFs, one supplementary point should be awarded to countries which, because of their geographical location in southern Africa and their destabilization by South Africa, were economically disadvantaged. Those countries were Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Related resolution: GA 41/199.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In July, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, adopted **decision 1986/165** without vote.

Special economic assistance programmes

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 22 July 1986, the Economic and Social Council decided to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution annexed to the present decision.

ANNEX

Special economic assistance programmes

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the special economic assistance programmes,

Affirming the validity of the concept of special economic assistance programmes and the need to enhance their efficiency,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Endorses the recommendation made by the Secretary-General that special economic assistance programmes should be limited to countries genuinely in need of such assistance and to special circumstances falling outside the competence of the regular programmes of the United Nations system and should be of limited duration;

3. Also endorses the recommendation that the special economic assistance programme for a country should terminate after the review mission and that any continuing responsibilities should then be transferred to the regular programmes of the system;

4. Recommends that efforts to transfer the implementation of the special economic assistance programmes to other United Nations bodies should be continued, if practicable;

5. Affirms that special economic assistance programmes should be drawn up in consultation with the recipient Governments concerned and recommends that the programmes should, as far as possible, be established and reviewed through the field offices of the United Nations system.

Economic and Social Council decision 1986/165

Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1986/124) without vote, 14 July (meeting 12); 5-nation draft (E/1986/C.3/L7), orally revised, and further orally revised on proposal of USSR; agenda item 18.

Sponsors: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, adopted **resolution 41/192** without vote.

Special programmes of economic assistance

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the special programmes of economic assistance,

Affirming the validity of the concept of special programmes of economic assistance and the need to enhance their efficiency,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Endorses the recommendation made by the Secretary-General that special programmes of economic assistance should be limited to countries genuinely in need of such assistance and to special circumstances falling outside the competence of the regular programmes of the United Nations system;

3. Also endorses the recommendation that the special programme of economic assistance for a country should be of limited duration and should be terminated after the review mission and, where the special circumstances that gave rise to the special programme of economic assistance remain, any continuing assistance should then be channelled through the regular programmes of the system;

4. Recommends that efforts to transfer the implementation of the special programmes of economic assistance to other United Nations bodies should be continued, if practicable;

5. Affirms that special programmes of economic assistance should be drawn up in consultation with the recipient Governments concerned and recommends that the programmes should, as far as possible, be established and reviewed through the field offices of the United Nations system.

General Assembly resolution 41/192

8 December 1986

Meeting 100

Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/936) without vote, 12 November (meeting 28); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/41/L.39), based on informal consultations on draft recommended by Council decision 1986/165 (A/C.2/41/L.8); agenda item 82. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 18, 19, 22, 23, 26-28; plenary 100.

Critical economic situation in Africa

Special session of the General Assembly

The thirteenth special session of the General Assembly (New York, 27 May to 1 June) was devoted to considering in depth the critical economic situation in Africa. The special session, convened in accordance with a 1985 Assembly decision⁽⁹⁾ and originally scheduled to conclude on 31 May, ended on 1 June with the adoption of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (UNPAAERD) (see p. 446). Debate on the main item of discussion—consideration of the critical economic situation in Africa to focus, in a comprehensive and integrated manner, on the rehabilitation and medium-term and long-term development problems and challenges facing African countries with a view to promoting and adopting action-oriented and concerted measures—took place between 27 and 30 May.

In his opening statement, the President of the General Assembly said the special session should agree on concrete, workable proposals to support the efforts of African Governments to develop fully the possibilities and potentials of their continent, and thus make a greater contribution to the prosperity and well-being of the world. That was not easy, however, as a great variety and complexity of problems faced the countries of Africa, particularly the emergency caused by the recent drought, which emphasized the continent's fragile situation. New, imaginative and creative approaches were necessary, but, he warned, time at the session was extremely limited. Commitment by the African Governments to do whatever was necessary to restore and accelerate the rate of economic and social development in their countries meant that they would have to make real sacrifices. External support would be necessary if the efforts of the Governments were to be successful without unnecessary delay and human suffering. He was, however, convinced that countries

which had accepted previous Assembly resolutions on the critical economic situation in Africa had shown their determination to respond positively by providing the necessary assistance. A particular example was the genuine solidarity shown by the international community in response to the 1984-1985 drought-induced emergency.

The Secretary-General said the special session was taking place at a crucial juncture in the economic life of Africa. The gravity of the situation was a matter of profound concern; he had witnessed the tragedy when he visited the drought-affected regions. The session was an opportunity for the international community as a whole, in a joint effort with the African countries, to adopt urgently needed measures. It could not stand by and allow a further deterioration in the ability of the vast majority of African countries to meet their basic needs. Many of those countries found themselves crippled by their inability to maintain even minimal levels of essential imports on which their economic structures largely depended. At the same time, the African countries were fully aware that their economic recovery was primarily their own responsibility. The special session provided the opportunity for the international community to make a clear commitment to provide the necessary resources, as well as to undertake the necessary changes in aid practice and co-ordination, in order to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of the assistance provided. It was essential that the African countries should receive a clear indication during the session of their partners' intentions, in order to plan their own development on a realistic basis. He appealed to all Governments represented at the session to make that new partnership a success.

The Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Abdou Diouf, President of Senegal, said that a situation as serious as the one in Africa required structural change and medium- and long-term solutions, a new approach to development and improvement of the framework of international co-operation. Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990 (APPER), adopted by OAU in 1985⁽¹⁰⁾ was the very essence of the collective and individual resolve of African countries to undertake the continent's economic recovery, with agriculture as the central theme. Pointing out that 1986 was the International Year of Peace, he asserted that there would be no genuine and comprehensive peace as long as an entire continent was threatened by famine, sickness, ignorance and an uncertain future, as well as by acts of aggression and destabilization against the independent countries of southern Africa by South Africa's apartheid regime.

The Assembly, on 27 May, adopted the agenda for the special session (see APPENDIX IV) by **decision S-13/23**, designating procedural items to the plenary Assembly and allocating the major substantive item to the Ad Hoc Committee of the

Whole (see p. 445), on the understanding that the general debate would take place in plenary meetings. The Committee would consider all proposals submitted under the main item, prepare a draft final document or documents and report to the Assembly.

On 30 May, by **resolution S-13/1**, the Assembly approved the report of the Credentials Committee⁽¹¹⁾ Following its adoption, several Member States explained their positions regarding the credentials of some delegations (see p. 380).

Reports of the Secretary-General. In accordance with the 1985 Assembly decision convening the special session⁽⁹⁾ the Secretary-General submitted a report⁽¹²⁾ prepared in co-operation with all relevant parts of the United Nations system, on the critical economic situation in Africa. The report covered the following areas: food and agriculture; environment, drought and desertification; infrastructure and industry, including transport and communications, energy and industry; human and social priorities; external resource needs, including resource flows, approaches to Africa's need for foreign capital, and the forms and terms of financial flows; and improving aid co-ordination. Those areas had been enumerated in the Assembly's 1984 Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa⁽¹³⁾ which called for emergency relief on a massive scale but also emphasized the need to support the recovery and rehabilitation of African economies, with particular attention to food production and agriculture; drought and desertification; transport and other infrastructure; human resources and social services; and external financial resources and the problem of external debt.

The report stated that when Africa's economic situation was considered sufficiently critical to summon a special session of the Assembly, it was not only because the situation was one of acute distress, but because the future development of the continent was at stake. The African continent was vast and diverse and tended to defy generalization. In 1984, for example, the per capita income in the Sahel region was \$200, that of Algeria \$2,100 and that of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya \$7,800. Although remedies to Africa's problems needed to be adapted to conditions that varied from country to country, agricultural development was of supreme importance; there was a need to reverse policies neglecting the needs of small farmers, who were the mainstay of African economies.

Addressing the roots of the crisis, the report cited: inherited colonial structures; dependency on exports of primary commodities; weaknesses in food crop development, agriculture in general and domestic manufacturing; and policies pursued by African Governments, such as large public sectors

with expenditures exceeding the revenue base, small farmers being deprived of incentives, domestic inflation giving rise to over-valuation of currencies and controversy over the need for devaluations, with their unsettling impact on income distribution, and interest rates being kept artificially low, reducing government charges on public debt but discouraging domestic savings.

In the preceding few years, the report noted, African Governments had examined the roots of the crisis and concluded that fundamental policy reforms were needed; many countries had already taken major steps towards structural institutional change. The OAU document submitted to the special session (see p. 445) detailed the policy reforms under way in African countries, aiming at greater incentives in the private sector and greater efficiency in public investment and resource management.

With regard to development assistance, insistence on project aid and competition among donors for attractive projects had made it difficult to use aid from different sources in ways conducive to effective development. Improved co-ordination among donors was necessary if long-term aid was to be effective.

Population growth was also an important aspect of the situation. In the drought-prone African countries in particular, the balance between population and resources was precarious and worsening from excessive pressure on the land. Mortality was high, but fertility even higher. Although the need for population policies to facilitate and encourage fertility decline had been recognized by an increasing number of African Governments, the scope of their activities was still limited. Others were unconvinced of the need for family planning services.

In suggesting action to move the priority area of agriculture to higher levels of output and productivity, the report stated that the task had to be approached on a broad front, starting with measures of high potential return in the following areas: establishment of early warning systems; higher public expenditure on agriculture; improved economic policies and higher incentives to increase agricultural capacity and productivity; increased use of inputs; animal disease control; water management; agricultural research; and reviving trade in agricultural products.

The report identified the following measures of special importance in the area of environment, drought and desertification: popular participation; regional co-operation; action to combat desertification; afforestation and soils policy; and water resources development.

With regard to infrastructure and industry, the report noted that the areas of transport and communications, energy, mining and manufacturing

were of particular concern. In transport and communications, the deterioration of roads was particularly serious, with 25 per cent of paved roads in Africa requiring rehabilitation or reconstruction. Some railways and certain telecommunications infrastructure also needed to be totally rebuilt. Priority should be given to maintaining existing infrastructures, rehabilitating those that had deteriorated and better managing their operation. African Governments and their partner countries should also consider conducting a joint review of the concept of the transport system to make it serve African development better.

To deal with the precariousness of energy supplies in Africa, the report recommended that priority attention be given to: energy planning and assessment of energy resources; reforestation and forest management; conserving fuelwood (demonstration programmes of improved kilns for charcoal production and cooking-stoves); expanding geological, geophysical and other exploratory activities in fossil fuels, including formulating exploration and development agreements; strengthening institutions in energy production and distribution; rehabilitating electricity supply systems; and improving natural gas utilization.

The following principal needs of the mining sector in Africa were identified: in the short term, many existing mines and related infrastructure should be rehabilitated; in the longer term, geological studies and exploration should be strengthened and subregional co-operation evaluated and joint institutions established; and in exploitation, better regimes for co-operating with international mining companies or other sources of technical and marketing skills would have to be found if African mining was to make a greater contribution to export earnings.

With regard to manufacturing, the industrial sector had a critical role to play in supporting agricultural development with industrial inputs and incentive goods. Priority had to be given to finding solutions to the interrelated problems of capacity utilization and productivity in existing industries. In particular, measures had to be taken to reduce dependence of production on imported rather than domestically produced inputs.

Any economic recovery programme in Africa had to include a strong programme for human recovery, without which it would surely fail, stated the report. Four essential strategies for action were: making social services more cost-effective and restoring progress towards nation-wide impact; supporting productive work and increasing productivity; encouraging community action and releasing underused human potential; and making family planning information and services widely available. The objectives of meeting basic human needs and rebuilding the human founda-

tion for sustained development called for attention to the following: food and nutrition; health; the search for water; human resource development; basic education and literacy; administrative and management capacities; the key role of women; policies towards refugees; and the human dimension in growth-oriented adjustment.

External resources would be needed to assist African Governments in their efforts to undertake fundamental policy changes, including exchange rate adjustments, fiscal and monetary reform, nationalization of public enterprise and population policies.

The report outlined two approaches to Africa's need for foreign capital: one for countries with a gross national product (GNP) per capita below \$550 in 1984; and another for the remainder of sub-Saharan countries. For the former group—the 29 countries in sub-Saharan Africa eligible for International Development Association (IDA) credits, which received some 60 per cent of total official development assistance (ODA) to Africa—the report stated that the eighth replenishment of IDA (see PART TWO, Chapter VIII) was of immediate concern to financing their recovery, as IDA had been a major source of concessional finance in Africa. For other countries south of the Sahara, those with a per capita GNP above \$550, the report warned that, although the need for external resources was not as severe, the sharp deterioration in their balance of payments posed a major threat to their adjustment and development.

The report emphasized the importance of debt rescheduling and debt relief to African countries and the need to support agreed rehabilitation and development programmes with a high component of fast-disbursing non-project aid to restore infrastructure and productive capacity, to complete projects and to support policy reforms and essential programmes of education and health.

Great improvements were needed in aid practices and co-ordination, the report said, because the past experience of development assistance in Africa had often been disappointing. Co-ordination was particularly important because of the increase in bilateral and multilateral donors in African countries, all of which had different objectives, criteria and procedures. The United Nations resident co-ordinator had been entrusted with overall responsibility for and co-ordination of operational activities carried out at the country level by organizations of the United Nations system. Proposals for enhanced aid co-ordination cited in the report had strongly emphasized policy reorientation and the elaboration of detailed programme and policy commitments; emphasis should also be placed on strengthening existing institutions rather than creating new ones. A number of guiding principles for action in the

development assistance area were included in the report.

In another report⁽¹⁴⁾ the Secretary-General summarized information received from 12 United Nations bodies and 13 specialized agencies on their activities in relation to the critical economic situation in Africa. The initiatives and activities cited responded to the issues identified in the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa⁽¹⁵⁾ APPER⁽¹⁶⁾ and other intergovernmental decisions.

Communications. On 18 April⁽¹⁵⁾ Uganda, on behalf of the African Group, transmitted an official OAU document entitled "Africa's submission to the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Africa's economic and social crisis", which included analyses of APPER and subregional concerns and profiles of individual African countries. On 9 May⁽¹⁶⁾ Morocco transmitted a monograph on its economic situation since 1980 and its national recovery programme. On 26 May⁽¹⁷⁾ Israel submitted its view of economic development and transformation of African agriculture. On 27 May⁽¹⁸⁾ the USSR transmitted a document on its economic relations with the countries of Africa. In another 27 May communication⁽¹⁹⁾ the German Democratic Republic provided information on its economic assistance to African States.

On 28 May⁽²⁰⁾ the Secretary-General brought to the Assembly's attention a message addressed to its President by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, welcoming the initiative taken by the Assembly in holding a special session on Africa's critical economic situation and expressing hope that arrangements for short- and long-term action by the international community would be adopted. Also on 28 May⁽²¹⁾ Czechoslovakia submitted information on its economic assistance to African countries during 1985. On 30 May⁽²²⁾ Poland transmitted a joint statement on Africa's critical economic situation by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR.

Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole. By decision S-13/22 of 27 May, the Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the Thirteenth Special Session, which met on 27 and 29 May and 1 June⁽²³⁾. The Assembly allocated to the Committee the main agenda item, consideration of the critical economic situation and medium- and long-term development problems and challenges facing African countries with a view to promoting and adopting action-oriented and concerted measures. In addition to the reports of the Secretary-General and communications received (see above), the Committee had before it the

report of the Preparatory Committee for the special session (see p. 455) and amendments to the draft UNPAAERD contained in that report proposed by Poland on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR⁽²⁴⁾ The Ad Hoc Committee took no action on the proposed amendments.

The Committee also had before it a draft resolution⁽²⁵⁾ submitted by Mexico, by which the Assembly would have proclaimed the five-year period of 1986-1990 as the Quinquennium for International Economic and Technical Co-operation with Africa and urged all Member States, the United Nations system and the international community to co-operate with African countries in overcoming the problems which had their origin in the critical economic situation in that region. Following consultations on the draft, the Committee agreed to insert a new operative paragraph in the draft resolution on UNPAAERD, emphasizing the need to intensify economic and technical co-operation with African countries during and beyond 1986-1990. Following that action, Mexico withdrew its draft resolution. On 1 June, the Ad Hoc Committee recommended to the Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution to which was annexed the text of UNPAAERD.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 1 June, on the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole, the General Assembly adopted **resolution S-13/2** without vote.

United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/29 of 3 December 1984 and the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa annexed thereto, as well as its resolution 40/40 of 2 December 1985, in which it decided to convene a special session to focus, in a comprehensive and integrated manner, on the rehabilitation and medium-term and long-term development problems and challenges facing African countries,

Welcoming the efforts of African countries towards their economic recovery and development, as evidenced in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990 adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985, in which the Governments of Africa reaffirmed their primary responsibility for the economic and social development of their countries, identified areas for priority action, and undertook to mobilize and utilize domestic resources for the achievement of these priorities,

Convinced of the need for concerted action by the international community in support of the efforts of African Governments to achieve economic recovery and development,

Emphasizing that the African development crisis is one that concerns the international community as a whole and that greater realization of the rich physical and human potential of the continent is an integral part of a common strategy to promote the economic and social advancement of all people,

Noting with appreciation the strong expression of support and commitment made by the international community during the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly,

1. Adopts the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

2. Emphasizes the need to intensify economic and technical co-operation with African countries during and beyond the period of the Programme of Action;

3. Urges all Governments to take effective action for the rapid and full implementation of the Programme of Action;

4. Requests the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to participate fully in and support the implementation of the Programme of Action;

5. Calls upon all concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in view of their significant contribution to economic and social development in Africa, to support and contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action;

6. Decides to conduct a review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action at its forty-third session, in accordance with paragraph 24 (a) of the Programme of Action;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to monitor the process of implementation of the Programme of Action and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second and forty-third sessions, as outlined in paragraph 24 (c) of the Programme of Action.

ANNEX

United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990

I

Analysis of Africa's critical economic situation

1. Africa's economic and social crisis has been a cause of grave concern to Africa and the international community alike. The crisis has not only jeopardized the development process of the African economies, but has also threatened the very survival of millions of Africans. The persistent economic crisis in Africa, exacerbated by drought and desertification, and the more recent tragic famine and hunger have strengthened the resolve of the African countries, individually and collectively, to take immediate and concerted actions to achieve sustained economic and social development of their countries in the medium term and long term.

2. The international community fully recognizes the pervasive and structural economic problems of the African continent. Some of these lie in the colonial past; some of these flow from the post-independence era; others are a combination of economic, political and endemic factors. The vulnerability and the fragile nature of the African socio-economic structures have now become fully apparent as a consequence of the dramatic effects of drought. The African Governments have

initiated actions aiming at long-term structural transformation of their economies which is vital for breaking the vicious cycle of poverty and underdevelopment and for paving the way for self-reliant economic development. Notwithstanding past efforts, it is imperative that the international community intensify its co-operation and substantially increase its support for the African efforts.

3. The persistent economic crisis in Africa has been aggravated by a combination of exogenous and endogenous factors. The endogenous aggravating factors include deficiencies in institutional and physical infrastructures, economic strategies and policies that have fallen short, in some cases, of achieving their objectives, disparities in urban and rural development and income distribution, insufficient managerial/administrative capacities, inadequate human resource development, and lack of financial resources, the demographic factors and political instability manifested, *inter alia*, in a large and growing population of refugees. In addition to these factors, many African countries have to contend with severely adverse consequences of the policy of economic destabilization perpetrated by the racist minority régime in South Africa and by its illegal occupation of Namibia. The serious aggravating exogenous factors include the recent international economic recession, the decline in commodity prices, adverse terms of trade, the decline in financial flows, increased protectionism and high interest rates. The heavy burden of debt and debt-servicing obligations also constrains Africa's prospects for economic growth.

4. Urgent, far-reaching and imaginative economic policies are required to avert further deterioration in the economic conditions in Africa and to launch the continent on the path of dynamic self-reliant and self-sustained economic development in a favourable external environment. One immediate task of such efforts should be to increase substantially productivity in all sectors, particularly in the central sectors of food and agriculture. Achieving such a task would be extremely difficult without the amelioration of the external and internal factors that have aggravated the structural crisis and without simultaneously enhanced supportive measures by the international community.

5. Africa has taken the main responsibility for its own development. It has organized itself to undertake the necessary measures to overcome the current economic crisis on the basis of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985. The Programme aims at identifying areas for priority action for the rehabilitation and recovery of the African economies and mobilizing and fully utilizing domestic resources for the achievement of those priorities. However, given the dimensions of internal and external problems now facing the continent, it is obvious that in order to accomplish this complex task Africa must receive the full support of the international community.

6. The African development crisis is not an exclusive African problem but one that concerns mankind as a whole. Interdependence is today a living reality. A stagnant or perpetually economically backward Africa is not in the interest of the world community. Without durable and sustained economic development in the world's poor

regions, of which Africa is a notable example, there is a real danger to international peace and security and an impediment to world economic growth and development. The international community recognizes the importance of genuine peace and security, as well as the strengthening of international co-operation, to African economic development.

7. It is consequently essential urgently to develop and implement an international strategy to complement the exceptional efforts that the African countries have themselves initiated to put their economies on course. In developing such a strategy, it is necessary to take full cognizance of the special problems and needs, not only those common to Africa as a whole, but also those of subregions and individual African countries in order to ensure balanced and equitable development. The international community must respond positively to the African call for a new era of co-operation based on a spirit of genuine and equal partnership, which is an essential element for harmonious and mutually beneficial economic co-operation in an interdependent world. Africa is convinced that, given the necessary support from the international community, it will be capable, in the not too distant future, of establishing national, subregional and regional structures which would ensure self-reliant sustainable economic development.

II

United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990

8. The United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, based on mutual commitment and co-operation, consists of two central elements:

(a) The determination and commitment of the African countries to launch both national and regional programmes of economic development as reflected in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990, adopted by the African heads of State and Government in July 1985;

(b) The response of the international community and its commitment to support and complement the African development efforts.

A. Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990

9. The African countries have fully committed themselves to the implementation of a sharply focused, practical and operational set of activities, priorities and policies, as elaborated in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990. The successful implementation of the Priority Programme will lay the foundation for durable structural changes, improve levels of productivity and ensure the rapid recovery of the African economies while at the same time enhancing long-term development prospects.

10. The implementation of the Priority Programme should contribute to the realization of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 35/66 B of 5 December 1980, the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, proclaimed by the Assembly in its resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977, and the Harare Declaration on the food crisis in Africa, adopted on 25 July 1984 by the Thirteenth FAO Regional Conference for Africa.

11. The Priority Programme stipulates the following priorities at the national, subregional and regional levels:

1. At the national level

(a) Agricultural development

The Priority Programme lays considerable emphasis on the food and agricultural sector. The Priority Programme seeks to revitalize the more dynamic and internally generated forces for growth and development. Primary focus will be on women farmers who contribute significantly to agricultural production.

(i) Immediate measures to combat food emergencies

The immediate objective will be to cope with future emergencies and catastrophes through the following measures:

- To create and sustain national emergency preparedness;
- To institute effective early-warning systems;
- To establish flexible and efficient regional networks of crop protection agencies;
- To establish national food security arrangements.

(ii) Medium-term measures

The main objective will be to give a new impetus to agricultural development in order to achieve increasing levels of productivity and production through:

- Raising substantially the level of investment in agriculture;
- Increased food production;
- Restoring, protecting and developing arable land and rendering it more productive;
- Establishment of remunerative produce pricing policies, establishment and strengthening of incentive schemes, eliminating pricing policies that have tended to discourage production and providing effective agriculture credit programmes;
- Development of livestock and livestock products through the utilization of agricultural by-products, improved management, and attention to animal diseases;
- Development of mechanization and the use of modern farm and processing machinery; increased use of fertilizers, improved seeds and pesticides;
- Improving and expanding the storage capacity, distribution and the marketing system;
- Development of agricultural research and extension through the creation of a network of agronomical research stations and extension for the design and diffusion of appropriate agricultural technologies;
- Placing at the disposal of small farmers necessary inputs for increased yields; better utilization and improvement in management of water resources and the establishment of low-cost irrigation schemes;
- Establishment of reforestation, drought and desertification control programmes, including firewood schemes; and improvement of agricultural implement maintenance capacity;
- Establishment of assistance programmes for small farmers, especially women food producers and rural youth;
- Improvement of the distribution of agricultural products.

The above measures should be applied in a suitable combination to achieve the expected results, taking into account the particular situation in each country. Other

subregional and regional measures are also envisaged in the Priority Programme to complement national measures.

The total investment required for the implementation of this programme is estimated at \$US 57.4 billion which is 44.8 per cent of the total cost of implementing the Priority Programme.

(b) Other sectors in support of agriculture

The success of Africa's effort in achieving the stated objectives for the development and growth of the agricultural sector will depend on the parallel development of the following agriculture support sectors:

(i) Rehabilitation and development of agro-related industries

Given the high dependency of Africa on imports of almost all industrial goods in general and agriculture-related goods in particular and the urgent need to increase Africa's capacity to increase food production, the following specific measures are to be taken, among others:

- Development of industries for production of agricultural tools and equipment, small-scale irrigation equipment and agricultural inputs;
- Processing of raw materials and intermediate inputs;
- Rehabilitation and upgrading of existing plants;
- Development of capacity for utilization of renewable sources of energy, especially bio-mass and solar energy;
- Establishment of engineering capacity for the production of spare parts and components;
- Provision of training in the above areas and the development of local capacity for project design and preparation.

(ii) Development of transport and communications

In this field the objectives are to improve access to production areas, facilitate the development of intra-African trade in agriculture, industrial raw materials and other goods and services in a complementary manner.

Action in this area will consist of:

- Maintenance and development of feeder, access and service roads, small bridges and desert roads;
- Identification of obstacles and rehabilitation and maintenance of existing modes of transport and communication;
- Utilization of labour-intensive techniques in the construction and maintenance of transport infrastructure;
- Production of spare parts for the overhaul, repair and maintenance of public vehicles, machinery and equipment;
- Participation in the development of multinational and intermodal transport networks.

Africa, in co-operation with the international community, will intensify its efforts in financing and implementing the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

(iii) Trade and finance

In the field of trade the objective is to improve the distribution channels for domestic trade, by improving market arrangements and reversing the present consumption pattern in favour of domestically produced goods through:

- Adoption of price incentives for agricultural products;

- Improvement of internal distribution channels;
- Identification and elimination of obstacles hindering trade expansion.

In the field of financial co-operation the following measures are envisaged:

- Increased utilization of existing clearing arrangements;
- Adoption of co-ordinated measures to establish financial markets at the national, subregional and regional levels;
- Intensification of efforts for the establishment of an African Monetary Fund.

The total cost for the implementation of the measures envisaged under the other sectors in support of agriculture is estimated at \$60.1 billion.

(c) Drought and desertification

Although drought and desertification require a long-term approach, there is need for immediate action by the African countries at national, subregional and regional levels to implement a comprehensive programme for drought and desertification and to stem and control the effects of drought and desertification on both the ecological environment and the development process. African Governments are, therefore, committed to undertaking as soon as possible the following measures:

- Massive afforestation and reafforestation;
- Better management of water resources, including river basins and irrigation;
- Protection of common eco-systems;
- Development of alternative sources of energy to replace wood fuel;
- Stabilization of sand dunes;
- Measures to stop soil erosion;
- Measures against salination;
- Improvement of drainage in irrigated areas;
- Integrating measures for the protection of the environment in national development programmes and according them high priority;
- Full implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977.

The total cost of measures envisaged for the implementation of the programme to combat drought and desertification is estimated at \$3.41 billion.

(d) Human resources development, planning and utilization

African Governments fully recognize that central to the successful implementation of the proposed actions is the efficient development, planning and utilization of human resources and the full and effective participation of the people in the development process. In this regard, African Governments are adopting the following comprehensive policies for human resource planning, development and utilization with a view to integrating them in their overall national development policies and plans:

- Radically changing the educational systems at all levels to ensure that the skills, knowledge and attitudes that are relevant to Africa's developmental needs are generated;
- Intensifying efforts to promote mass literacy and adult learning programmes;
- Efficiently utilizing manpower resources, including measures to reverse the brain drain and ensure the guarantee of human rights;

- Reducing the present high level of dependence of most African countries on foreign experts to reduce foreign exchange leakage;
- Ensuring good working conditions;
- Encouraging the role and participation of women and youth, particularly those living in the rural areas, in the development process.

The total cost of measures envisaged in the human resources development sector is estimated at \$7 billion.

(e) Policy reforms

In order to achieve the objectives of the Priority Programme, African Governments are undertaking a number of major policy measures while focusing attention on the need for policy reorientation. African countries are determined to undertake, individually and collectively, all measures and policy reforms that are necessary for the recovery of their economies and the revitalization of genuine development, particularly in the following areas at the national level:

(i) Improving management of the economy

African Governments recognize that genuine efforts must be made to improve the management of the African economies and to rationalize public investment policies, particularly since the public sector will have to continue to play an important role in the development of the region. Such efforts would require, inter alia, improvement of public management systems, institutions and practices; improvement of the performance of public enterprises; reforming the public services to make them more development-oriented services; greater mobilization of domestic savings; improvement of financial management, including debt and development aid, fiscal administration and control of public expenditure with a view to promoting the efficient use of resources and cutting wastage and resource misallocation; reduction of foreign exchange leakages. The positive role of the private sector is also to be encouraged through well-defined and consistent policies.

(ii) Other policy measures

In accordance with their respective policies and priorities, African Governments have demonstrated their determination to tackle their social and economic problems through, among others, appropriate adjustment measures that have been undertaken when needed. These measures have involved, inter alia, exchange rate adjustments, debt-relief arrangements, wage and salary reduction and public employment freeze. Though the tasks involved have often been difficult and painful, African countries have recognized the need to bear the burden and have made the necessary sacrifices to the extent possible. In the coming years short-term adjustment measures should give way to the medium-term and long-term structural transformation. Restructuring measures will be continued with prudence through appropriate monetary and fiscal reforms.

(iii) Population policy

Special importance will need to be accorded by each African country to a population policy that, on the basis of the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action for African Population and Self-Reliant Development, adopted by the Second African Population Conference, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 9 to 13 January 1984, will, inter alia, address issues of high fertility and mortality, rapid urbanization, rural-urban and rural-rural migration, the problems of children and

youth and the protection of the environment in a manner that would ensure compatibility between demographic trends, appropriate land utilization and settlement patterns and the desired pace of economic growth and development. African countries should also push for the attainment, within the shortest possible time, of an agro-food production growth rate at least equal to the population growth rate.

(iv) Participation of the people in development

Special attention will be accorded to the role played by human resources. Policies will need to be pursued to ensure the effective development and utilization of human resources in all fields and sectors through:

- Ensuring the effective participation of the people in all dimensions of development;
- Developing indigenous entrepreneurial capabilities, both private and public;
- Establishing sound bases for political, economic and social justice.

In the food and agricultural sector, the focus of attention must be the peasant farmer with special reference to female farmers who dominate food production in most countries.

(v) Women and development

The role of women in development must be taken seriously into account in development planning and in the disbursement of resources, both as contributors to and beneficiaries of development efforts as recommended by the Arusha Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of African Women Beyond the United Nations Decade for Women, adopted by the regional intergovernmental preparatory meeting organized by the Economic Commission for Africa and held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 8 to 12 October 1984.

In view of the importance accorded to food self-sufficiency and the acknowledged role of women in food production in the continent, the pivotal role of women in this sector must be recognized and encouraged.

2. Subregional concerns

In order to deal with the divergence and differentiations among African subregions and countries, the following actions are necessary, bearing in mind the unique problems which the groups of countries concerned face in their efforts to accelerate their economic growth rates:

(a) The areas most seriously affected by drought and desertification have diminishing opportunities of raising domestic resources for implementation of the Priority Programme. They also face problems in instituting recovery programmes because of the limited economic options available in the wake of severe climatic conditions. In fact, for some of these countries, especially those in the Sahel and the members of the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, the road to self-sufficiency in food production is paved with particular difficulties especially as they are not in a position to mobilize from domestic resources more than 4.21 per cent of their requirements, depending on external sources for the balance. Therefore, in order to tackle the environmental, development and human problems, in these countries, programmes for afforestation and reforestation, as well as for the development and utilization of water resources, will have to be put in place while special investments should be

made to develop alternative sources of energy to wood fuel and charcoal in order to protect the ecology. This should include research and development of small gas, coal or oil stoves suitable for rural communities. In addition, drought-resistant crop varieties will have to be developed.

(b) With regard to the African island nations, these countries are virtually isolated from the mainland both in terms of transport and communications as well as trade and other factors, unlike their counterparts in the Caribbean which have access to the strong economies of North America. A special programme will need to be devised for these countries to develop trade and transport linkages with the African mainland as well as with the rest of the world. Additional resources are needed for programmes aimed at protecting them against the devastating effects of cyclones, typhoons and floods.

(c) Many countries in Africa are faced, *inter alia*, with the serious problems of being land-locked or semi-land-locked, and are among the least developed countries; furthermore, countries in southern Africa are subjected to externally engineered destabilization. These countries require special assistance in tropical and sub-tropical agriculture research. Hitherto, limited locally based agricultural research has been conducted in crop diversification, high-yield seeds and the control of pests. These countries also urgently need intensive research in methods to combat widespread animal and livestock diseases such as rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease as well as to control the tsetse fly. At the same time, the problems of storage, transport and transit, equally acute, also require large investments.

(d) Some of the countries of the North African sub-region face substantial balance-of-payments deficits demonstrated by increasing debt-service burden. Agricultural development in some countries of the sub-region has been slowing down owing to drought, water shortage, mounting desertification and soil erosion. The widening food gap in the subregion is among the highest gaps in Africa.

(f) Refugees and displaced persons

- (i) The plight of 5 million refugees and returnees together with the adverse effects which the refugee burden continues to have on the frail economies of host countries are matters of high priority for many African States.
- (ii) The Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, in its Declaration and Programme of Action, has confirmed the spirit of burden-sharing on a strategy for solving the problems of refugees in Africa, that the refugee problem in Africa is a matter of global responsibility, and that refugee aid and development aid must be regarded as complementary for any realistic solution to Africa's refugee problem. On their part, African Governments have clearly reaffirmed their commitment to do everything within their power to promote lasting solutions to the problem. The international community, for its part, has undertaken to join hands with African countries in the support of such lasting solutions and in meeting and promoting technical and capital assistance designed to strengthen the social and economic infrastructure of the affected countries.

- (iii) Concrete measures should be undertaken at national, regional and international levels with a view to preventing a new massive population exodus. In this connection, there is a need to accelerate implementation of the recommendations of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa.

3. At the regional level

(a) Strengthening the institutional framework

Proper social and economic management will only materialize if African countries urgently strengthen their social and economic institutions at all levels. To this end, African national and multinational institutions will be made more responsive to the challenges of development through the improvement of their management systems, rationalization of their activities and elimination of duplication of efforts.

(b) Consolidating African co-operation

Existing subregional organizations should be strengthened with a view to consolidating African co-operation in accordance with the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action. Likewise, the establishment, whenever deemed necessary, of subregional organizations based on economic criteria, including natural resource criteria, should be encouraged with a view to attaining the above objectives.

4. Financial estimates for Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990

12. The full implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990 would require \$US 128.1 billion during the period. In spite of severe constraints, the African countries commit themselves to provide \$82.5 billion or 64.4 per cent of the total cost of financing the Priority Programme through the mobilization of domestic resources. There is a difference of approximately \$46 billion between the total financial requirements for the implementation of the Priority Programme and the resources to be made available through domestic efforts. Accordingly, effective implementation of the Priority Programme will require \$9 billion annually, on the average, through external resources.

* * *

Commitment to a common point of reference

13. Africa is committed to providing the necessary framework to launch long-term programmes for self-sustaining socio-economic development and growth. The international community is committed to assist Africa in achieving this objective. Such a framework of understanding will include, inter alia:

- (a) Necessary economic reform and structural adjustment as mentioned in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990 as a basis for broad-based, sustained economic development;

- (b) Priority attention and increased resources commitment to the rehabilitation and development of agriculture based on durable structural changes as indicated in the Priority Programme;

- (c) Appropriate policies that promote development of sectors supportive of agriculture and rural development, namely, agro-related industry as well as essential consumption products, trade, transportation, health, education, environment and other social and commercial services;

- (d) Fundamental measures to address the problems of drought and desertification as an integral part of agriculture and rural development, with the active involvement of village and community groups, wherever applicable;

- (e) Efficient development and utilization of human resources with particular reference to the full and equal participation of women in order to maximize the benefit for and the contribution to national development;

- (f) Undertaking reforms in such a manner as to encourage the broadest possible participation in development and the productive use of scarce resources.

* * *

B. Response and commitment of the international community

14. The international community has noted with admiration the comprehensive and dynamic resolve of the African countries that are embarking upon an unparalleled action to break away from the clutches of underdevelopment and poverty as is reflected in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990. It notes with particular appreciation that in the face of enormous difficulties the African countries, reaffirming their primary responsibility for the development of their continent, are fully mobilizing their domestic resources in order to implement successfully all measures and policy reforms required for the continent's economic rehabilitation, recovery and long-term development.

15. The international community is aware that the process of development being initiated by the African countries, as reflected in the Priority Programme, has to be supplemented by complementary actions of the international community through intensified co-operation and substantially increased support. In this context, it is also realized that lasting solutions to the serious exogenous constraints, over which Africa has no control, will have to be found since their persistence will impede the efforts of the African countries.

16. The African countries estimate that the full implementation of the Priority Programme would require total financial resources of \$128.1 billion, of which the African countries intend to provide \$82.5 billion through the mobilization of domestic resources, leaving the approximately \$46 billion remaining to be met through external resources. The international community recognizes that the African countries need additional external resources. In this context, it commits itself to making every effort to provide sufficient resources to support and supplement the African development effort; it also appreciates that the realization of Africa's development efforts would be greatly facilitated if the flows of external resources were predictable and assured.

17. The international community recognizes the magnitude of Africa's debt and the severe and restrictive burden which this has placed on many African countries. It realizes that measures have to be taken to alleviate this burden and to enable those countries to concentrate on the full implementation of priorities. In addressing problems arising from such debt, existing mechanisms should respond flexibly and be improved as appropriate.

(a) Improving the quality and modality of external assistance and co-operation

While it is recognized that each bilateral or multilateral donor as well as recipient has its own rules and procedures, there are some general areas in which

changes can be usefully made. For an effective support of Africa's efforts, it is realized that the quality and modality of external assistance and co-operation need to be improved along the following lines:

- (i) Greater emphasis on programme support in the priority areas of the recipient African countries, with a view to giving an indication of medium-term support;
 - (ii) Evolution of procurement policies and administrative procedures which would improve delivery of production inputs;
 - (iii) Speedier disbursement of funds;
 - (iv) Increase the concessionality, particularly the grant element of development assistance to African countries, with the purpose of improving the quality of aid to those countries;
 - (v) In planning and implementing programmes of assistance, special consideration shall be given to the indigenous competence, expertise, experience, local conditions, particularly local techniques and equipment, as well as to the training of qualified national personnel;
 - (vi) Develop more effective and efficient co-ordination methods in order to ensure a greater impact of aid policies;
 - (vii) Improve the effectiveness of technical assistance and make it more responsive to the needs and priorities of the African countries;
 - (viii) Donor countries and agencies should consider, as appropriate, measures to assist African countries in meeting recurrent and local costs of programmes and projects;
 - (ix) Donor countries, international institutions and recipients should take into account the recurrent and local costs of new programmes and projects to ensure their viability.
- (b) Improvement in the external environment

Many of the issues concerning the external factors that aggravate the African situation need to be addressed and examined in the competent forums. In the present context, there is a need for the international community:

- (i) To evolve and implement policies conducive to sustained, equitable and non-inflationary growth, including the expansion of trade through, inter alia, the elimination of protectionism, particularly non-tariff barriers, in accordance with existing commitments, the adoption of measures which encourage African exports and diversification programmes, and improved market access, especially for tropical products, within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;
- (ii) To deal urgently with commodity issues, taking into account the special interests of the African countries, in the framework of an overall approach, embracing commodity agreements/arrangements and adequate compensatory financing, and also to increase the capacity of African countries to process, market, distribute and transport their exports; and in this context to stress the importance of sufficient ratifications of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities, for it quickly to become operational.

(c) Supporting Africa's policy reform

There is need for extensive international support for the priorities and policies that Africa has identified as

necessary and on which many African countries have already embarked. African countries need assistance to enable them to achieve a speedier recovery and long-term development. In this regard, the international community, particularly the donor countries, keeping in mind the interests of all developing countries, agree on the importance of increasing official development assistance to Africa, its improved quality and effectiveness. They also agree to:

- (i) Placing greater emphasis on non-project aid, including balance-of-payments support, to African countries during the period 1986-1990;
- (ii) Evolving aid policies based on technical considerations and specific aid requirements of recipient countries;
- (iii) Enabling multilateral development institutions to increase their concessional assistance to African countries;
- (iv) In the case of countries concerned, work towards the rapid implementation of the International Monetary Fund Structural Adjustment Facility which provides longer-term concessional resources in support of adjustment efforts, including overall development objectives at the national level;
- (v) Urge the speedy eighth replenishment of the International Development Association and the fifth African Development Fund at levels which should take into account the need to support fully African recovery and development;
- (vi) Strive to ensure that no individual bilateral donor, during the period 1986-1990, becomes a net recipient of official capital flows from African countries that undertake adjustment programmes;
- (vii) Increase support, whenever possible, to the International Fund for Agricultural Development Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification;
- (viii) Give special attention to financial and technical assistance requirements of countries affected by drought and desertification and in this context utilize the existing subregional organizations such as the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference;
- (ix) Special efforts need also be made to increase resource flows to the least developed countries with a view to enabling them to achieve the objectives of their country programmes within the framework of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries and also to allow the African countries to solve the critical problems arising from negative or insufficient flows of resources;
- (x) Firmly invite those countries that have not done so to give priority consideration to the implementation of Trade and Development Board resolution 165(S-IX) of 11 March 1978 and note with satisfaction that a number of donor countries have responded favourably to that resolution.

(d) Economic recovery and debt constraints

The international community recognizes that the continued improvement of the external environment and

a strong economic adjustment effort may not be sufficient to allow many African States to service their debt while establishing the basis for sustainable economic growth. In these cases, the international community is determined to assist African countries in their efforts to deal with their financial constraints.

South-South co-operation

18. The international community reaffirms its belief in the strategy for collective self-reliance among developing countries and reiterates its conviction that economic and technical co-operation among these countries should constitute a key element in the economic recovery of Africa and be of mutual benefit to developing countries, with due regard to the Caracas Programme of Action on economic co-operation among developing countries and to the Plan of Action to meet the critical economic situation in Africa, adopted by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

19. In this connection, there is an urgent need for African countries, together with other developing countries, to strengthen more vigorously than ever before South-South co-operation and make greater efforts, through action-oriented measures, particularly in the priority areas of food and agricultural production. Technical co-operation at the bilateral, subregional and interregional levels in the following specific areas could contribute towards helping Africa tackle its food production, storage and marketing problems:

- (a) Water management and small-scale irrigation technology;
- (b) Dry-land farming;
- (c) Training in agricultural support services, including extension services for animal husbandry;
- (d) Institution building, development and management in the area of farm co-operatives;
- (e) Small-scale rural industrial development;
- (f) Rural energy production, including the development of new and renewable sources of energy;
- (g) Agricultural research;
- (h) Exchange of seed germplasm and assistance in seed production technology and in the production of fertilizers, pesticides and farm equipment;
- (i) Development of poultry, fisheries and other non-farm produce;
- (j) Exchange of information and experience on appropriate agricultural policies and strategies.

20. In addition to the above, South-South co-operation should focus on other development priorities, with particular reference to the following areas mentioned in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990:

- (a) Exchange of information, technology and techniques for combating drought and desertification and protecting the environment;
- (b) Exchange of information on and co-operation in the production of equipment and other inputs for agriculture, industry and transport and communication;
- (c) Co-operation in the development of human resources;
- (d) Joint participation in the implementation of self-sustaining, self-generating and self-financing development projects;
- (e) Trade expansion.

Follow-up and evaluation machinery

21. The effective implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 will require a continuous process of follow-up, evaluation and co-ordination at the national, subregional, regional and international levels. Such a process, based on joint efforts and co-operation, would enable the follow-up, evaluation and co-ordination of the actions of both the national Governments and the international donor community. The general principles underlying the establishment of any follow-up and evaluation mechanism are:

- (a) The sovereign right of each Government to formulate and implement its own programmes and development plans, and to determine appropriate follow-up mechanisms best suited to implementing the Programme of Action;
- (b) The need for such mechanisms to be simple, operational and not involving substantial additional expenditure;
- (c) The need for emphasis, as far as possible, on the utilization of existing mechanisms;
- (d) The need for donor countries and international organizations to enhance co-ordination of their activities and assistance with the recipient countries.

National level

22. Governments would, as appropriate, establish follow-up mechanisms, involving joint action with their development partners, within the framework of existing aid co-ordination machinery, such as round tables and consultative group meetings, as well as within the framework of intergovernmental agreements for economic co-operation. The terms of reference and other details pertaining to such mechanisms, which could take the form of joint committees or joint bilateral commissions, would be agreed upon among the parties concerned, keeping in mind the following elements:

- (i) Comprehensive and simultaneous consideration of all issues pertaining to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;
- (ii) Review and evaluation of the process of implementation of the jointly agreed upon commitments, on the part of both national Governments and their development partners in the context of the Programme of Action;
- (iii) Implementation of the Programme of Action in the context of the long-term development needs and policies of African countries.

Regional level

23. For a cohesive and balanced implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, systematic follow-up action is necessary at the subregional and regional levels. This process, which could be facilitated by the existing mechanisms at the regional level, would assist the African Governments in evaluating and assessing the progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action, at the subregional and continental levels, and in taking appropriate action.

Global level

24. At the global level, the following actions are envisaged:

(a) A review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 by the General Assembly at its forty-third session in 1988. For that purpose, the General Assembly, at its forty-second session in 1987, shall consider and establish such preparatory mechanisms as may be necessary;

(b) The Secretary-General shall co-ordinate the assistance and support of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system for the effective implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

(c) The Secretary-General shall monitor the process of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 and report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second and forty-third

General Assembly resolution S-13/2

1 June 1986

Meeting 8

Adopted without vote

Approved by Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole (A/S-13/15) without vote, 1 June (meeting 3); draft by Chairman (A/S-13AC.1/L.3), orally revised following informal consultations; agenda item 6.

Meeting numbers. GA 13th special session: Ad Hoc Committee 1-3; plenary 1-8.

Speaking in explanation of position, the United States said it would support Africa's economic recovery by focusing its assistance on four of the highest priorities: economic restructuring, agricultural growth, human resources development and preparation for famine.

On behalf of the Group of 77 developing countries, Yugoslavia said the international community now had a comprehensive instrument, having committed itself to assist the countries of Africa to move towards steady and speedy economic and social development. The Group of 77 would continue to support African efforts throughout the process that would follow the special session.

Poland, also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said the document had not analysed with sufficient clarity the external factors hindering African development, nor did it provide for the working out of recommendations for effectively overcoming the continent's unequal status in the world economy. The outcome of the session was the direct result of the persistent policy of the leading Western States to block the economic liberation of Africa, thwart balanced international economic co-operation and split the unity of African and other developing countries. The socialist countries condemned attempts to take advantage of the critical economic situation of the African countries in order to interfere in their domestic and foreign policies and the United Nations should not and would not be an accomplice to that policy.

China said the special session had been crowned with positive results, thus opening new prospects for African countries and the international community in their joint endeavours to revitalize the African economy. China would contribute to the best of its ability to Africa in such aspects as increasing its economic assistance, particularly agricultural aid, continuing to provide long-term preferential loans, strengthening personnel training and exchanging experience in policy-making.

Speaking on behalf of the European Community (EC), the Netherlands said the long negotiating process to achieve consensus on the adopted text was due to the complexity of the issue under consideration. The text was clear proof of the firm determination to do the utmost to give a new impetus to the development process in Africa. That positive result would not have been possible without the strong input of the African countries themselves.

Japan said UNPAAERD emphasized the importance of agriculture and food production, which were the same areas emphasized by the Japanese people as they worked for the economic and social development of their own country. Japan was prepared to increase substantially its co-operation in the form of grant aid, technical assistance and loans to Africa.

Canada said UNPAAERD marked a historic watershed by setting a new pattern for co-operation between Africa and the international community. The Programme was a starting-point and its results would be commensurate with the perseverance, determination and resoluteness of the commitments undertaken by the two partners.

Albania had reservations on the resolution, although it had joined in the consensus in support of the brother peoples of Africa.

Senegal, speaking on behalf of Africa, said the international community was lending Africa its support and backing by translating UNPAAERD into reality through pledges, cancellation or suspension of debts and replenishment of aid funds. Africa was grateful to the international community for having rallied to its side in response to its appeal and placed great hope in the implementation of UNPAAERD. The decisions at the session had been taken in an exemplary atmosphere of mutual confidence and would be given concrete form by both Africa and the international community. Africa had no choice but to act in accordance with its commitments, since its very survival and that of its peoples were at stake. It attached the highest priority to the follow-up and evaluation machinery that had been adopted; it hoped that the framework would enable Africa to translate into concrete

action the determination for co-operation shown on all sides.

Preparations for the thirteenth special session

In the 1985 resolution⁽⁹⁾ by which it decided to convene the special session, the General Assembly established a Preparatory Committee to undertake preparations to ensure the session's success.

The Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Special Session of the General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa held 14 meetings in New York, on 23 and 24 January, 20, 24 and 25 February, 3, 4 and 23 April and 12, 13, 16 and 23 May, plus several informal meetings.⁽²⁶⁾

On 25 February, the Committee took note of the Chairman's statement, informing it of the results of informal consultations conducted by him. The text of the Chairman's statement was annexed to the Committee's report.

On 16 May, the Committee decided to submit to the Assembly recommendations regarding the organization of the special session's work, covering: the provisional agenda; the date and duration; the President and other officers; the General Committee; the Credentials Committee; the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole; the rules of procedure; the level of representation; the allocation of items; the general debate; organizations to be invited to attend; and the schedule of meetings.

On 23 May, the Preparatory Committee decided to annex to its report the draft basic final document entitled "United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery, 1986-1990", which had been submitted to it by the United Republic of Tanzania on behalf of United Nations Member States that were members of the African Group.

On 27 May, the General Assembly, by **decision S-13/21**, endorsed the Preparatory Committee's report and recommendations.

Consideration at the General Assembly's regular session and related activities

Report of the Secretary-General. In an October report⁽²⁷⁾ to the General Assembly, the Secretary-General gave an update on his efforts to monitor the emergency situation in Africa, as requested by the Assembly in 1985.⁽⁸⁾ The report described the responsibilities of the United Nations Office for Emergency Operations in Africa (OEOA) throughout 1985 and 1986, the international response to needs in the region, lessons learned from the emergency, and future arrangements following the planned closure of OEOA.

OEOA had been set up in 1985 to promote co-ordination and co-operation in the response of the United Nations system to the African emergency crisis and to facilitate the gathering and diffusion of up-to-date, coherent and comprehensive infor-

mation on the scope and evolution of the emergency. The Office also promoted and supported resource mobilization efforts on behalf of the affected countries and helped to expedite the delivery of emergency supplies by the entire international donor community, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to affected African countries.

The drought-related famine in Africa had virtually ended following two consecutive years of reasonably good rains, the Secretary-General reported. As a result, the number of countries facing an emergency had decreased significantly, but substantial relief assistance was still required. Several countries continued to face severe emergency conditions. The Secretary-General estimated that some 14 million people in Africa were in need of relief food and non-food aid. Over 3 million people remained displaced and needed help to resume productive lives, while tens of thousands of orphans or children separated from their families would need many years of dedicated assistance.

According to OEOA, emergency food-aid requirements for 1986 for countries still facing emergency conditions totalled some 2.1 million metric tons, most of which was covered by donor commitments. With regard to non-food emergency-related needs of some \$544 million, donors had pledged \$244 million. It was crucial that the remaining \$300 million for such needs be provided to ensure an early transition to recovery and development. Those needs were in the areas of logistics, health, water supply and sanitation, relief and survival items, agricultural inputs and assistance to refugees and returnees.

Several of the African countries severely affected by drought prior to the 1985 rains were currently facing a new and potentially severe locust and grasshopper threat (see p. 483). The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) had set up a special Emergency Centre for Locust Operations in order to co-ordinate the efforts of African and donor Governments in organizing and implementing locust control activities in the affected countries (see PART TWO, Chapter III).

The Secretary-General reported that among the lessons learned from the African emergency was the recognition of the need for an effective early warning system in countries and regions facing latent threats of drought, desertification or other natural disasters. Moreover, the organizations and agencies concerned with the emergency during the preceding two years should anticipate future similar situations. The relationship between emergency, recovery and rehabilitation activities needed to be clarified, he said, to reduce dependency in affected areas.

In an addendum to his report,⁽²⁸⁾ the Secretary-General outlined new arrangements for the United Nations response to emergencies of large magnitude in Africa, to be put in place as from 1 November 1986 following the 31 October closure of OEOA as a separate entity of the United Nations system. He noted that most situations could be addressed within existing structures of United Nations organizations and programmes, but the experience of OEOA had shown that there was a need for the Organization to maintain its capacity to deal with complex emergencies.

The new arrangements included the following: the OEOA Executive Co-ordinator would exercise, on a part-time basis, the functions of Director for Emergencies in Africa under the responsibility of the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions; the Co-ordinator for Emergencies in Africa would concurrently be appointed by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator as Director of UNDRP's New York Liaison Office; the inter-agency African Emergency Task Force would continue to function; and the Offices of the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General for Emergency Operations in Ethiopia and in the Sudan would close on 31 December 1986.

With regard to implementation of UNPAAERD, the Secretary-General at the end of August 1986 created a United Nations Steering Committee, composed of the executive heads (or their designated alternates) of the Economic Commission for Africa, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) and the Office for Special Political Questions. Stephen Lewis (Canada), who had served as the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the Thirteenth Special Session of the General Assembly, was appointed personal adviser to the Secretary-General.

ACC activities. The Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) (CCSQ(OPS)) (first regular session of 1986, Geneva, 18-21 March)⁽²⁹⁾ of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination discussed the linkages between emergency relief, rehabilitation and longer-term development, with particular reference to the situation in Africa. It recommended that the lessons learned in dealing with the emergency in Africa should be recorded and that key personnel concerned with emergencies in the affected countries should exchange and compare their experiences. Emergency arrangements should be converted into mechanisms and programmes for building up emergency preparedness and response capacity in the countries concerned.

The Joint United Nations Information Committee (JUNIC) (thirteenth session, Geneva, 8-11 April)⁽³⁰⁾ discussed the launching of information programmes on Africa and in support of the

special session. The OEOA Chief of Information said a number of "travelling press seminars" in Africa, underwritten by various Governments, had been conducted during the preceding two years, with the participation of United Nations organizations. JUNIC members agreed that the African situation should continue to receive high priority both in individual information programmes and in collective efforts.

At its second regular session of 1986 (New York, 1-3 October),⁽³¹⁾ CCSQ(OPS) discussed the implementation of UNPAAERD. The Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation presented the Programme's main issues, emphasizing the need for all United Nations organizations and agencies to review their activities for Africa, the need to utilize existing co-ordination mechanisms at the country level and the need to focus on key development issues at the regional level.

Several specialized agencies described measures being taken by them for the economic and social development of Africa and expressed their willingness to contribute to the work of the Steering Committee (see above). In order to consolidate resources at the country level in Africa, CCSQ(OPS) decided to examine the extent to which current and proposed field programme activities by the United Nations system were related to countries' priority goals, thus assisting Governments and United Nations agencies to assess better specific actions required in various subsectors and improve field-level monitoring of UNPAAERD.

UNDP activities. The UNDP Administrator, in his report for 1986,⁽³²⁾ described the year as one of transition for Africa, as Governments and their aid partners turned to policy and economic issues underlying the struggle in the region to meet longer-term needs. During 1986, some 2,600 UNDP projects operating in Africa were concluded. Thirty-four of the 45 programmes for the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991) were formulated in close alignment with policy trends signalled in UNPAAERD. In particular, five themes emerged in programmes for the new cycle: improved economic planning and management; support for economic restructuring and policy reforms; increased agricultural output, notably in food production; aid co-ordination and resource mobilization; and the strengthening of human and institutional capacities.

In 1986, a number of African Governments sought UNDP assistance to carry out structural adjustment programmes, prompting UNDP to identify its potential contributions to this field: greater support for public sector reforms; reinforcement of administrative capacities in the public, production and social sectors; and the formulation of strategic policies for stimulating agriculture, industry, private investment and trade.

UNDP-assisted round tables and the National Technical Co-operation and Assessment Programmes continued to play an important part in recovery efforts.

A round-table conference was conducted for Cape Verde in 1986, which mobilized sizeable support from the donor community, and preparations were under way for conferences for Burkina Faso, the Niger and Sierra Leone. Sectoral consultations took place in Benin, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Togo, following earlier round-table meetings for those countries.

As in 1985, Africa remained the largest arena for activities by the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme, accounting for 52 per cent of the 1,125 volunteers in service at the end of 1986. The volunteers, working in all but two countries in the region, participated in agriculture, rural development, education, health and sanitation and emergency/relief activities. Under its Domestic Development Services mandate, the UNV-executed African regional project completed its first phase with training courses aimed at increasing the effectiveness of 50 leaders of community self-help groups.

On 27 June,⁽³³⁾ the UNDP Governing Council authorized the Administrator to take action to implement UNPAAERD and to report to the Council in 1987. He was encouraged, in full consultation with the Secretary-General, to undertake an evaluation and co-ordination role at the national and regional levels, when African Governments so requested, and to formulate proposals on UNDP's possible contribution to implementing UNPAAERD, in particular in relation to technical co-operation programmes in Africa.

Communications. By a 5 May letter,⁽³⁴⁾ Morocco transmitted the texts of the final communiqué and resolutions of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Fez, 6-10 January), which included a call to its member States to support proposals to multilateral financial organizations for an increase in net capital inflow to Africa. On 15 May,⁽³⁵⁾ India forwarded the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (New Delhi, 16-19 April), which included a review of the critical economic situation in Africa as part of its Economic Declaration. On 13 June,⁽³⁶⁾ Saudi Arabia transmitted a memorandum summarizing its ODA to African countries and world-wide. On 25 June,⁽³⁷⁾ Ethiopia conveyed the declaration and resolutions of the International Seminar on the Struggle for Peace and Progress (Addis Ababa, 7-9 June). In an 11 July letter,⁽³⁸⁾ Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States described their contributions

to the development activities of the United Nations system and included statistics on the funding of special economic activities. On 23 July,⁽³⁹⁾ the Ukrainian SSR transmitted the joint statement included in Poland's 30 May letter⁽²²⁾ to the special session (see p. 445).

The United Kingdom, in a 22 September letter,⁽⁴⁰⁾ enclosed a copy of a memorandum, which included a statement re-emphasizing the commitment of EC and its member States to supporting and supplementing the efforts of the African States. On 25 September,⁽⁴¹⁾ Algeria transmitted the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of OAU at its forty-fourth ordinary session (Addis Ababa, 21-26 July) and the declarations, decisions and resolutions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at its twenty-second ordinary session (Addis Ababa, 28-30 July). In a 26 September letter,⁽⁴²⁾ Italy summarized the proceedings of a 25 September meeting between its Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs or high-level representatives of sub-Saharan countries, at which they discussed operational follow-up to the special session. On behalf of the Group of 77, Yugoslavia, on 2 October,⁽⁴³⁾ communicated the declaration adopted on 1 October in New York by the tenth annual meeting of the Group's Ministers for Foreign Affairs, which included an appeal for mobilization of the funds needed for Africa's economic recovery. Zimbabwe forwarded the final documents adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, 1-6 September) on 30 September⁽⁴⁴⁾ and the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the Forty-first Session of the General Assembly (New York, 2 October) on 9 October.⁽⁴⁵⁾

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

By **decision 1986/166** of 22 July 1986, the Economic and Social Council took note of oral reports to its Third Committee on assistance to Djibouti, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Uganda and Vanuatu by the representative of the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, and on assistance to Benin, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone by the representative of UNDP.

Related resolutions and decision: ESC 1986/28, 1986/62, 1986/63; 1986/149.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 31 October, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/29** without vote.

Emergency situation in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/29 of 3 December 1984, 40/40 of 2 December 1985, and its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 containing the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the critical economic situation in Africa,

Noting with deep appreciation the efforts of the international community, which have contributed to the containment of the drought-related emergency in most of the affected African countries,

Noting also the continuing nature of the emergency situation,

Noting further with deep concern that many African countries are now facing or are threatened by a new and potentially severe infestation by locusts and grasshoppers,

Recognizing that the continuing emergency situation not only undermines the efforts of the African countries in carrying out their programmes for economic recovery and longer-term development, but also severely hampers those efforts,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the international community for its valuable support with regard to the emergency situation in Africa and appeals to it to continue its efforts and to implement fully resolutions 39/29, 40/40 and S-13/2;

3. Commends the determined efforts of the Governments and peoples of Africa in responding to the challenge posed by the emergency situation;

4. Notes with deep concern that the emergency situation still exists in some of the affected African countries, that increased emergency assistance continues to be required and that non-food needs have yet to be met;

5. Appeals to the international community, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations urgently to pursue and intensify their efforts to satisfy the unmet emergency needs of the affected African countries as described in the report of the Secretary-General;

6. Urges the international community to make every possible effort to assist African countries in establishing early-warning systems in order to limit and control the grasshopper and locust infestation and to provide adequate assistance for dealing with its effects, and, in this connection, requests all States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

7. Welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General to continue, after the closure of the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa, his efforts in monitoring the emergency situation still affecting some African countries and in sensitizing the international community;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to follow closely the emergency situation in Africa and to include updated information thereon in the report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, in accordance with resolution S-13/2.

General Assembly resolution 41/29

31 October 1986

Meeting 52

Adopted without vote

Draft by Congo (A/41/L.15); agenda item 29.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: plenary 46, 47, 52.

Benin

The Secretary-General, in his September 1986 report on special programmes of economic assistance,⁽⁴⁾ provided information on assistance to Benin, as requested by the General Assembly in 1985.⁽⁴⁶⁾

The programme's projects, said the report, had been integrated in the national investment plan and were being pursued through the donors' round-table process and the economic and social development plan for the period 1983-1987.

Benin, according to a later report of the Secretary-General,⁽⁴⁷⁾ was classified by the United Nations as least developed, having a per capita gross domestic product (GDP) per annum of under \$300.

In 1986, Benin's economy was estimated to have grown by 3.3 per cent in nominal terms—a regression in real terms—compared with 9 per cent in 1985. Although the 1985/86 season showed an overall increase in agricultural output of 5 per cent over the previous one, with gains in both food-crop production and output of cotton and peanuts, the continued fall in world prices of raw materials and the decline in value of the United States dollar, in which the world market price of cotton was denominated, undermined those gains. As a result of an industrial accident in 1986, the State beverage company lost half of its production capacity, while a number of other State enterprises continued to work under unfavourable cost/price ratios and weak demand conditions, in addition to under-utilization of capacity in the sugar and cement industries. The industrial accident was followed by co-ordinated aid within the United Nations system, with technical expertise provided through the UNDP/United Nations Industrial Development Organization Special Industrial Services Programme.

Benin's current accounts deficit increased in 1986, with the overall balance-of-payments deficit amounting to some 10.2 per cent of the country's GNP. External debt represented almost 95 per cent of Benin's public debt. It was estimated that debt due in 1987 would be the equivalent of 70 per cent of that year's export earnings, well in excess of available resources.

The decline in State receipts in fiscal year 1985/86, caused by Benin's poor economic situation and reductions in world crude oil and cotton prices, necessitated a revision of the State budget for 1986/87, creating an adverse impact on health, education and other social services. Unemployment was another major concern as civil service

recruitment was frozen and several State enterprises were liquidated.

In 1986, total external assistance to Benin in the form of technical assistance or financing of capital investment amounted to \$133.5 million, of which \$80.1 million represented capital investment or financial assistance provided by 17 donor agencies. Technical assistance to Benin in 1986 was valued at \$53.4 million, of which the contribution by the United Nations system, including UNDP, amounted to over \$10 million.

For General Assembly action regarding economic assistance to Benin, see resolution 41/200.

Central African Republic

The special programme of economic assistance for the Central African Republic, a land-locked LDC, was described in a September 1986 report of the Secretary-General,⁽⁴⁾ as requested by the General Assembly in 1985.⁽⁴⁸⁾ The country's economic situation was termed precarious, despite some progress in re-establishing economic stability. Its major development handicaps were its land-locked position, poor transportation, sparse population, small domestic market and largely untrained human resource base, according to a later report.⁽⁴⁹⁾ A slow-down in growth in 1986 resulted mainly from the drop in production for export of coffee. The overall value of exports—which also included diamonds, wood and cotton—dropped by 22.5 per cent, while the total value of imports declined by 12 per cent.

A preview meeting for a UNDP round table for the Central African Republic was held with donors at Bangui from 11 to 13 March 1986. The Government presented the broad outlines of its five-year (1986-1990) development plan. In support of its first-phase structural adjustment programme, the country received credits totalling \$30 million in September 1986 from IDA and the World Bank's Special Facility for sub-Saharan Africa, to be disbursed over 18 months, in addition to an 18-month International Monetary Fund (IMF) standby arrangement covering July 1985 to December 1986.

The Central African Republic was one of the countries selected for an evaluation and programming exercise on technical assistance under the National and Technical Co-operation Assessment Programmes, organized by UNDP. Missions of international and national consultants were carried out in May and October 1986 to evaluate the ministries of planning, statistics and economic and financial co-operation, rural development, national education, and civil service and labour.

For General Assembly action regarding economic assistance to the Central African Republic, see resolution 41/200.

Chad

Economic and social indicators ranked Chad, a land-locked country, among the lowest of the countries classified as least developed in terms of life expectancy, literacy and health of its population. The Secretary-General, in a September 1986 report⁽⁴⁾ requested by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽⁴⁹⁾ said economic recovery in Chad had been unsteady, the country having suffered greatly from the effects of war and persistent drought. Chad had a per capita income of only \$130 in 1985 and faced uncertainty given the collapse of cotton prices, problems with desertification, the continued foreign occupation of part of its territory, and its limited capacity to absorb economic inputs in the short term.

By the 1985/86 growing season, food production in Chad had almost recovered to pre-drought levels. However, several problems remained, such as the possibility of future drought, the need to avoid a premature return of displaced farmers and herdsmen to ecologically unstable areas of the Sahel, a badly deteriorated road network and a lack of agricultural support services. In 1986, Chad was able to make the transition from ad hoc emergency humanitarian and rehabilitation operations to longer-term development by adjusting its aid programmes to reflect national development priorities. A successful UNDP-funded economic rehabilitation project in 1986 was followed by several World Bank missions throughout the year, which concentrated on Bank action programmes in the agriculture, road transport, cotton, education and petroleum sectors. In February and October, IMF and the Government explored the possibility of an IMF-supported programme.

Two major sectoral consultations, on transport and on cotton, took place in 1986 in follow-up to the December 1985 round-table meeting at which the Government presented its interim plan (1986-1988) to donors. A complete review of the agriculture sector, including the livestock, forestry and fishery sub-sectors, was undertaken with the help of a UNDP-financed consultant from FAO and resulted in an integrated strategy for that sector, which was presented to donors at a December meeting at N'Djamena, Chad's capital.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December 1986, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted resolution 41/198 without vote.

Special economic assistance to Chad

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/218 of 17 December 1985 and its previous resolutions on assistance in the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Chad, emergency humanitarian assistance to Chad and special economic assistance to that country,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on special economic assistance to Chad, relating, *inter alia*, to the economic and financial situation of Chad, the status of assistance provided for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country and the progress made in organizing and executing the programme of assistance for that country,

Considering that the war and the drought are compromising all the reconstruction and development efforts of the Government of Chad,

Concerned at the recent invasion of locusts, which has aggravated the already precarious food and health situation in Chad, in particular that of the people displaced as a result of the war and the drought,

Taking note of the numerous appeals launched by the Government of Chad and governmental and non-governmental organizations regarding the food and health situation in Chad,

Recognizing the need for emergency humanitarian assistance to Chad,

Also recognizing the need for assistance in the reconstruction and development of Chad,

Welcoming the round table on assistance to Chad convened by the United Nations Development Programme at Geneva on 4 and 5 December 1985, in accordance with the arrangements agreed upon at the International Conference on Assistance to Chad held in November 1982,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the States and governmental and non-governmental organizations that responded and are continuing to respond generously to the appeals of the Government of Chad and of the Secretary-General by furnishing assistance to Chad;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties of Chad and to mobilize assistance for that country;

3. Renews the appeals made to States, competent organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and international economic and financial institutions:

(a) To continue to provide the necessary humanitarian assistance to the people of Chad, who have suffered as a result of the war, the drought and the invasion of locusts and predators;

(b) To continue to contribute to the reconstruction of Chad;

4. Notes with satisfaction that a round table on assistance to Chad was held at Geneva on 4 and 5 December 1985, and invites States and agencies to take part in the sectoral meetings scheduled at the round table and to honour the commitments they made;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/192 of 8 December 1986:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Chad;

(b) To assess, in close collaboration with the humanitarian agencies concerned, the humanitarian needs, particularly in the areas of food and health, of the people displaced by the war and the drought;

(e) To mobilize special humanitarian assistance for persons who have suffered as a result of the war, the drought and the invasion of locusts and predators and for the resettlement of displaced persons;

(d) To keep the situation in Chad under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/198

8 December 1986

Meeting 100

Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/936) without vote, 19 November (meeting 33); 26-nation draft (A/C.2/41/L.54/Rev.D; agenda item 82).

Sponsors: Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, United States, Zaire.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 18, 19, 22, 23, 26-29, 33; plenary 100.

Comoros

A number of factors negatively affected the economic situation of the Comoros, according to a September 1986 report by the Secretary-General,⁽⁴⁾ requested by the General Assembly in 1985.⁽⁵⁾ The Comoros, an LDC with no mineral resources and less than half its land suitable for agriculture, was highly dependent on external assistance. A later report of the Secretary-General⁽⁷⁾ cited the country's inadequate education and technical training programmes and deficient health services.

Agricultural production in the Comoros, which accounted for close to 40 per cent of GDP and almost all export earnings, relied on three main export crops—vanilla, cloves and ylang-ylang—all of which were subject to fluctuating prices on world commodity markets. The economy of the Comoros was estimated to have slowed from 4 per cent real growth in 1984 to about 2 per cent in 1986. Almost all of the large government budget deficit had been financed by external grants and loans, with estimates for 1986 indicating a reduction in the overall deficit to about 30 per cent of GDP. In 1986, the trade gap was reduced to \$6 million from \$10 million in 1985 as a result of increased export earnings. Capital inflows were estimated at \$16.5 million in 1986. External debts, largely incurred after independence to help finance infrastructure development, totalled \$156 million in 1986, the equivalent of 96 per cent of GDP. Debt-servicing due in 1986 totalled \$5.5 million, representing almost 20 per cent of the country's revenues from the export of goods and services.

The special programme of economic assistance consisted of 19 projects in food self-sufficiency, communications, energy and water, health and training. Those projects were included in the interim economic and social development plan for 1983-1986 and in the investment programme for 1983-1990.

For General Assembly action regarding economic assistance to the Comoros, see **resolution 41/200**.

Djibouti

The special programme of economic assistance for Djibouti helped the country to cope with serious economic and social problems exacerbated by severe drought. The Secretary-General, in a September

1986 report⁽⁵⁾ requested by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽⁵¹⁾ described the numerous constraints to economic development in Djibouti, an LDC: a harsh, arid climate; dependence on food imports and external assistance; few natural resources; a heavy dependence on services concentrated in the capital (mainly provided to the international port of Djibouti and the airport); limited skilled and managerial workers; and high population growth.

In a later report,⁽⁴⁷⁾ the Secretary-General said that Djibouti had implemented a budget austerity programme as it faced rapid depletion of its reserves. France and Saudi Arabia provided about \$14 million in additional budgetary support at the end of 1986. Debt-service payments had become a significant burden, with repayments of principal due in 1986 totalling \$33 million. The presence of an estimated 23,000 refugees in Djibouti in mid-1986 also made it difficult for the Government to provide basic needs to its citizens.

UNDP and DTCD organized a consultation mission in 1986 to assist the Directorate of Planning in its activities, including those related to the co-ordination of aid. Regular contacts took place between United Nations agencies and bilateral aid donors in the areas of refugees, food assistance and health, and a number of informal consultations were held during 1986 among donors and the United Nations resident Co-ordinator.

For General Assembly action regarding economic assistance to Djibouti, see resolution 41/200.

Related decision: GA 41/455.

Equatorial Guinea

A structurally deficient infrastructure and limited human resources continued to constrain development in Equatorial Guinea, according to a September 1986 report of the Secretary-General,⁽⁴⁾ requested by the General Assembly in 1985.⁽⁵²⁾

Agriculture accounted for 50 per cent of the country's GDP and virtually all of its main exports: cocoa, timber and coffee. A later report of the Secretary-General⁽⁴⁷⁾ indicated that for the crop year 1986/87 cocoa production was forecast to decrease 10 per cent compared with 1985 and by 37 per cent in comparison with 1984, reaching the lowest level since the country's independence in 1968. Climatic conditions, lower producers' prices on the world market, delays in delivery and the increased cost of inputs contributed to the decline in production. The value of cocoa exports fell by 24 per cent in 1986, causing a significant decline in tax revenues. During the year, in order to promote production, the Government established a system relating the level of export duties to world prices and introduced a classification system to improve quality. The decline in cocoa exports was

more than compensated for by the value of timber exports, which rose by 50 per cent, due to a 25 per cent rise in timber production in 1986 over 1985 levels.

The country's trade deficit was reduced in 1986 as export revenues rose and import levels remained almost constant. Preliminary figures indicated that the global deficit in the 1986 balance of payments represented about 20 per cent of exports as compared with 60 per cent in 1985.

Equatorial Guinea's current account suffered from the fall in cocoa export duties, the adverse effect on tax revenues caused by serious liquidity problems in the banking sector and the country's foreign debt obligations. During the year, the two banking institutions operating in Equatorial Guinea experienced difficulties that culminated in an almost total lack of liquidity. A new joint banking enterprise, formed by the Banque internationale pour l'Afrique occidentale, the Government of Equatorial Guinea and private citizen investors from Equatorial Guinea, was established and expected to become fully operational in 1987.

In 1986, the country received some \$30 million in external assistance, with 58 per cent of public consumption as well as 85 per cent of public investment financed by external sources.

For General Assembly action regarding economic assistance to Equatorial Guinea, see resolution 41/200.

Gambia

Reliance on one crop—ground-nuts—had caused growing economic and financial difficulties for the Gambia, classified as least developed with a per capita GDP well under \$300, according to a September 1986 report of the Secretary-General,⁽⁴⁾ requested by the General Assembly in 1985.⁽⁵³⁾ Production of ground-nuts, which accounted for 85 to 90 per cent of the country's domestic exports, had shown a downward trend over recent years, while world prices for the commodity had fluctuated erratically.

A later report⁽⁴⁷⁾ stated that real per capita income in the Gambia was estimated to have fallen by 16 per cent between 1970 and 1985, as the economy slowed during the 1970s, GDP declined in the 1980s and the population doubled between 1965 and 1985.

In mid-1985, the Gambia had launched an economic recovery programme aimed at reversing the economic deterioration. The programme was extended in mid-1986 for three more years. Exchange controls were lifted in January 1986 and the national currency, the dalasi, was allowed to float, resulting in an initial depreciation of 100 per cent against the pound sterling to which it had previously been pegged. In subsequent months, the exchange rate stabilized.

Increases in producer prices, together with above-average rains, resulted in substantially higher volumes of ground-nut output. Efforts were also made, as part of the programme, to diversify agricultural production, through the promotion of rain-fed grains, swamp rice, and the development of livestock, fisheries and horticulture. Cereal production was, however, reduced in 1986 as a result of grasshopper infestation, blister beetles, mould and the early cessation of rains.

Government expenditures were expected to be considerably reduced as a result of retrenchment in public administration. The number of civil servants was cut by 3,400, more than 30 per cent of the total. An additional 1,200 posts were declared redundant during 1986.

The economic recovery programme was supported by a structural adjustment credit of \$30 million approved by the World Bank in August 1986, of which the first tranche of \$17 million was disbursed in December 1986. The credit was co-financed by the United Kingdom/Overseas Development Administration and the African Development Fund. In September, IMF approved the thirteenth stand-by arrangement for the Gambia, in close co-ordination with the World Bank's structural adjustment credit and directly supportive of the recovery programme. The Gambia also received IMF resources under the structural adjustment and compensatory financing facilities.

United Nations organizations and agencies supported the Gambia's recovery and development efforts, in some instances in co-operation with bilateral donors. UNDP support was extended to rangeland management, afforestation, horticulture, agrometeorology and hydrology, and economic planning. Rice development was supported by IFAD, and UNICEF participated in the country's expanded programme of immunization. In August, two mass vaccination campaigns were carried out in response to an outbreak of poliomyelitis. During the 1986 season, FAO responded to a request from the Gambia to protect crops from grasshoppers. The World Food Programme (WFP) provided cereals and other food items in early 1986, mainly in support of school feeding and rural development projects.

For General Assembly action regarding economic assistance to the Gambia, see resolution 41/200.

Guinea

Although the Secretary-General had been requested by the General Assembly in 1985⁽⁵⁴⁾ to report to it in 1986 on the special programme of economic assistance to Guinea, he was unable to do so as he had not received the necessary information from Guinea by the time of the report's publication in September 1986.⁽⁵⁾

In a later report⁽⁴⁷⁾ the Secretary-General described Guinea's economic situation in 1986 and its economic and financial recovery programme, 1985-1987. Despite vast resources of land and minerals, Guinea was classified as least developed, having a per capita GDP of less than \$300. In 1985, the Government launched a 30-month recovery programme aimed at improving the economic and financial situation and introducing radical structural reforms in order to stabilize the economy and pave the way for a largely private-enterprise economic system, after a quarter of a century of almost entirely State-run economic activity.

The measures included: devaluation of the currency by 93 per cent in January 1986 and the establishment of a weekly auction market for foreign exchange; elimination of foreign exchange controls over merchandise imports; price increases for key commodities and public services to establish real-cost pricing for goods such as imported rice and gasoline; full decontrol of agricultural prices; removal of export controls on private traders; simplification and general lowering of the customs tariff to 10 per cent for nearly all imports; a raising of depositor interest rates and initiation of concessional lending to small and medium-sized enterprises; and reforms in the revenue system, broadening the tax base. In addition, Guinea reached agreement in April 1986 to renegotiate \$201 million in payments due on its external debt.

Other structural reforms included: liquidation of all six State-owned banks and their replacement by three new privately managed banking ventures with foreign partners; liquidation of all non-viable State enterprises and rehabilitation of viable enterprises; restructuring by privatization and liquidation of the public industrial sector; liquidation of employment positions in government or State enterprises; and improvement of the skills of government employees. In the area of legislation and regulation in economic affairs, petroleum and mining codes were enacted during the year.

Early in 1986, Guinea signed a structural adjustment agreement with the World Bank for \$42 million and a stand-by agreement with IMF for \$39 million, in addition to mobilizing donor support of \$180 million.

The impact of structural adjustment policies was viewed as largely positive, with the exception of the unfavourable social impact due to price changes and unemployment. The World Bank, with UNDP funding, had undertaken a study of the social impact of the new policies.

The Guinean authorities met with the country's principal non-project aid donors on 11 April 1986 in Paris, when they stated their intention to organize a consultative group under World Bank auspices.

For General Assembly action regarding economic assistance to Guinea, see resolution 41/200.

Guinea-Bissau

The Secretary-General, in a report⁽⁴⁾ requested by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽⁵⁾ said Guinea-Bissau's economy and financial stability had worsened since mid-1985. External debt and debt payment arrears had increased and continued to be the principal constraint to development. Guinea-Bissau, classified as least developed with a per capita GDP of less than \$200, had also experienced a critical shortage of foreign exchange, resulting in a loss of import capacity and a reduction of fuel and spare parts supplies causing electrical black-outs and disruption to transport and to some agricultural activities.

In April 1986, the Government adopted a package of austerity measures, which included a freeze on salaries, cuts in civil service jobs, a tax increase, a reduction in the budget deficit, an increase in prices, a reduction in the ceiling for credit and a continued devaluation of the Guinea-Bissau peso. Assistance from the international community was indispensable to minimize the austerity measures' negative impact.

A later report of the Secretary-General⁽⁴⁷⁾ cited a gain of 2.6 per cent in the country's GDP during 1986. Nevertheless, Guinea-Bissau continued to face enormous structural obstacles to its development. Among those recognized by the Government and donors were: a poor production performance in the agricultural sector; a high level of both public and private consumption in relation to GDP; a public investment programme that had been difficult to manage effectively because of its size and that had contributed little to increasing output; a budget deficit financed by unsustainable levels of domestic and foreign borrowing; rapid money supply growth, due to the budget deficit which fueled inflation and led to price increases of 68 per cent in 1986; large foreign trade deficits; and a rapidly growing external debt, with \$15 million of debt-service payments in 1986.

In the light of the above, Guinea-Bissau decided to prolong and greatly strengthen the stabilization programme for 1986-1989. Among measures undertaken were: re-establishment of parity between the official exchange rate and the parallel market rate; restriction of the money supply and control of inflation; restructuring of the credit supply in favour of the private sector; limitation of public investment expenditures to projects with a high rate of return; and reduction of other public expenditures and of public employment.

During the year, UNDP launched a total of 18 development projects in Guinea-Bissau, at a cost of more than \$3 million. The projects were aimed at reducing the negative effects of the structural adjustment programme and included the following components: retraining of laid-off government officials; financing for a special programme of

public works; aid for the creation of small enterprises; and a study of the social effects of the programme, in co-operation with the World Bank and the National Institute for Studies and Research.

Additional support to the country came from specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations, in support of the adjustment programme and the longer-term development strategy.

With UNDP assistance, Guinea-Bissau organized several meetings in 1986 in follow-up to the 1984 round-table meeting with donors.⁽⁵⁶⁾ In February, a sectoral consultation on health took place, enabling Guinea-Bissau to define its policies clearly and pave the way for donors to mobilize a targeted \$10 million in funding for health infrastructure, equipment, training and supply of essential medicines.

For General Assembly action regarding economic assistance to Guinea-Bissau, see **resolution 41/200**.

Madagascar

A country of 10 million people with a per capita income of less than \$300, Madagascar had faced a major economic crisis since the beginning of the 1980s. The decline in agricultural production, particularly of rice (the national food staple), the rise in oil prices, rapid population growth, the growing preponderance of the public sector in industry, trade and transport, shrinking public revenues and acute debt-servicing difficulties were key factors.

In a September 1986 report,⁽⁵⁾ requested by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽⁵⁷⁾ the Secretary-General noted Madagascar's continued economic constraints arising from a shortage of foreign exchange due to external debt and balance-of-payments difficulties. The country was at a critical stage in its economic development as it attempted to make the transition from retrenchment and stabilization to adjustment and growth.

In a later report,⁽⁴⁷⁾ the Secretary-General stated that a cyclone had hit the country's main port city and some crop areas in March. Damage to export crops and stocks was expected to cut projected export earnings by some \$25 million (8 per cent), with added imports needed to repair or replace damaged infrastructure and equipment and to provide relief to the homeless. Immediate additional expenditures of \$23 million out of an expected total of \$50 million were required due to the cyclone.

Madagascar's national development plan, 1986-1990, called for an average annual GDP growth rate of slightly more than 3 per cent. The plan, through the infusion of additional external aid and in conjunction with further rescheduling of the external debt, would allow the country to import the materials and spare parts necessary to stimulate

production, particularly for exports essential to obtain the foreign exchange needed to service the external debt. The principal measures envisaged as part of the plan were: liberalization of prices and tariffs for most agricultural and industrial products; progressive dismantling of subsidies; credit and fiscal incentive policies; implementation of the Investment Code and promotion of private foreign investments; promotion of agricultural and industrial exports, particularly in traditional commodities; rehabilitation and expansion of crops and industries whose products could serve for import substitution; rehabilitation of the road, railway, port, airport and telecommunications networks; promotion of employment; promotion of small and medium-sized businesses and cottage industries and strengthening of vocational training; and general improvement in the quality of life by strengthening legal initiatives in connection with community projects.

A public investment programme, 1986-1990, was outlined as part of the overall development plan, intended to be adjusted annually. Of the total amount of the programme—some \$1.4 billion—55 per cent would be in foreign currency. By sector, 39 per cent would go to agriculture, 25 per cent to transport, 15 per cent to industry (including mining and energy) and 21 per cent to other sectors. In addition, the private sector would provide about \$500 million.

The Consultative Group for Madagascar, organized on behalf of the Government by the World Bank, held its third meeting during 1986 (Paris, 24 and 25 April), with 22 countries and organizations in attendance. The cost of the successful effort to reduce fiscal and balance-of-payments deficits had been a reduction in consumption and investment, leading to increased unemployment and deteriorating social conditions. The Group agreed that renewed growth was urgent and that Madagascar needed substantial external support for its actions to strengthen the economy. Such support would have to be provided by a combination of a higher level of ODA, especially in the form of quick-disbursing aid, and debt rescheduling. Donors said they expected to provide more than \$650 million during 1986 and 1987.

For General Assembly action regarding economic assistance to Madagascar, see **resolution 41/200**.

Mozambique

In a September 1986 report⁽⁵⁾ requested by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽⁵⁸⁾ the Secretary-General said that, although Mozambique was relatively richly endowed, it confronted severe obstacles in its efforts to promote economic and social development. Social and economic conditions had been steadily deteriorating since the

early 1980s, particularly from 1982, when the country began to experience sabotage, terrorism and a major disruption in its social life as a result of externally supported acts of destabilization. Those conditions brought a decline in agricultural production of more than 50 per cent between 1981 and 1986.

As a whole, the country's economy exhibited a decline in GDP (in real terms) of 10.6 per cent per annum during the period 1981 to 1986. That corresponded to a decrease in per capita income of 12.8 per cent a year, meaning that per capita income had more than halved during that period and had been accompanied by worsening living conditions for the majority of the population. In real terms, private consumption declined by 14 per cent between 1981 and 1986 and public consumption by 24 per cent.

Among factors cited in the report which negatively affected Mozambique's development were: a colonial heritage of an economic structure geared to service other countries, resulting in neglect of domestic production for domestic consumption; a geo-political situation that had required sacrifices as well as the major expenditure of scarce resources in a continuing effort to achieve peace and security for its inhabitants; and several years of natural disasters, including droughts, floods and cyclones. The effects of the recent drought, which disrupted the lives and livelihood of more than 2 million people, continued to be felt. The internal security situation, characterized by attacks of armed insurgents, often against the internal logistics system, and the distribution of inputs necessary for agriculture continued to thwart many of the Government's development efforts.

More than 42 per cent of total government expenditures in 1986 were for defence and security, compared with 37.4 per cent in 1985. The 1986 plan and budget envisaged a 13 per cent GDP growth rate, with family agriculture growing by 29 per cent and industry by 7 per cent. Overall, private consumption was planned to reach its 1984 level, implying an increase of 40 per cent over 1985. Even if those targets for 1986 were met, the overall economy would not reach its pre-1984 levels.

The country had a critical balance-of-payments situation, reflecting the continuing economic deterioration of the country. Insurgency activities had led to severely disrupted marketing, resulting in shortages of agricultural inputs and consumer goods for sale in rural areas and administrative and transport problems.

In terms of food security, Mozambique expected, as at April 1986, to require 674,782 metric tons of cereal. That would be offset by 93,000 tons from internal marketing, 50,000 tons of commercial imports, 22,050 tons of food aid and an addi-

tional 121,400 tons of food aid pledges, leaving a gap of 388,332 tons of maize, wheat and rice.

An estimated 1.8 million people remained affected by adverse conditions in Mozambique, in addition to the 3 million people in urban areas who depended on food supplies.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted **resolution 41/197** by recorded vote.

Assistance to Mozambique

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 386(1976) of 17 March 1976 and General Assembly resolutions 31/43 of 1 December 1976, 32/95 of 13 December 1977, 33/126 of 19 December 1978, 34/129 of 14 December 1979, 35/99 of 5 December 1980, 36/215 of 17 December 1981, 37/161 of 17 December 1982, 38/208 of 20 December 1983, 39/199 of 17 December 1984 and 40/232 of 17 December 1985,

Considering that Mozambique still ranks among the first fifteen countries most in need of international special assistance in the world, according to the report of the Secretary-General and the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the measures he has taken to organize an international economic assistance programme for Mozambique;

2. Also expresses its appreciation for the assistance provided to Mozambique by various States and regional and international organizations and humanitarian institutions;

3. Appeals to the international community to continue to provide adequate financial, material and technical assistance to Mozambique;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/192 of 8 December 1986:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique;

(b) To keep the situation in Mozambique under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, the specialized agencies, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions and other bodies concerned, and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1988, of the current status of the special programme of economic assistance for Mozambique;

(c) To prepare, on the basis of consultations with the Government of Mozambique, a report on the development of the economic situation and the implementation of the special programme of economic assistance for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 41/197

8 December 1986 Meeting 100 152-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/936) without vote, 19 November (meeting 33); 53-nation draft (A/C.2/41/L.41), orally revised following informal consultations; agenda item 82.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, India, Italy, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Suriname, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Guinea-Bissau, India, Italy, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Suriname, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 18,19,22,23,26-29,33; plenary 100.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: United States.

Following the recorded vote, which was requested by the United States, Norway, also on behalf of Finland and Sweden, said they regretted the vote since the Second Committee had always approved the drafts on special economic assistance by consensus, and hoped that such action did not set a precedent for the Assembly's future work. Nicaragua stated that the United States breaking of the consensus in the Second Committee was an attempt to cover up its isolation in that Committee with regard to another matter, which had nothing to do with the draft resolution on assistance. The German Democratic Republic, also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said that this and other draft resolutions concerned special programmes of assistance to developing countries which needed them and were in some cases among the least developed; that assistance should be given on the basis of objective criteria and not subjected to biased positions.

Sierra Leone

In a September 1986 report,⁽⁴⁾ requested by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽³⁹⁾ the Secretary-General said Sierra Leone had decided to introduce new corrective measures in 1986/87 in response to its serious economic difficulties.

A later report⁽⁴⁷⁾ described the annual income level of a large part of the population of Sierra Leone, classified as least developed, at well below \$390. The level of social development was low as well, with an illiteracy rate of 80 to 85 per cent, a high rate of child and maternal mortality and low life expectancy at birth.

The country had the potential to achieve self-sustaining growth, according to the report, as much of the land was suitable for agriculture, having the advantages of high crop diversity and low population pressure. Agriculture provided employment for about 65 per cent of the work force, accounting for over 30 per cent of GDP and 35 per cent of export earnings. Sierra Leone was endowed with mineral deposits, including diamonds, bauxite and rutile. Iron ore had been mined in the past and there was a very modest output of gold. The mining sector accounted for 65 per cent of export earnings. Excellent possibilities for developing hydropower also existed.

After experiencing a growth rate of about 4 per cent per annum during the 1970s, Sierra Leone's economy had virtually stagnated since the global recession of the early 1980s. Although statistical data for the country were incomplete, they indicated trends of accelerating economic decline and increasing imbalances and distortions. Smuggling of diamonds and other exports had reduced the availability of foreign exchange to pay for essential imports and meet debt payment and commercial obligations, in addition to reducing government revenue from taxes on trade. Substantial fiscal and balance-of-payments deficits, hyperinflation, low morale among civil servants, low worker productivity, especially in agriculture, owing to an over-valued currency and low producer prices, a waning of investor confidence, a run-down condition of productive plants and a shortage of industrial inputs characterized the country's economy.

After negotiations with IMF, the Government reached agreement in mid-1986 to undertake a package of economic stabilization measures. Wide-ranging reforms in economic and fiscal policies were initiated as the country aimed for an annual growth rate of 3 per cent, a substantial reduction in the rate of inflation to some 10 to 15 per cent in 1988/89, and a reduction in the external account deficit from an estimated 4 per cent of GDP in 1986/87 to about 2 per cent in 1988/89.

The Government floated the national unit of currency, the leone, on 27 June, which resulted in a drop in the exchange rate against the United States dollar by year-end 1986. Other stabilization measures included: liberalization of the import licensing régime; elimination of subsidies; a successful rescheduling of external debt arrears; implementation of a flexible interest rate policy; expenditure control; increased producer prices; tax reform and fiscal reviews; and restructuring of public enterprises, including the establishment in August of a Public Enterprises Monitoring Unit.

ODA and multilateral concessional lending together accounted for about one third of Sierra Leone's total debt outstanding of about \$670

million (as at year-end 1985), with use of IMF credit accounting for \$78 million. The possibility of a stand-by arrangement and of a structural adjustment credit was being discussed with IMF and the World Bank, respectively. A number of major donors had continued to suspend loan disbursements for their development projects because of the country's failure to meet scheduled monthly payments on its debt obligations.

Sierra Leone initiated a three-year public investment programme for 1986-1989, for which total investment was estimated at \$337 million at September 1986 prices and exchange rate. Almost 24 per cent of that investment was in the agricultural sector, with emphasis on expansion of output of food and commercial crops. A further 50 per cent of the total projected investment had been allocated to physical infrastructures, particularly electricity and roads, and some 10 per cent would be for the social sector, including health and education projects.

Sierra Leone continued discussions with the World Bank on the rationalization of aid co-ordination, an area that needed improvement due to the fragmented and diffused existing co-ordination mechanism within the Government.

For General Assembly action regarding economic assistance to Sierra Leone, see **resolution 41/200**.

Uganda

In a September 1986 report⁽⁶⁰⁾ requested by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽⁶¹⁾ the Secretary-General described a mission that visited Uganda in July/August 1986. The mission, led by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and a special adviser to UNDP, reviewed the general economic situation and discussed actions undertaken by the Government to restore political stability and respect for human rights as well as to initiate economic reconstruction and development. Specific areas were identified, requiring, as a matter of priority, assistance from the international community, and conclusions and recommendations were made with regard to international support for Uganda's development efforts.

The new Government had a 10-point programme, which included broad-based support for human rights aimed at creating a peaceful and prosperous future for the people of Uganda. Substantial international support would be needed for the immediate problems of emergency relief and priority rehabilitation and to lay the basis for more long-term development. Prospects for a speedy economic recovery were particularly good in Uganda, the report said, due to a combination of favourable physical features, an abundant natural resource endowment and good human resource potential.

Uganda's war-shattered economy was characterized by physical destruction and the disruption of normal economic and social services, with much of the infrastructure and productive capacity having been destroyed. Thousands of Ugandans had fled into neighbouring countries and even more were displaced within the country.

The Government launched an Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Programme in February 1986, which had three aims: to provide immediate assistance to displaced persons; to restore services which had been disrupted by war; and to make available emergency inputs for the production of essential commodities and services. Resettlement of refugees and displaced persons was emphasized.

The mission's report cited Uganda's exceptional potential for development, reflected in the fundamental strength of the country's economy, especially its capacity in normal times to achieve more than self-sufficiency in food production, as well as production of valuable cash crops for export. Food aid had actually played a relatively limited role in current emergency relief. Another asset was the enthusiasm of the Ugandan people to resume agricultural production and to participate in the informal sector, which was involved in the production of durable consumer goods in substitution for scarce imports.

Although fully supporting the Government's efforts to obtain full funding for the entire Programme, the mission, in consultation with the Government, identified certain priority areas for action: repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons; restoration of economic and social infrastructure, including emergency action to restore facilities in health, water and sanitation, education, housing and roads; and restoration of agriculture and livestock production as well as industrial enterprises.

The report concluded that the initial phase of economic recovery would be difficult and protracted, requiring great ingenuity by the Ugandan Government and people and a great deal of understanding and financial and material support from the international community. The Government had so far been able to facilitate the repatriation of refugees, relocate displaced persons and set the country on the road to economic recovery.

A later report⁽⁴⁷⁾ said government estimates indicated a fall in Uganda's GDP of 11 per cent in real terms between 1970 and 1985, a decline in agricultural output of 30 per cent and a drop in manufacturing of 50 per cent. Uganda, a former exporter of sugar, had come to import almost all of its sugar requirements and it was no longer able to export edible oil, fertilizers, textiles, ground-nuts and cotton-seed cakes. By January 1986, foreign exchange reserves had dwindled to the equivalent of less than two weeks of 1984/85 imports.

Industrial plants were idled by the shortage of raw materials, spare parts and equipment.

Growth in output and exports of coffee (from which 95 per cent of export revenues were derived) continued to be constrained by general shortages and transport bottle-necks. Coffee prices on the world market were expected to fall sharply, affecting export revenues from that commodity. Some 4,975 tons of processed tea were expected to be exported in 1986, more than four times as much as in 1985. The low level of cotton production in 1986, barely 10 per cent of the output of 1972/73, reflected difficulties being experienced by farmers as a result of pricing policies, marketing inadequacies, late payments, poor roads and other factors.

The budget for 1986/87 provided for a deficit of 6 per cent of GDP. Since financing of the deficit came mostly from the banking sector, the doubling of the money supply caused the 12-month inflation rate to reach 300 per cent by December 1986. For a brief period between June and August 1986, the country returned to dual exchange rates, but, by late August, the rate was unified and subsequently a parallel currency market developed.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/195** by recorded vote.

Assistance to Uganda

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions and its decision 40/453 of 17 December 1985 on assistance to Uganda,

Recognizing that the Government of Uganda, which came to power in January 1986, is facing the arduous tasks of rehabilitation and reconstruction following years of conflict that have resulted in tragic loss of life, ravaging of the country's socio-economic infrastructure and uprooting of large segments of its population,

Taking into account the Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Programme launched by the Government in February 1986 and the interim macro-economic measures announced in July 1986,

Noting that a special programme of economic assistance has been formulated covering short-term emergency and rehabilitation needs, including restoration of services such as health, water and sanitation, education, housing and roads, and rehabilitation of the agriculture and livestock sectors, as well as productive industrial enterprises,

Recognizing that Uganda is not only land-locked, but also one of the least developed and most seriously affected countries,

Noting the appeals made by the Secretary-General for assistance to Uganda,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, presenting a special programme of economic assistance for international funding,

Reaffirming the urgent need for further international action to assist the Government of Uganda in its

continuing efforts for national reconstruction, rehabilitation and development,

Encouraged that the economic policies of the Government of Uganda and the support assistance provided by the donor countries and international organizations have already produced positive signs of economic recovery,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance for Uganda;

2. Also expresses its appreciation to those States and organizations that have provided assistance to Uganda;

3. Endorses the assessment and recommendations contained in the appendix to the report of the Secretary-General;

4. Invites the international community, the United Nations system and donor countries and organizations to make available more resources to implement the country's Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Programme, the interim macro-economic measures and the special programme of economic assistance;

5. Urgently renews its appeal to all Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international economic and financial institutions to contribute generously, through bilateral and multilateral channels, to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of Uganda and to its emergency and rehabilitation requirements;

6. Requests the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and increase in so far as possible their current and future programmes of assistance to Uganda and to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to help that country;

7. Invites the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Bank and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Uganda and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General;

8. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his humanitarian assistance programmes in Uganda, in particular the task of repatriation and resettlement, which involves the return of refugees and displaced persons to their former habitat and the emergency provision to them of, inter alia, food, medicine, clothing and shelter;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/192 of 8 December 1986:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Uganda;

(b) To keep the situation in Uganda under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, the specialized agencies, regional and other intergovernmental organizations and the international financial institutions concerned, and to apprise the Economic and

Social Council, at its second regular session of 1987, of the current status of the special programme of economic assistance for Uganda;

(c) To report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/195

8 December 1986 Meeting 100 150-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/936) without vote, 19 November (meeting 33); 12-nation draft (A/C.2/41/L.38), orally revised following informal consultations; agenda item 82.

Sponsors: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 18, 19, 22, 23, 26-29, 33; plenary 100.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: United States.

Following the vote, Uganda expressed surprise that the text, which had been approved by consensus in the Second Committee, had been the subject of a United States request for a separate vote in plenary. The text merely drew the Assembly's attention to the situation that existed in Uganda. Since no explanation had been given as to why there should have been a vote against the resolution, Uganda could only conclude that there had perhaps been an expression of displeasure regarding its position on international issues.

The German Democratic Republic, Nicaragua and Norway explained their positions in conjunction with the text that became resolution 41/197 (see p.465).

Related decision: GA 41/455.

Countries in other regions

Democratic Yemen

In a June 1986 report⁽⁶²⁾ requested by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽⁶³⁾ the Secretary-General said unprecedented heavy rains throughout Democratic Yemen in March 1982 had caused the worst floods in many years and damage far exceeding that from flooding in 1981. There

had been an estimated \$950 million in damage, and the Government's Disaster Relief Committee cited some 482 deaths, 50,000 people left homeless, 25,000 houses destroyed and 50,000 livestock killed.

Immediate relief assistance was provided on a bilateral basis from 11 countries, from numerous Red Cross/Red Crescent societies and from five United Nations organizations. In response to the 1985 Assembly resolution.⁽⁶³⁾ extensive bilateral and multilateral rehabilitation or reconstruction programmes had been implemented and most of the long-term ones were either finished or nearing completion.

Civil disturbances in January 1986 unexpectedly delayed a number of flood-control and rehabilitation projects that were scheduled for completion during the year. Following Democratic Yemen's request for international assistance, UNDRO launched an appeal for first-aid and medical material. Following an assessment of relief needs and co-ordination of assistance by a five-member UNDRO team, the Office organized a special flight for the transport of relief supplies urgently needed to replenish stocks severely depleted by the civil strife.

For General Assembly action regarding economic assistance to Democratic Yemen, see **resolution 41/200**.

El Salvador

On 8 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted **resolution 41/194** without vote.

Assistance to El Salvador

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its resolution 41/2 of 14 October 1986 concerning emergency assistance to El Salvador,

Recalling its resolution 3440(XXX) of 9 December 1975 on assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations, resolution 36/225 of 17 December 1981 on strengthening the capacity of the United Nations system to respond to natural disasters, and resolution 37/144 of 17 December 1982 on the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,

Noting with satisfaction the support that Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system have given to the efforts of the Government of El Salvador to render immediate assistance to the population affected by the natural disaster,

Bearing in mind that, in recent years, the economy of El Salvador has been adversely affected by various events and natural disasters, such as the earthquake of 10 October 1986,

Considering that, despite the efforts of the Government and people of El Salvador, the country's economic situation has not returned to normal,

Deeply concerned that El Salvador is experiencing serious economic difficulties directly affecting its development efforts,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts regarding immediate assistance to El Salvador;

2. Also expresses its appreciation to the States and organizations that have provided assistance to El Salvador;

3. Urges all Governments to continue contributing to the reconstruction and development of El Salvador through bilateral and multilateral channels;

4. Appeals to all States and appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Bank, to continue and to increase their assistance in response to the humanitarian, reconstruction and development needs of El Salvador through existing mechanisms;

5. Invites regional and interregional organizations, as well as non-governmental humanitarian organizations, urgently to consider the establishment of programmes of assistance to El Salvador and to implement them as soon as possible;

6. Invites States and organizations concerned to examine the possibility of extending to El Salvador special assistance appropriate to its needs;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures, in collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to mobilize the technical, financial and material assistance required for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of El Salvador;

8. Also requests the Secretary-General to keep the question of assistance for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of El Salvador under review, and to inform the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1987, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/194

8 December 1986 Meeting 100 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/936) without vote, 19 November (meeting 33); 10-nation draft (A/C.2/41/L.27/Rev.2); agenda item 82.

Sponsors: Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Niger, Panama, Paraguay.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 18, 19, 22, 23, 26-29, 33; plenary 100.

Related resolution. GA 41/2.

Haiti

The Secretary-General reported⁽⁴⁷⁾ that Haiti's new Government, which came to power in February 1986, had taken a number of measures to address the serious economic situation prevailing there. Haiti was the only country in the Americas classified as least developed, having a per capita GDP of some \$300. With the aim of stimulating the economy and liberalizing trade, the Government removed quota restrictions on a number of import items, removed import monopolies and licensing requirements (except on sugar), and reduced or eliminated export taxes on a number of commodities.

Despite an increase in agricultural output between 1984/85 and 1985/86, both in respect of locally consumed food items and export crops,

indications were that agricultural production fell in 1986/87. Although assembly production increased in the period following the political changes in response to stronger demand, private investors had shown caution in the face of uncertainties; private investment had declined and industrial restructuring needs were left unmet.

Haiti's debt service (interest and reimbursement) tripled between 1980 and 1986, with payments at an annual level of \$65.6 million representing about 20 per cent of its export revenues.

With assistance from the World Bank and other United Nations organizations, the new Government formulated an interim programme of development, which presented its global strategy, priorities and objectives for 1986-1988 and identified 28 short-term, mainly labour-intensive, investment projects at an estimated cost of \$43 million. Development of the agricultural sector and improvement of social services were the programme's main priorities. On the fiscal side, Haiti's economic recovery programme included reform of public enterprises, the restructuring of manufacturing through tariff reform and the improved management of public finances, with special emphasis on tax reform and expenditure control.

The Government presented the programme to representatives of donor countries and agencies at a meeting convened by the Secretary-General (New York, October). In November, an aid co-ordination meeting of the Haiti subgroup of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development took place in Paris. Delegations expressed strong support for Haiti's economic recovery programme and announced offers of financial aid in the form of balance-of-payments support and project and technical assistance.

In June 1986, the Secretary-General appointed a Special Representative to Haiti to strengthen the Organization's presence and to ensure the effectiveness of United Nations programmes.

For General Assembly action regarding economic assistance to Haiti, see resolution 41/200.

Nicaragua

In a September 1986 report⁽⁶⁴⁾ the Secretary-General reported on assistance provided to Nicaragua, as requested by the General Assembly in 1985.⁽⁶⁵⁾ The report showed that multilateral agencies and bilateral sources had pledged \$756 million in 1985 and \$3,497 million between 1979 and 1984. A total of \$278,310,000 in external bilateral non-reimbursable assistance was given from 1980 to 31 May 1986.

In response to a request from the Secretary-General for information on assistance provided to Nicaragua, details of grants and loans provided

to it were received from Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the German Democratic Republic and Italy. Total assistance provided by the organs, organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to Nicaragua from 19 July 1979 to 1 May 1986 amounted to \$285,239,149. Assistance from May 1985 to May 1986 amounted to \$26,709,869.

A later report⁽⁴⁷⁾ of the Secretary-General stated that Nicaragua's economy had been adversely affected by a number of events and natural disasters, including a drought in May, June and July 1986. A total of \$231.3 million had been pledged in 1986 by multilateral agencies and bilateral sources and \$271.4 million was donated in external bilateral non-reimbursable assistance.

For General Assembly action regarding economic assistance to Nicaragua, see resolution 41/200.

Vanuatu

In a September 1986 report⁽⁵⁾ requested by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽⁶⁾ the Secretary-General described the economic situation and special development projects of Vanuatu, an archipelagic LDC, in relation to its special programme of economic assistance.

In a later report,⁽⁴⁷⁾ the Secretary-General described Vanuatu's dualistic economy of agriculture and services, its geographical fragmentation and its demographic isolation as contributing to formidable development problems. During 1986, declines in real GNP were experienced as world prices for copra, Vanuatu's main export, decreased, tourism declined and marketing problems arose in the export of beef and fish.

High dependence on external trade led to a deterioration of Vanuatu's fiscal position in 1986, as it experienced a budget deficit of some 8 per cent of GDP during the year. The deficits were financed largely by a sizeable drawdown of government reserves and deposits in the banking system.

On 23 October, the national unit of currency, the vatu, was devalued in an effort to combat reduced export and tourism earnings, discourage imports and encourage investment.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/200 by recorded vote.

Assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone and Vanuatu

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/196 of 17 December 1984 on economic assistance to Haiti, as well as resolutions 40/215 on assistance to Democratic Yemen, 40/216 on

assistance to Equatorial Guinea, 40/217 on assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the Central African Republic, 40/220 on assistance to Sierra Leone, 40/222 on special economic assistance to Benin, 40/223 on assistance to the Comoros, 40/224 on assistance to the Gambia, 40/225 on special economic assistance to Guinea-Bissau, 40/227 on assistance to Djibouti, 40/230 on assistance to Madagascar, 40/233 on economic assistance to Vanuatu, 40/234 on assistance to Nicaragua and 40/235 on special economic assistance to Guinea, all of 17 December 1985.

Having considered the relevant reports of the Secretary-General,

Noting with satisfaction the financial, economic and technical support that Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional, interregional and intergovernmental organizations have provided to those countries,

Deeply concerned that those countries continue to face special economic and financial difficulties owing to a variety of factors,

Noting the efforts made by Democratic Yemen in its rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in response to the devastating consequences of the floods in 1982,

Noting the particularly difficult problems faced by island developing countries in responding to negative and special economic circumstances, as referred to in General Assembly resolution 41/163 of 5 December 1986 on specific measures in favour of island developing countries,

Noting with concern that Vanuatu is an island developing country, that it is a geographically remote archipelago with a small but rapidly growing and unevenly distributed population, that it has a severe shortage of development capital and declining budgetary support from present donors, that its dependence on imports is overwhelming and that it has a scarcity of adequate transportation and communication links, all of which pose special development problems, making the provision of services difficult and entailing very high overhead costs,

Deeply concerned that Benin continues to experience serious economic and financial difficulties, characterized by a marked balance-of-payments disequilibrium, the heavy burden of its external debt and a lack of resources necessary for the implementation of its planned economic and social development programme,

Noting in particular that, despite the progress achieved recently in re-establishing economic stability, the situation in the Central African Republic remains precarious, as the Secretary-General emphasized in his report, which notes that the results achieved by the Government of the Central African Republic in the context of the national action programme it has adopted are encouraging, and that more external assistance is required to finance the remainder of the projects as indicated in table 2 of the report, and appealing to the international community, including international organizations, to participate at a high level of representation at the round table of the Central African Republic's development partners to be held at Bangui in December 1986,

Deeply concerned that the Comoros continues to face serious economic difficulties arising from its geographical isolation and scarcity of natural resources, compounded by the recent drought and frequent cyclones,

Noting also that adverse climatic conditions that impede any meaningful agricultural activities, the lingering effects of recurrent drought and the presence of large

numbers of refugees have a devastating impact on the economic and social development of Djibouti,

Noting that the instability of export markets for the principal exports of Equatorial Guinea—coffee, cocoa and wood—has affected its ability to finance its pressing needs and bearing in mind that country's continuing need for international assistance to complement its own national development efforts,

Noting further that, owing to the lack of external financial assistance, the Government of the Gambia has not been able to implement the six projects recommended by the Secretary-General in his report submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session,

Noting that Guinea continues to face serious difficulties in the implementation of its interim programme of economic rehabilitation for the period 1985-1987,

Noting in particular that, in spite of efforts of the Government of Guinea-Bissau to rehabilitate its economy, the economic and financial situation of the country, which has been worsened by drought and desertification, impedes the economic and social development process,

Noting that the Government of Haiti urgently requires international assistance to finance its interim programme of development to enable it to reinforce the productive capacities of the country, reduce unemployment, promote education, reinforce health coverage and strengthen public administration,

Noting that Madagascar's economic and social development efforts are being thwarted by the adverse effects of the cyclones and floods that afflict that country periodically, particularly those of December 1983 and January and April 1984, and that the implementation of reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes requires the mobilization of sizeable resources exceeding the country's real possibilities,

Noting also that, in recent years, the economy of Nicaragua has been adversely affected by various events and natural disasters, such as drought, the intense rains and floods of 1982, a sequence of natural disasters repeated during June, July, October and November 1985, and the drought of May, June and July 1986, all of which have worsened and impeded the normalization of its economic situation,

Noting further that the severe socio-economic problems experienced by Sierra Leone, manifested, *inter alia*, in a continuous decline, since 1980, in real gross domestic product per capita and in investments, are intractable without urgent and generous international economic assistance, and that the Government of Sierra Leone recently introduced far-reaching stabilization and structural adjustment measures, including floating the national currency from June 1986, eliminating subsidies for petroleum products and rice, liberalizing the import licensing regime, and increasing producer prices of major agricultural commodities as an incentive for greater production,

Noting that Benin, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Sierra Leone and Vanuatu are classified as least developed countries,

Having heard the statements of Member States at the forty-first session of the General Assembly on the situations currently prevailing in those countries,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize resources for

carrying out the special programmes of economic assistance for those countries;

2. Also expresses its appreciation for the assistance provided or pledged to those countries by Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional, interregional and intergovernmental organizations;

3. Further expresses its appreciation for the efforts made by the Governments of those countries to overcome their economic and financial difficulties;

4. Notes with concern that the assistance made available to those countries has fallen short of their urgent requirements and that additional assistance is still needed;

5. Reaffirms the need for all Governments and international organizations to honour the commitments undertaken within the framework of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;

6. Appeals to Member States, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies and organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to respond generously and urgently to the needs of those countries as identified in the reports of the Secretary-General;

7. Invites the international community to contribute to the special accounts established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to the countries facing special difficulties;

8. Urgently appeals to all international organizations, in particular the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, regional organizations, humanitarian organizations and voluntary agencies to continue and increase, to the extent possible, their assistance in response to the reconstruction, economic recovery and development needs of those countries;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps in collaboration with the programmes, organs and agencies of the United Nations system, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/192 of 8 December 1986 on special programmes of economic assistance, to provide assistance for all disasters, natural or otherwise, striking those countries and to mobilize the necessary resources to enable them to meet their short-, medium- and long-term needs;

10. Further requests the Secretary-General to keep the question of assistance to those countries and their economic situation under review and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/200

8 December 1986 Meeting 100 152-0-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/936) without vote, 19 November (meeting 33); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/41/L55/Rev.D, based on informal consultations; agenda item 82.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 18, 19, 22, 23, 26-29, 33; plenary 100.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States.

Separate votes were requested by the United States on the fifth, fifteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth preambular paragraphs of the draft resolution. Democratic Yemen objected to that request because the draft was comprehensive and a consensus had been reached in the Second Committee. Referring to the Assembly's rules of procedure, the President asked if Democratic Yemen wished to move to vote on the request that parts of the draft be voted on separately. Democratic Yemen formally moved to request a vote. The United States opposed the proposal, calling for separate votes on the paragraphs. The Syrian Arab Republic supported the proposal that no separate vote be taken on the paragraphs in question. Liberia supported the motion against the taking of separate votes. The motion against division was adopted by a recorded vote of 122 to 1, with 22 abstentions.

Speaking in explanation of vote, the United States said that, if given the opportunity, it would have voted against the fifth, fifteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth preambular paragraphs.

Democratic Yemen said the resolution was a landmark in a sense because for the first time the Second Committee had produced an omnibus resolution on economic assistance. The United States had not asked for a separate vote when the Committee had adopted the draft by consensus and it had been the understanding of all participating delegations that there would not be a separate vote.

Madagascar said the seventeenth preambular paragraph had merely noted the adverse effects of natural disasters which had struck it and it was a surprise that a separate vote had been requested.

The German Democratic Republic, Nicaragua and Norway explained their positions in conjunction with the text that became resolution 41/197 (see p. 465), while Uganda explained its position in conjunction with the text that became resolution 41/195 (see p. 468).

REFERENCES

- (1)A/41/308-E/1986/67. (2)YUN 1985, p. 497, GA res. 40/236, 17 Dec. 1985. (3)YUN 1976, p. 195, SC res. 386(1976), 17 Mar. 1976. (4)A/41/592. (5)A/41/522. (6)DP/1986/9. (7)E/1986/29 (dec. 86/9). (8)YUN 1985, p. 471. (9)Ibid., p. 503, GA res. 40/40, 2 Dec. 1985. (10)Ibid., p. 499. (11)A/S-13/12. (12)A/S-13/2. (13)YUN 1984, p. 470, GA res. 39/29, annex, 3 Dec. 1984. (14)A/S-13/3. (15)A/AC.229/2. (16)A/AC.229/3. (17)A/S-13/7. (18)A/S-13/10. (19)A/S-13/8-E/1986/115. (20)A/S-13/9. (21)A/S-13/11. (22)A/S-13/14. (23)A/S-13/15. (24)A/S-13/AC.1/L.1. (25)A/S-13/AC.1/L.2. (26)A/S-13/4. (27)A/41/683. (28)A/41/683/Add.1. (29)ACC/1986/5. (30)ACC/1986/11. (31)ACC/1986/14. (32)DP/1987/12 & Add.1-6. (33)E/1986/29 (dec. 86/27). (34)A/41/326-S/18049. (35)A/41/341-S/18065 & Corr.1. (36)A/41/414. (37)A/41/430. (38)A/41/461-E/1986/119 & Corr.1. (39)A/41/480. (40)A/41/634. (41)A/41/654. (42)A/41/655. (43)A/41/674. (44)A/41/697-S/18392. (45)A/41/703-S/18395. (46)YUN 1985, p. 505, GA res. 40/222, 17 Dec. 1985. (47)A/42/442. (48)YUN 1985, p. 507, GA res. 40/217, 17 Dec. 1985. (49)Ibid., p. 509, GA res. 40/218, 17 Dec. 1985. (50)Ibid., p. 510, GA res. 40/223, 17 Dec. 1985. (51)Ibid., p. 511, GA res. 40/227, 17 Dec. 1985. (52)Ibid., p. 513, GA res. 40/216, 17 Dec. 1985. (53)Ibid., p. 514, GA res. 40/224, 17 Dec. 1985. (54)Ibid., p. 515, GA res. 40/235, 17 Dec. 1985. (55)Ibid., p. 517, GA res. 40/225, 17 Dec. 1985. (56)YUN 1984, p. 485. (57)YUN 1985, p. 543, GA res. 40/230, 17 Dec. 1985. (58)Ibid., p. 523, GA res. 40/232, 17 Dec. 1985. (59)Ibid., p. 525, GA res. 40/220, 17 Dec. 1985. (60)A/41/593. (61)YUN 1985, p. 527, GA dec. 40/453, 17 Dec. 1985. (62)A/41/395. (63)YUN 1985, p. 528, GA res. 40/215, 17 Dec. 1985. (64)A/41/538. (65)YUN 1985, p. 531, GA res. 40/234, 17 Dec. 1985. (66)Ibid., p. 532, GA res. 40/233, 17 Dec. 1985.

Disasters

During 1986, UNDRO continued to co-ordinate the response of the United Nations system to disaster and emergency situations. Activities related to disaster preparedness and prevention rose significantly during the year as UNDRO advised developing countries on strengthening their national emergency services.

The General Assembly (decision 41/455) and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1986/45) called for assistance to deal with the needs of countries in East Africa affected by desertification and drought. The Assembly also requested United Nations organizations to assist Mauritania to prepare an action plan to combat desertification and drought (decision 41/456). Assistance to African countries in their fight against locust and grasshopper infestation was also called for by the Assembly (resolution 41/185).

Disasters in other regions elicited calls from the Assembly for emergency relief to El Salvador following an earthquake (resolution 41/2) and to Solomon Islands following a cyclone (resolution 41/193).

Office of the UN Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

UNDRO activities

During 1986, as in previous years, UNDRO covered all aspects of disaster relief as well as

preparedness and prevention activities. In a report(1) on UNDRO activities for the biennium 1986-1987, the Secretary-General stated that, in addition to its involvement in African countries where emergency situations persisted, UNDRO was called on to act in a wide variety of other disaster situations, many of which caused extensive devastation and some of which were of a complex nature, including a number which were in part or entirely due to armed conflict. Special attention was given to relief needs unlikely to be covered locally, for which the Office acted in close consultation with governmental and non-governmental organizations both in the field and at Geneva where UNDRO had its headquarters.

The disaster relief co-ordination subprogramme constituted the core of UNDRO activities and received the highest priority in the allocation of human and financial resources. UNDRO's role in disaster situations was to mobilize and co-ordinate relief assistance, provide an independent assessment of damage and needs and keep the donor community informed of developments.

In order to reinforce co-operation with the national emergency relief services for foreign disaster assistance, and to make maximum use of their collective experience and advice, it was decided to hold meetings of heads of those services on a periodic basis. The first meeting was held at Geneva from 18 to 20 June 1986 with the heads of some 20 services responsible for mobilizing and co-ordinating their country's response to appeals for international assistance. Successes and weaknesses of a number of international relief operations were examined and suggestions were made on ways to improve the immediate assessment of damage and to identify emergency needs as well as to develop and carry out concerted relief programmes.

Contributions in 1986 for disasters in 26 countries which affected some 23 million persons totalled \$888.1 million, as compared to \$1,802 million in 1985. More than half (\$551.6 million) of the contributions in 1986 were donated to Ethiopia in the wake of drought and civil strife occurring prior to that year.

Major disasters requiring the involvement of UNDRO in 1986 included: locust infestations in Africa (see p. 483); widespread flooding due to heavy rains in Bolivia, Haiti and Peru; an emission of toxic gas from volcanic Lake Nyos in Cameroon; an earthquake in El Salvador (see p. 482); drought in Ethiopia (see p. 479); a devastating fire in Haiti's capital of Port-au-Prince; continued fighting in Lebanon (see p. 485); and civil strife in Democratic Yemen (see p. 468).

A report of the Secretary-General on UNDRO activities in 1985(2) was submitted to the

Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in May 1986.

UNDRO financing

UNDRO activities continued to be financed mainly from the United Nations regular budget and voluntary contributions to the UNDRO Trust Fund and the United Nations Trust Fund for General Disaster Relief. For the biennium 1986-1987, the General Assembly in 1985⁽³⁾ had appropriated an amount of \$5,708,300.

Expenditures under the Trust Funds totalled \$11,957,034 in 1986, which included \$8,723,505 as disaster relief assistance to 32 countries. In addition, the UNDRO Trust Fund had sub-accounts for the strengthening of UNDRO, disaster relief assistance earmarked for certain countries or regions, and disaster prevention and pre-disaster planning. Contributions from 25 Governments totalled \$8,013,286 in 1986.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 22 July 1986, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/47** without vote, based on the recommendation of its Third Committee.

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2816(XXVI) of 14 December 1971, by which the Assembly established the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and, *inter alia*, recognized the need to ensure prompt, effective and efficient responses, in times of natural disasters and other disaster situations, that would bring to bear the resources of the United Nations system, prospective donor countries and voluntary agencies,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 36/225 of 17 December 1981, by which the General Assembly reaffirmed the mandate of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, called for the strengthening and improvement of the capacity and effectiveness of the Office, and stressed the need to ensure prompt delivery of concerted relief through an efficient and effective co-ordination system of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 37/144 of 17 December 1982 and other relevant resolutions and decisions, including Economic and Social Council resolutions 1983/47 of 28 July 1983 and 1984/60 of 26 July 1984, in which the Assembly and the Council, *inter alia*, stressed the need to strengthen and improve the capacity and effectiveness of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator in order to attain an effective co-ordination system of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance, and recognizing that, as a result of those resolutions and decisions, there is now in place a workable system to promote, facilitate and co-ordinate relief activities car-

ried out by the United Nations system, in co-operation with Governments and voluntary agencies,

Convinced that the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator is in a special position, with adequate staff and facilities, to provide a world-wide system of mobilizing and co-ordinating disaster relief, including the collection and dissemination of information on disaster assessment, priority needs and donor assistance,

Recognizing in this connection the importance of the contribution of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and competent voluntary and non-governmental organizations,

Recognizing also that the primary responsibility for administration, relief operations and disaster preparedness lies with the Governments of affected countries and that the major part of the material assistance and human effort in disaster relief comes from the Governments of those countries,

Deeply concerned about the additional economic burden placed upon the developing countries by devastating natural disasters and other disaster situations, as well as the disruption of the development process in those countries,

Appreciating the contributions made by donors in supporting international relief operations, including those made to the Trust Fund of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,

Recognizing that shortage of resources has been one of the major constraints on an effective response of the United Nations to disaster situations and continues to hamper the full achievement of the aim of a rapid and effective response to the needs of countries affected by disasters and that, if the shortage is to be overcome, efforts will be required by the international community to provide both funds and assistance in kind,

Recalling in this regard General Assembly resolution 35/107 of 5 December 1980, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of ensuring a continued sound financial basis for the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,

Noting with appreciation that the agreements between the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and other organizations of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme, which define areas and means of co-operation, have helped to strengthen the collective response of the United Nations system to disasters,

1. Welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General to establish a working group to review the emergency response of the United Nations system, which is to make its recommendations by 31 August 1986;

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and of the statement made by the Co-ordinator before the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee of the Council on 3 July 1986;

3. Reaffirms the sovereignty of individual Member States, recognizes the primary role of each State in caring for the victims of disasters occurring in its territory and stresses that all relief operations should be carried out and co-ordinated in a manner consistent with the priorities and needs of the countries con-

cerned, and that the material and other assistance provided by the international community should be appropriate to the particular needs of the population of the disaster-affected areas;

4. Recognizes the importance of disaster preparedness and prevention activities, and calls upon the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, Governments and organizations concerned to ensure that due priority attention is given to them;

5. Reaffirms the mandate of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, established by the General Assembly in resolution 2816(XXVI) as the focal point in the United Nations system for disaster relief co-ordination, and calls for reinforcing and improving the capacity and effectiveness of the Office;

6. Affirms that the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator plays an active role in executing United Nations Development Programme-assisted projects in the field of disaster preparedness;

7. Reiterates its call to all Governments and competent organs and organizations to co-operate with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator in order to improve, in particular, the flow of information to Governments and organizations concerned, so that a more complete picture of relief activities, assistance received and further requirements may be provided to all concerned;

8. Calls upon those contributing assistance in kind to provide, when appropriate, special grants to cover the cost of transport and distribution of the assistance to and within the affected country;

9. Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to intensify their efforts to mobilize additional voluntary resources to meet the needs arising from disaster and emergency situations;

10. Appeals to Governments for urgent voluntary contributions, channelled directly or through the Trust Fund of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, to enable the Office to cover, inter alia, unforeseen expenses in connection with disaster relief operations;

11. Recommends that, as the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator phases out his responsibility for disaster relief co-ordination in a given country, he should contribute to ensuring the necessary transition to the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase by passing on relevant data to competent organs and agencies of the United Nations system;

12. Emphasizes the essential need for the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to be placed and kept on a sound financial basis, and calls upon the international community to respond positively and expeditiously to the appeal of the Secretary-General for contributions to the Trust Fund to meet natural disasters and other disaster situations;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988.

Sponsors: Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Poland, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December, the Assembly adopted **resolution 41/201** without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee.

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2816(XXVI) of 14 December 1971, by which it established the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and, inter alia, recognized the need to ensure prompt, effective and efficient responses, in times of natural disaster and other disaster situations, that would bring to bear the resources of the United Nations system, prospective donor countries and voluntary agencies,

Recalling also its resolution 36/225 of 17 December 1981, by which it reaffirmed the mandate of the Office of the Co-ordinator, called for the strengthening and improvement of the capacity and effectiveness of the Office, and stressed the need to ensure prompt delivery of concerted relief through an efficient and effective co-ordination system of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance,

Recalling further its resolution 37/144 of 17 December 1982 and other relevant resolutions and decisions, including Economic and Social Council resolutions 1983/47 of 28 July 1983 and 1984/60 of 26 July 1984, in which the Assembly and the Council, inter alia, stressed the need to strengthen and improve the capacity and effectiveness of the Office of the Co-ordinator in order to attain an effective co-ordination system of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance, and recognizing that, as a result of those resolutions and decisions, there is now in place a workable system to promote, facilitate and co-ordinate, on a world-wide basis, relief activities carried out by the United Nations system, in co-operation with Governments and voluntary agencies, including the collection and dissemination of information on disaster assessment, priority needs and donor assistance,

Convinced that there is a clear distinction between immediate humanitarian emergency response and longer-term development assistance and that there is a need to respond to these in a co-ordinated manner, and noting in this regard the different nature and functions of the Office of the Co-ordinator and the United Nations Development Programme,

Noting that the number of disasters to which the United Nations system was called upon to respond has increased from twelve in 1980 to fifty-three in 1985,

Recognizing, in this connection, the importance of the contribution of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and other competent voluntary and non-governmental organizations,

Recognizing also that the primary responsibility for administration, relief operations and disaster preparedness lies with the Governments of affected countries and that the major part of the material assistance and human effort in disaster relief comes from the Governments of those countries,

Deeply concerned about the additional economic burden placed upon the developing countries by devastating natural disasters and other disaster situations, as well as the disruption of the development process in those countries,

Appreciating the contributions made by donors to support international relief operations, including those made to the Trust Fund of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,

Recognizing that shortage of resources has been one of the major constraints on an effective response of the United Nations to disaster situations and continues to hamper the full achievement of the aim of a rapid and effective response to the needs of countries affected by disasters and that, if the shortage is to be overcome, efforts will be required by the international community to provide both funds and assistance in kind,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution 35/107 of 5 December 1980, in which it reaffirmed the necessity of ensuring a continued sound financial basis for the Office of the Co-ordinator,

Noting with appreciation that the agreements between the Office of the Co-ordinator and other organizations of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme, which define areas and means of co-operation, have helped to strengthen the collective response of the United Nations system to disasters,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and of the statement made by the Co-ordinator before the Second Committee on 21 October 1986;

2. Reaffirms the sovereignty of individual Member States, recognizes the primary role of each State in caring for the victims of disasters occurring in its territory and stresses that all relief operations should be carried out and co-ordinated in a manner consistent with the priorities and needs of the countries concerned, and that the material and other assistance provided by the international community should be appropriate to the particular needs of the populations of the disaster-affected areas;

3. Recognizes the importance of disaster preparedness and prevention activities, and calls upon the Office of the Co-ordinator, Governments and organizations concerned to ensure that due priority attention is given to them;

4. Reaffirms the mandate of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, established by the General Assembly in resolution 2816(XXVI) as the focal point in the United Nations system for disaster relief co-ordination, and calls for the reinforcement and improvement of the capacity and effectiveness of the Office, without prejudice to any decision taken by the General Assembly in the context of the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations;

5. Affirms that the Office of the Co-ordinator plays an active role in executing United Nations Development Programme-assisted projects in the field of disaster preparedness;

6. Reiterates its call to all Governments and competent organs and organizations to co-operate with the Office of the Co-ordinator in order to improve, in particular, the flow of information to Governments and

organizations concerned, so that a more complete picture of relief activities, assistance received and further requirements may be provided to all concerned;

7. Calls upon those contributing assistance in kind to provide, when appropriate, special grants to cover the costs of transport and distribution of the assistance to and within the affected country;

8. Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to intensify their efforts to mobilize additional voluntary resources to meet the needs arising from disaster and emergency situations;

9. Appeals to Governments to make urgent voluntary contributions, directly or channelled through the Trust Fund of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, to enable the Office to cover contingency expenses in connection with disaster relief operations;

10. Recommends that, as the Co-ordinator phases out his responsibility for disaster relief co-ordination in a given country, he should contribute to ensuring the necessary transition to the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase by passing on relevant data to competent organs and agencies of the United Nations system;

11. Emphasizes the essential need for the work of the Office of the Co-ordinator to be placed and kept on a sound financial basis, and calls upon the international community to respond positively and expeditiously to the appeal of the Secretary-General for contributions to the Trust Fund to meet the needs arising from natural disasters and other disaster situations;

12. Welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General by which a working group was established to review the emergency response of the United Nations system in relation to the emergency situation in Africa;

13. Stresses, in this regard, the need to take into account the experience gained by the United Nations in responding to the emergency situation in Africa and other disaster situations, in strengthening the functioning and capacity of the United Nations in the area of emergency assistance;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including a comprehensive review and assessment of the existing mechanisms and arrangements within the system for disaster and emergency assistance and co-ordination, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987.

General Assembly resolution 41/201

8 December 1986

Meeting 100

Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/936) without vote, 28 November (meeting 35); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/41/L.69), based on informal consultations on draft by 83 developing countries (A/C.2/41/L.22); agenda item 82.
Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 18, 19, 22, 23, 26-29, 33-35; plenary 100.

Co-ordination in the UN system

In his report covering UNDRO activities during 1986,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General said an inter-agency mission led by the Office in December 1986 demonstrated the growing concern for the establishment and/or the strengthening of links between emergency assistance and long-

term programmes aimed at finding durable solutions for the affected people and the problems pertaining to displaced persons. The mission, in which WFP, FAO and IFAD also participated, assessed the immediate needs of displaced people from Mali and the Niger in the camps of the Algerian Sahara, and examined the prospects for settling displaced persons from Mali in their own country. Following the mission, programmes to promote the return of the displaced persons were initiated in Mali by the agencies concerned, while emergency assistance was provided in the Algerian camps.

The UNDRO warehouse at Pisa, Italy, became operational in early 1986, accommodating a wide range of standard relief goods in sectors such as shelter, logistics equipment and water supply. The full-scale use of the warehouse, made possible by the support of its main donor, the Government of Italy, greatly enhanced UNDRO's capacity to respond to emergency needs. The location of the warehouse at the Pisa airport, with facilities for any type of aircraft, made it suitable for dispatching relief supplies to disaster-stricken developing countries at short notice.

In a July report⁽⁴⁾ the Chairmen of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) (see p. 484) suggested that UNDRO could be re-established with a broader mandate as the central focal point for the United Nations system to deal with emergency situations. When catastrophes such as the African crisis occurred, they suggested that the Secretary-General take exceptional measures to enable the United Nations system to respond in a concerted manner.

Disaster relief

Drought-stricken areas

In a June 1986 report⁽⁵⁾ on countries stricken by desertification and drought (see p. 659), the Secretary-General estimated that African populations living in areas undergoing desertification totalled almost 185 million, with 30 million immediately threatened by its consequences. Droughts had caused crop failures, water shortages, destruction to both animal and plant populations and famines. Despite the arrival of ample rains during the 1985/86 rainy season in various parts of Africa, some 19.2 million people, including 3 million displaced persons, continued to be affected by the emergency situation.

Sudano-Sahelian region

With the return of rains to Africa's Sudano-Sahelian region in 1986, emergency assistance

tapered off. None the less, the region's underlying problems remained: low and erratic rainfall with the inevitability of recurrences of drought and fragile ecosystems subject to continual disturbances by the needs of their growing populations.

The United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) continued in 1986, under the supervision of UNDP, to assist countries in medium- and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programmes and in implementing the 1977 Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.⁽⁶⁾ UNSO assistance was aimed at mitigating the effects of past and future droughts and helping all countries concerned to attain self-sufficiency in staple food production. Moreover, it worked to enhance the process of socio-economic development in drought-prone areas through activities geared to restoring or protecting the productive capacity of the land, and to arrest and reverse desertification.

In 1986, UNSO continued to undertake the construction, improvement and maintenance of a region-wide system of all-weather secondary roads in the Sahel. In that regard, it was involved in the continuing process of evaluating the medium- and long-term transport and communications requirements of the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), which covered nine West African countries—Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger and Senegal. By the end of the year, UNSO had supported national maintenance projects for roads constructed with its assistance in the Gambia, Mali and Senegal.

UNSO developed a regional co-operation programme to combat drought and desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian area in close collaboration with UNDP's Regional Bureaux for Africa and for Arab States. UNSO also worked with CILSS and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development (IGADD), which comprised six countries of eastern Africa—Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda. Ministers representing the IGADD countries met in Djibouti in January 1986 and presented the donor community with a regional and national action plan, consisting of 217 projects, 154 of them national projects, to provide for food security, early warning systems, desertification control and water resources development (see p. 665).

A conference held in May at Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, on the interaction between forest and non-forest ecosystems in the Sudano-Sahelian area was supported by UNSO in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and UNDP.

The UNSO programme of desertification control, carried out under a joint venture of UNDP and UNEP, emphasized several elements: combating deforestation, management of water resources, range-land management, soil protection and sand-dune fixation, and the planning needed to support those activities. As of 31 December 1986, the programme consisted of 110 ongoing projects, with a total funding of \$84.9 million.

In 1986, UNSO continued its efforts to mobilize resources for the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities. During the year, it received firm pledges amounting to \$21.2 million as contributions to the Fund earmarked for specific projects, \$2 million for two projects under a standing trust-fund agreement with Sweden, and \$4.9 million for UNSO general resources.

Under its drought-related mandate of recovery and rehabilitation, UNSO mobilized, in addition to the financing of regional activities from its own resources, over \$3.7 million in 1986 through the Fund.

Expenditures under the Trust Fund in 1986 totalled \$13,872,000 for programmes in 12 countries, a regional programme in Africa and global and inter-country components. Contributions to the Fund from 11 countries totalled \$5,413,903 in 1986, while eight countries made pledges totalling \$1,980,898 in 1986 for 1987 activities.

UNDP action. On 27 June,⁽⁹⁾ the UNDP Governing Council appealed to Governments to strengthen their support to UNSO and reaffirmed UNSO's role in co-ordinating United Nations efforts to help the States members of CILSS and IGADD in implementing their recovery and rehabilitation programme. The Council requested the UNDP Administrator to review the financial and staffing situation of UNSO and to continue to report annually on the programme's implementation and on the co-operation of the United Nations system in this area.

UNCTAD action. In a report⁽⁸⁾ on the drought and the external trade of the countries members of CILSS, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) said the drought had been an additional burden on the economies of those countries. It had depressed and disrupted agro-pastoral production, bringing lower than expected export earnings and a depressive effect on domestic food production. Increased spending on commercial food imports resulted, despite the donor response of food aid. The drought's increased severity and the cumulative effect felt in the 1980s meant that substantial recovery would be needed to reach the per capita output and growth levels of the early 1970s.

The report recommended domestic policy measures and regional arrangements to assist the CILSS members in economic recovery. The

measures were in line with the objectives embodied in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,⁽⁹⁾ which applied to six CILSS members.

On 21 March,⁽¹⁰⁾ the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board decided to submit the report and comments made on it at the Board's session to the General Assembly's special session on the critical economic situation in Africa (see p. 442) as one of UNCTAD's contributions to the session. The Board requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to prepare a similar study on the countries members of IGADD.

Drought and desertification in Mauritania

In accordance with a 1985 General Assembly request,⁽¹¹⁾ the Secretary-General submitted in October 1986 a report on assistance to Mauritania,⁽¹²⁾ which included the report of an inter-agency mission to the country from 18 to 25 July. The mission, led by the Director of the United Nations Unit for Special Economic Assistance Programmes and including experts from UNCTAD, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) and UNDP, studied the economy and analysed its needs.

Mauritania, classified as an LDC (see p. 405), suffered from the twin scourges of chronic drought and spreading desertification, which devastated its economy and critically affected the well-being of its people. With three quarters of the land being desert or semi-desert, Mauritania had the lowest population density (1.5 inhabitants per square kilometre in 1984) in West Africa. The annual population growth rate averaged 2.3 per cent from 1970 to 1982, with a life expectancy at birth of 43 years. The literacy rate, less than 5 per cent at independence in 1960, had reached approximately 25 per cent, but remained among the lowest in Africa.

The report attributed economic decline in Mauritania over the past decade to repeated droughts, recession in the industrialized countries, its involvement in the Western Sahara conflict and weak economic management by the Government throughout the 1970s. Mauritania's agricultural base was extremely poor, with domestic production covering only about one quarter of domestic needs. Crop production was seriously affected by drought, with virtually no growth during the decade. The mining sector had suffered from weak international demand for iron, resulting in reduced production and lower prices.

The mission noted that UNSO had formulated projects to deal with desertification and drought, but they had not been implemented because of lack of funding. The mission proposed that UNSO, FAO, UNDP, UNEP and UNCHS might consult with the Government on preparing a multisectoral action plan for presentation to the international community

for financing. The plan could include programmes and projects aimed specifically at combating drought and desertification and would be a logical follow-up to UNPAAERD, adopted by the General Assembly in June (see p. 446).

With regard to other urgent development needs, the mission identified a number of projects in various sectors in which complementary action was necessary and for which external assistance was required. They were in the areas of: rural development and agriculture; urban development; rural and urban water supply; health and social welfare; and education and literacy.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted **decision 41/456** without vote.

Drought and desertification in Mauritania

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mauritania and of the proposal made by the inter-agency mission to Mauritania that the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Bank, should be invited to consider assisting the Government of Mauritania in the preparation of a multisectoral action plan to combat desertification and drought that might be considered by the international donor community.

General Assembly decision 41/456

Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/930/Add.2) without vote, 19 November (meeting 33); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/41/L.56), based on informal consultations; agenda item 12.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 25, 27, 28, 33; plenary 100.

East Africa

In a June 1986 report⁽¹³⁾ to the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General described special assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda, as requested by the General Assembly in 1985.⁽¹⁴⁾ Details were provided on action taken by those countries and the General Assembly leading to the establishment in January 1986 of IGADD (see p. 665).

The Secretary-General said the UNDP Administrator had arranged for the establishment within UNSO of a unit entrusted with the responsibility of assisting the countries of IGADD. Despite the Assembly's appeal for contributions by Governments, United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide the resources for funding the operational costs of the new unit and for

implementing projects and programmes in IGADD countries, no additional funding had been provided. UNSO had, none the less, assisted the countries of IGADD, under its desertification control mandate. Substantial resources were needed for financing future projects aimed at combating desertification and recurring drought.

In his report on UNDRO activities,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General said the situation in Ethiopia had improved somewhat during 1986 after the devastating drought of 1984/85. During the year, UNDRO had organized a \$1 million air-drop operation in co-operation with the Belgian Air Force, which delivered, within a period of two months, 1,872 metric tons of emergency food in northern Wollo for distribution by the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and World Vision International. The food was required to assist a seriously famine-affected population of 135,000 people living in inaccessible areas.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 19 May, by **decision 1986/118**, the Economic and Social Council took note of the oral report on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia made on 5 May, on behalf of the Secretary-General, by the Director of the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit of OEOA, and decided to defer action thereon until its second regular session of 1986.

On 22 July, the Council adopted **resolution 1986/45** without vote, as recommended by its Third Committee.

Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 35/90 and 35/91 of 5 December 1980, 36/221 of 17 December 1981, 37/147 of 17 December 1982, 38/216 of 20 December 1983, 39/205 of 17 December 1984 and 40/221 of 17 December 1985 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/46 of 28 July 1983 on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of those countries,

Deeply concerned at the serious effects of the prolonged and persistent drought in the region, which precipitated food shortages and famine and hindered the development efforts of the countries members of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development,

Stressing the need for practical regional arrangements for co-operation to promote the rehabilitation, recovery, and medium-term and long-term development of the countries of the region,

Appreciating the political will demonstrated by the countries members of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development to combat the effects of drought and other related natural disasters,

Bearing in mind the imperative need for the international community to render assistance to Member States in the event of natural disasters,

1. Reaffirms General Assembly resolutions 35/90, 35/91, 36/221, 37/147, 38/216, 39/205 and 40/221 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/46 on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda;

2. Notes with appreciation the establishment of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development;

3. Commends the countries members of the Authority for the adoption of the development-oriented plan of action to tackle various aspects of drought and related problems;

4. Notes with appreciation the assistance provided by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in the effort to establish the Authority, in line with the recommendations of the Secretary-General and pursuant to the resolutions of the General Assembly mentioned above;

5. Calls upon donor Governments and international organizations to participate at the highest level in the conference of donors for the countries members of the Authority, to be held in Djibouti in November 1986;

6. Appeals to all Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously so as to provide the resources necessary for funding the operational costs of the unit within the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office entrusted with the responsibility of assisting the countries members of the Authority and for the implementation of the projects and programmes in those countries, and requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to intensify his efforts in this regard;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987 on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/45

22 July 1986 Meeting 38 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1986/124) without vote, 10 July (meeting 10); 7-nation draft (E/1986/C.3/L.3), orally revised; agenda item 18.

Sponsors: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, Zaire.

Related resolution: ESC 1986/44.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted **decision** 41/455, by which it endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/45 and called on donor Governments and international organizations to participate at the highest level in the conference of donors for the countries members of IGADD, to be held in Djibouti in March 1987.

Related decision: GA 41/454.

Floods and storms

Generous assistance to Solomon Islands was urged by the General Assembly in December 1986

following extensive damage caused in May by cyclone "Namu" (see p. 481). The Secretary-General reported on assistance to Bangladesh, which, he said, withstood an onslaught of tropical cyclones and seasonal floods almost every year (see p. 481).

In Bolivia, heavy rains during the first quarter of 1986 led to widespread floods, affecting 250,000 people and damaging or destroying 10,000 homes and 44,000 hectares of crop land. Following identification of emergency needs, contributions of close to \$3 million were reported. UNDR0 made a cash grant of \$30,000 for the purchase of tents and tools. The United Kingdom channelled a total of \$58,000 through UNDR0 for the purchase of relief supplies and medicines. In March, an UNDR0 delegate was assigned to co-ordinate relief efforts, at the request of the UNDR0/UNDP Resident Representative. A contribution of \$60,000 from the Government of Italy was used to finance two projects.

In June, the south-western peninsula of Haiti was hit by serious flooding after several days of heavy rainfall, resulting in the devastation of 20,000 hectares of agricultural land. Road infrastructure and irrigation systems were heavily damaged, several thousand houses destroyed and 80,000 people affected. UNDR0 developed a project to protect populated areas and agricultural land from the negative impact of future flooding, for which a total of \$690,000 was contributed.

UNDP activities. In his annual report for 1986,⁽¹⁵⁾ the UNDP Administrator said that UNDP Special Programme Resources (SPRs) (see p. 429) were made available to a number of countries struck by floods and storms during 1986. In Bolivia (see above), \$30,000 was provided to purchase material for shelter, blankets, cooking-stoves and transport. That initial emergency allocation was followed up by \$500,000 for a housing rehabilitation and construction project for the affected communities.

In April, more than 100 inhabited islands of Fiji were affected by cyclone "Martin" and subsequent torrential rains. UNDP financed the purchase of outboard motors for boats, which were used to distribute rations, rescue stranded islanders and assess damage. Funds were also provided for emergency rations and medical supplies, the total coming to \$42,000.

In Jamaica, heavy rains associated with a tropical disturbance in May/June caused loss of life and widespread damage. UNDP provided \$50,000 for vector-control equipment to control malaria, which was followed by a \$750,000 allocation for rehabilitation of rural areas.

Following the May cyclone in Solomon Islands (see p. 481), UNDP was instrumental in co-ordinating the United Nations system's response,

assessing the extent of damage and issuing reports. UNDP came forward with an immediate grant of \$50,000 to cover the costs of chain-saws and light tools to help clear debris, and water tanks, mosquito netting, stoves and hurricane lamps were also purchased. A rehabilitation exercise costing \$1.1 million was also under way to restore water supplies, prevent outbreaks of malaria, replace destroyed fishing equipment and reconstruct feeder roads.

Following severe floods in Uruguay in July/August, UNDP allocated \$50,000 to rehabilitate five schools serving 400 children. There was an additional request for \$350,000 to rehabilitate 11 schools benefiting 1,300 children.

At a cost of \$580,000, UNDP financed recovery efforts in Vanuatu following cyclones in 1985. Reconstruction activities included repairs to damaged airfield buildings, post offices, houses, hospitals, clinics and schools.

Cyclone in Bangladesh

In a June 1986 report⁽¹⁶⁾ requested by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽¹⁷⁾ the Secretary-General described Bangladesh as one of the most disaster-prone of the South Asian countries. The coastal areas were particularly vulnerable to natural calamities such as tropical storms and high tidal bores, resulting in extensive human and material losses. The land area of Bangladesh was regularly subjected to widespread flooding each year during monsoon season, often repeatedly in the same year, with extremely adverse consequences on the country's economic development.

Referring to the cyclone which had struck in May 1985,⁽¹⁸⁾ the Secretary-General stated that both national and international responses had been spontaneous and very encouraging. Contributions for emergency relief in cash and in kind reported to UNDRO totalled over \$14.7 million, in addition to the ongoing food-for-work programme for construction of flood dikes and irrigation channels, sponsored by WFP, which was extended for two to three years, totalling some \$111.4 million.

Discussions had been held on the need to improve preparedness and prevention at national and district levels, and assistance was suggested for the construction and improvement of cyclone shelters, improvement of the cyclone warning system, construction of embankments, improved transportation (road and boat) in coastal areas and public education.

UNDRO offered assistance to the Government for a study on shelter, which would also recommend preparedness measures, specifically in regard to the need for additional shelters and a re-examination of the cyclone shelter and warning programmes. The shelters had been built in 1973 in the aftermath of the 1970 cyclone disaster. During a visit to Bangladesh, the Disaster Relief Co-

ordinator re-emphasized UNDRO's offer to assist the Government to prepare for future similar disasters and to prevent, as far as possible, their adverse consequences on economic development.

On 8 December, the General Assembly, by **decision 41/459**, took note of the Secretary-General's report.

Cyclone in Solomon Islands

From 17 to 19 May 1986, cyclone "Namu" caused severe devastation in Solomon Islands, including loss of life and material damage.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/193** without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee.

Assistance to Solomon Islands

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the devastation in Solomon Islands caused by cyclone "Namu" from 17 to 19 May 1986, which resulted in loss of life, destruction of housing and extensive damage to the economic and social infrastructures and to the agricultural, stock-farming, transport and industrial sectors,

Concerned at the negative impact of this damage on the development efforts of Solomon Islands,

Noting with appreciation the emergency assistance provided by several States, international and regional organizations, specialized agencies and voluntary agencies,

Noting the efforts of the people and Government of Solomon Islands to deal with the emergency situation and to initiate a reconstruction and rehabilitation programme,

Affirming the need for prompt and concerted international action to assist the people and Government of Solomon Islands in carrying out the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the affected regions and sectors,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the States, programmes and organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental, non-governmental and voluntary organizations that provided assistance to Solomon Islands during the emergency;

2. Urges all States to participate generously through bilateral or multilateral channels in projects and programmes for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Solomon Islands;

3. Requests international organizations, in particular the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations system, regional organizations and voluntary agencies to continue and increase their assistance in response to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of Solomon Islands;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps, in collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to mobilize the financial, technical and material assistance needed for implementing the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development programme of Solomon Islands;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to keep the question of assistance for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Solomon Islands under constant review

and apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1987, of the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/193

8 December 1986 Meeting 100 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/936) without vote, 12 November (meeting 28); 12-nation draft (A/C.2/41/L.23); agenda item 82.

Sponsors: Australia, Canada, Fiji, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, United Kingdom, United States, Vanuatu.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 18, 19, 22, 23, 26-28; plenary 100.

Papua New Guinea, introducing the draft resolution in the Second Committee on 4 November, said it was intended to place on record the Assembly's concern at the cyclone damage, acknowledge the assistance given to Solomon Islands since May and recognize the central role played by the United Nations system in the rehabilitation process. The resolution sought to build on arrangements already in place to assist the country. The entire economic base of Solomon Islands had been seriously weakened and it would take years to recover. Papua New Guinea also emphasized that strong support from the international community for Solomon Islands should continue.

Earthquakes

Earthquake in El Salvador

On 10 October 1986, El Salvador was struck by an earthquake which caused an estimated 1,200 deaths, injured more than 10,000 people and rendered some 50,000 families homeless. In a report on UNDRO activities during 1986⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General said that, between 10 October and 5 November, UNDRO issued 14 situation reports and recorded contributions in cash and kind valued at \$12.5 million. Subsequent contributions for rehabilitation and reconstruction brought the total to over \$75 million. Within 48 hours, donors were informed that enough relief supplies to cover immediate relief needs and search and rescue teams were being rushed to San Salvador from bilateral and multilateral donors. UNDRO arranged for the dispatch of donated medical supplies and other relief goods and provided an emergency grant of \$30,000 towards re-establishing the drinking-water supply in two hospitals of San Salvador.

In a 13 October letter to the Secretary-General,⁽¹⁹⁾ Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua requested the inclusion in the agenda of the General Assembly's 1986 regular session of an item on emergency assistance to El Salvador, also requesting that it be considered on a priority basis.

UNDP activities. Immediately following the 10 October earthquake, UNDP dispatched a mission, jointly sponsored by the Economic Commission

for Latin America and the Caribbean, to assist in managing the disaster situation. The sum of \$50,000 was allocated to be used together with UNDRO funds to repair the drinking-water and sewage systems of three urban hospitals. UNDP also supported an assessment of rehabilitation and reconstruction requirements and would provide an SPR allocation of \$500,000 for low-cost housing reconstruction, a seismic risk study and a Paediatric hospital.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 14 October, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/2** without vote.

Emergency assistance to El Salvador

The General Assembly,

Deeply distressed by the loss of lives, the number of afflicted persons and the destruction wrought by the earthquake which, on 10 October 1986, struck the city of San Salvador, capital of El Salvador, and adjoining villages,

Conscious of the efforts of the Government and people of El Salvador to save lives and alleviate the sufferings of the victims of the cataclysm,

Noting the enormous effort that will be required to alleviate the grave situation caused by this natural disaster, especially given the particular circumstances under which the people of El Salvador are living,

Conscious also of the prompt response being made by Governments, international agencies, non-governmental organizations and private individuals to provide emergency disaster relief,

Recognizing that the magnitude of the disaster and its long-term effects will require, as a complement to the effort being made by the people and Government of El Salvador, a demonstration of international solidarity and humanitarian concern to ensure broad multilateral co-operation in order to meet the immediate emergency situation in the affected areas, as well as to undertake the process of reconstruction,

1. Expresses its solidarity and support to the Government and people of El Salvador;
2. Expresses its appreciation to the States, international agencies and non-governmental organizations that are currently providing emergency relief to that country;
3. Calls upon all States to contribute generously to the relief and reconstruction efforts in the affected areas;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to mobilize resources in order to assist in the relief and reconstruction task undertaken by the Government of El Salvador, to co-ordinate the multilateral assistance and, in consultation with the Government of El Salvador, to identify the emergency and medium-term and long-term needs so as to contribute to the reconstruction of the affected areas.

General Assembly resolution 41/2

14 October 1986 Meeting 36 Adopted without vote

25-nation draft (A/41/L.4); agenda item 145.

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Related resolution: GA 41/194.

Earthquake in Mexico

In response to a 1985 General Assembly request⁽²⁰⁾ the Secretary-General reported in June 1986⁽²¹⁾ on international relief to Mexico following two major earthquakes which shattered Mexico City and its surrounding areas in September

The Secretary-General stated that a second informal donors' meeting was held on 13 February 1986, following a mission to Mexico by the United Nations co-ordinator for assistance to Mexico following the earthquake; the purpose of the mission was to examine the extent to which Governments might provide financing for reconstruction and rehabilitation projects. It was noted at the meeting, in which Mexico's Minister for Foreign Affairs participated, that another severe disaster had befallen Mexico—the precipitous decline in the price of oil, a commodity which accounted for a very high percentage of the country's national budget revenues and export earnings.

The response of the international community, while appreciable during the initial emergency phase, had diminished significantly with regard to specific requirements. An additional problem stemmed from the failure of many Governments to provide the United Nations co-ordinator with information on contributions. The effective functioning of the co-ordinator's office had thus been impaired and information in the Secretary-General's report was incomplete with regard to contributions for rehabilitation and reconstruction work. Nevertheless, it was clear that the total response had fallen considerably short of the \$375 million initially requested for the reconstruction phase, although that represented less than 10 per cent of the total estimated cost of the damage caused by the earthquake.

On 8 December, the General Assembly, by **decision 41/459**, took note of the Secretary-General's report.

Locust and grasshopper infestation in Africa

In his report⁽¹⁾ on UNDRO activities during 1986, the Secretary-General cited the return of rains after years of drought as having created ideal conditions for the reproduction of locusts and the development of infestations over wide areas of Africa in the middle of 1986. For the first time in half a century, all four species commonly found in Africa simultaneously invaded millions of hectares of crop land in approximately 20 countries of the eastern, central and southern parts of the continent.

Following the first FAO appeal in May 1986 (see PART TWO, Chapter III), UNDRO co-operated with the FAO Emergency Centre for Locust Operations (ECLO) to strengthen the mobilization and co-ordination of resources, record emergency needs

and contributions and report to the international community on the development of the situation. During the second half of 1986, UNDRO issued 11 situation reports in English and French. To speed up the transfer of information, a computer-to-computer link allowing direct contact was established in September 1986 between the offices of FAO/ECLO at Rome and UNDRO at Geneva.

On UNDRO's recommendation, the Secretary-General issued on 14 August a statement drawing attention to the threat posed to Africa's food production by the locust infestations and pledging full United Nations support for FAO's efforts to assist the affected countries. UNDRO/UNDP resident representatives were also urged to reactivate the local emergency co-ordinating mechanisms which had functioned so successfully during the 1985 drought.

By a 25 September letter⁽²³⁾ Algeria transmitted to the Secretary-General the resolutions adopted by the OAU Council of Ministers (Addis Ababa, 21-26 July). In a resolution on the control of the locust invasion in Africa, the Council appealed to international organizations and the international donor community to provide adequate support urgently for the control of the locusts.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December, the General Assembly adopted without vote **resolution 41/185**, based on the recommendation of the Second Committee.

Fight against locust and grasshopper infestation in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, in which it noted the importance of, inter alia, increased food production to meet the needs of Africa, and its resolution 41/29 of 31 October 1986 on the emergency situation in Africa,

Recalling also the disaster in Africa resulting from the drought of 1984 and 1985, and conscious of the ongoing efforts to combat the adverse effects of the resulting famine,

Noting resolution CM/Res.1072(XLIV) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 26 July 1986,

Alarmed by the unrelenting destructive effects of the current locust and grasshopper invasion of many African countries and the potential spread of the infestation within Africa and beyond, and concerned at the economic and social consequences, including the reduction in agricultural production, which could continue for several years, the consequent displacement of affected populations, and, in particular, the effects on longer-term economic and social development,

Recognizing the potential problem created by billions of insects capable of devouring as much as 80,000 metric tons of cereal crops per swarm daily, of migrating great

distances from points of origin and thus of denying agricultural production to millions of producers and ultimately consumers,

Noting that the resources of Africa are insufficient to control the locust infestation, which will need to be countered by concerted efforts at the national, regional and international levels,

Recognizing the efforts of the African countries, national and international organizations and the international donor community in support of the control of locusts and grasshoppers, especially the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and its role in identifying this potential disaster,

1. Expresses its appreciation to donor countries, organizations of the United Nations system and other competent institutions in their efforts to contain the infestation;

2. Urges the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to strengthen its co-ordinating mechanisms and its technical and field operational support for locust and grasshopper control;

3. Endorses and encourages the continued co-operation of local, regional and global organizations and donors in the campaign to control the current threat to agriculture caused by locusts and grasshoppers, including the exchange and dissemination of information on pests and insects;

4. Encourages the donor community to continue to marshal its resources in support of the affected countries to bring locusts and grasshoppers under control;

5. Encourages also the affected countries to continue to ensure that adequate resources are made available to combat these recurrent crises, in particular by strengthening their national plant protection services;

6. Urges all parties concerned to establish and strengthen early warning systems in respect of the affected countries and to co-ordinate their efforts in this regard;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to take catalytic action in raising the consciousness of the world community regarding this potentially disastrous situation;

8. Invites the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to submit an up-to-date report on the locust and grasshopper infestation to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987.

General Assembly resolution 41/185

8 December 1986 Meeting 100 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/930Add.2) without vote, 12 November (meeting 28); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/41/L.42), based on informal consultations on draft by 19 Western and African nations (A/C.2/41/L.24); agenda item 12.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 25, 27, 28; plenary 100.

Disaster preparedness and prevention

Preparedness and prevention were the two primary components of the disaster mitigation component of UNDRO, said the Secretary-General in his report on UNDRO activities during 1986.⁽¹⁾

In January, the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre was established at the Asian Institute of Technology at Bangkok, Thailand, as the focal point for those activities. The Centre provided training, information management, pre-disaster planning, the application of appropriate technology and public awareness programmes. In Latin America, a regional disaster prevention and preparedness programme was initiated in 1986, in response to requests from several countries, with activities focused initially on earthquake, volcano and tsunami hazards. Activities included workshops and field training courses on volcanic hazard mapping and on the recognition and mapping of active earthquake zones. Initially, the programme, financed principally by the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance of the United States Agency for International Development, focused on Andean countries and planned to encompass other countries of Latin America in the future.

At the national level, UNDRO co-ordinated single-country activities and organized or contributed to various single- or multi-country disaster mitigation seminars and training activities.

CPC/ACC Joint Meetings. A review of the preparedness of the United Nations system for emergency situations, its co-ordination aspects, and links to longer-term development in the light of experience gained from the emergency operation in Africa was carried out by ACC and CPC at their annual Joint Meetings (Geneva, 1 and 2 July 1986).⁽²⁾ The Secretary-General, in his statement as ACC Chairman, underscored the lessons of the past years' experiences in emergency operations and said the time had come to broaden the system's capacity to respond to emergencies. The CPC Chairman drew attention to the need to improve co-operation among organizations and the information provided by them on emergency situations, cautioning against an individual organization defending its work without making it an integral part of the system's common objectives. He cited as important to the United Nations response capability support from the media, NGOs, the United Nations resident co-ordinators and UNDRO.

The Chairmen concluded that the primary responsibility for emergency preparedness lay with individual countries and that the responsibility of the United Nations system was to provide assistance on request. In complex emergency situations, the system should organize its response in a pragmatic and flexible manner. Timely and specific information on emergency situations, including details of needs and responses, was indispensable, as was timely detection of impending crises. The United Nations resident co-ordinators should be provided with the authority and capacity

to discharge their responsibility for emergency matters. Emergency assistance should be organized so as not to generate unsustainable demands on future resources, undermine incentives to local producers or create new patterns of dependence among target populations; it should be provided with a view to its impact on development and include elements leading to rehabilitation and longer-term development. The system's capacity for emergency response, acquired during the African emergency, should be retained and the relevant mandates reviewed. Finally, the Chairmen emphasized that, for the threat of recurring emergencies to recede, longer-term structural problems should be addressed.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/43/375-E/1988/73 & Corr.1. (2)YUN 1985, p. 534. (3)*Ibid.*, p. 1207, GA res. 40/253 A, 18 Dec. 1985. (4)E/1986/113. (5)A/41/346-E/1986/96. (6)YUN 1977, p. 509. (7)E/1986/29 (dec. 86/39). (8)TD/B/1082. (9)YUN 1981, p. 406. (10)A/41/15, vol. I (dec. 328(XXXII)). (11)YUN 1985, p. 521, GA res. 40/219, 17 Dec. 1985. (12)A/41/616. (13)E/1986/107. (14)YUN 1985, p. 539, GA res. 40/221, 17 Dec. 1985. (15)DP/1987/12 & Add.1-6. (16)A/41/396. (17)YUN 1985, p. 542, GA res. 40/231, 17 Dec. 1985. (18)*Ibid.*, p. 542. (19)A/41/243. (20)YUN 1985, p. 544, GA res. 40/1, 24 Sep. 1985. (21)A/41/369 & Corr.1. (22)YUN 1985, p. 543. (23)A/41/654.

Emergency relief and assistance

Lebanon

As requested by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General, in October 1986,⁽²⁾ reported on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon. A continuing lack of security throughout the country was the main factor affecting the capability of the United Nations system to provide assistance. The reduction of international staff due to hazardous conditions and the paucity of financial resources had adversely affected United Nations activities in Lebanon. In general, the country's economic situation reflected a marked downturn owing to the deterioration of the Lebanese pound, precipitating increased hardship for the people.

During the reporting period, many businesses closed their offices in Beirut and transferred operations to other countries. Public utilities began to encounter serious financial and operational difficulties. Lebanon's public debt rose in 1986 due to the inability of the Government to collect revenues. A continued rise in inflation was also expected, owing in part to the accelerated depreciation of the Lebanese currency, which lost 90 per cent of its value against the United States dollar during 1985 and the first half of 1986.

Emergency assistance remained a primary concern for the United Nations system in Lebanon,

as military activities continued to cause destruction and the displacement of civilian populations. Few resources had, however, been made available to the United Nations Co-ordinating Committee in Beirut.

The Office of the United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon continued to co-operate closely with all parties involved in the effort. Co-ordination meetings were held regularly, bringing together Lebanese officials and representatives of NGOs, relief agencies and donors.

In the early part of 1986, UNDR0 granted \$50,000 for emergency medicaments for relief in the southern part of the country. In an account of UNDR0 activities during 1986,⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General reported that by October the value of assistance given or reported through UNDR0 had reached some \$41.5 million.

In 1986, UNICEF completed a \$60,000 project funded by the Secretary-General's Trust Fund which was designed to rehabilitate the damaged water-supply system in the city of Tripoli. During 1985-1986, some 260,000 families (or 1.8 million persons) throughout the country benefited or would benefit from assistance by WFP at an approximate cost of \$10 million. Emergency food aid provided by WFP in the Tripoli area was extended until 31 July 1986 to permit distribution of commodities. Three WFP development projects were operational at a value of approximately \$3.7 million.

Basic services programmes at an estimated cost of \$251,500 were under way or planned in Lebanon by UNICEF. They included immunization of all children up to age five; the training of and service delivery to field-workers; assistance to the Government; and provision of recreational and educational activities for children affected by the war. A major new project, budgeted at approximately \$1.3 million for 1986-1987 and developed jointly between UNICEF and the General Directorate of Social Affairs, was designed to provide and consolidate innovative approaches in support of family-based assistance to widowed mothers and their children. Between June 1985 and June 1986, a total of 21 reconstruction projects were completed and, by June 1986, the implementation of 15 similar projects was under way. Other UNICEF-funded projects were in the fields of health, water, education and community self-help, with 31 completed at a cost of \$1.9 million and 77 at a cost of \$6.6 million under way. During the year, a new work plan of 114 projects was elaborated to rehabilitate 10 water-supply systems throughout Lebanon.

During 1986, the delivery of programmed UNDP technical co-operation activities continued to be adversely affected by the precarious security

situation. The authorized budget level for UNDP programmes during 1986 was set at \$750,000. UNDP operational projects during 1985/86 included activities for the improvement of agricultural productivity, animal health services and health laboratory services and a number of fellowship programmes related to civil aviation and other development needs.

Active in various regions in Lebanon, FAO executed four technical co-operation programme projects at a cost of \$890,000; a joint project with UNDP totalling \$203,921; a Trust Fund programme which provided equipment to strengthen the operational and technical capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture; and regional projects.

World Health Organization assistance for 1986, amounting to \$294,900, focused on health systems infrastructure, health promotion and care, and disease prevention and control.

Emergency relief assistance to local populations was provided by the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (see p. 290).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 22 July, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Third Committee, adopted **resolution 1986/46** without vote.

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

The Economic and Social Council,

Referring to General Assembly resolution 40/229 of 17 December 1985 and the earlier resolutions of the General Assembly on international assistance for the reconstruction of Lebanon, by which the Assembly requested the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to expand and intensify their programmes of assistance in response to the needs of Lebanon,

Recognizing that the present situation in Lebanon, owing to events, to the paralysis of economic activities and to the increase in the expenses of the State coinciding with the alarming fall in budget income, requires emergency assistance,

Appeals to all Member States and to all the organizations of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their efforts to mobilize all possible assistance to the Government of Lebanon in its efforts for reconstruction and development, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/46

22 July 1986 Meeting 38 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1986/124) without vote, 14 July (meeting 12); 15-nation draft (E/1986/C.3/L.6); agenda item 18.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Egypt, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Yugoslavia.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted **resolution 41/196** without vote.

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/146 of 20 December 1978, 34/135 of 14 December 1979, 35/85 of 5 December 1980, 36/205 of 17 December 1981, 37/163 of 17 December 1982, 38/220 of 20 December 1983, 39/197 of 17 December 1984 and 40/229 of 17 December 1985,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1980/15 of 29 April 1980, 1985/56 of 25 July 1985 and 1986/46 of 22 July 1986, and decisions 1983/112 of 17 May 1983 and 1984/174 of 26 July 1984,

Noting with deep concern the continuing heavy loss of life and the additional destruction of property, which have caused further extensive damage to the economic and social structure of Lebanon,

Noting with concern the serious economic situation in Lebanon,

Welcoming the determined efforts of the Government of Lebanon in undertaking its reconstruction and rehabilitation programme,

Reaffirming the urgent need for further international action to assist the Government of Lebanon in its continuing efforts for reconstruction and development,

Considering that filling the vacant post of United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon would facilitate the normal operations of international assistance to Lebanon,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General and of the statement made on 22 October 1986 by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report and for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance to Lebanon;

2. Commends the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs for his co-ordination of system-wide assistance for Lebanon;

3. Commends further the efforts undertaken by the Government of Lebanon in the implementation of the initial phase of reconstruction of the country, despite adverse circumstances, and of the steps it has taken to remedy the economic situation;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/192 of 8 December 1986, to continue and intensify his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance within the United Nations system to help the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development efforts;

5. Invites the Secretary-General to consider the urgent need to nominate a United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon and the implementation of his functions therein;

6. Requests the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their programmes of assistance and to expand them in response

to the needs of Lebanon, and to take the necessary steps to ensure that their offices at Beirut are adequately staffed at the senior level;

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

General Assembly resolution 41/196

8 December 1986 Meeting 100 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/936) without vote, 19 November (meeting

33); 19-nation draft (A/C.2/41/L.40), orally revised following informal consultations; agenda item 82.

Sponsors: Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, France, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Niger, Oman, Qatar, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, United States, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 18, 19, 22, 23, 26-29, 33; plenary 100.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1985, p. 550, GA res. 40/229, 17 Dec. 1985.
(2)A/41/679, (3)A/43/375-E/1988/73 & Corr.1.

Chapter IV

International trade and finance

In 1986, the debt problems of developing countries and the need to address simultaneously the interdependent problems of trade, money, finance and development occupied a large part of the debate at both regular sessions of the Trade and Development Board (TDB) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the general discussion at the second regular session of the Economic and Social Council in July. The General Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee convened in May 1986 to discuss ways in which those interdependent problems could be dealt with by the international community and to deal with business, left unfinished by the Assembly in 1985, on commodities, debt and the possibility of holding an international conference on money and finance for development. In June, the Assembly deferred consideration of those issues to its 1986 regular session (decision 40/474).

In his annual report on the work of the Organization (see p. 3), the Secretary-General stressed that, if the world economy was to return and hold to the path of healthy and well-spread growth and development, policy and systemic measures were necessary in the interrelated areas of money, finance, debt and trade.

In July, the Economic and Social Council drew the Assembly's attention to the alarming levels reached in the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries and called on the international community to halt and reverse that transfer (resolution 1986/56). The Council's concern was echoed by the Assembly in December when it requested the Secretary-General to take into account the interrelationship between money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development in preparing a comprehensive report on the net transfer of resources (resolution 41/180).

Preparations for the seventh session of UNCTAD (UNCTAD VII) were discussed at both 1986 sessions of TDB. In December, the Assembly decided to convene UNCTAD VII at Geneva in July 1987 and called on UNCTAD States members to ensure that the session would make a significant contribution to multilateral action for revitalizing development, growth and international trade (resolution 41/169).

Following consultations on the outcome of the 1985 United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of

Restrictive Business Practices, the Assembly, in December 1986, decided to convene a further such conference in 1990 and that UNCTAD's Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices would be the preparatory body (resolution 41/167).

During 1986, four additional States adhered to the 1980 Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities, fulfilling the second requirement for the Agreement's entry into force. The third and final requirement to be met was that concerning directly contributed capital. The problems facing commodity-producing countries due to the continuing fall in primary commodity prices were discussed by the Second Committee in May and by the Assembly later in the year. In December, the Assembly stressed the urgent need for action on the world commodity situation and urged countries to contribute at UNCTAD VII towards solving commodity problems, particularly those affecting the economies of developing countries (resolution 41/168). With regard to individual commodities, the United Nations Cocoa Conference culminated in July in the establishment of the International Cocoa Agreement, 1986. Also in July, the United Nations Conference on Olive Oil adopted the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives, 1986. The International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products, 1982, entered into force definitively in August when the requisite number of Governments had adhered to it. Progress was made at two sessions of the United Nations Conference on Natural Rubber towards completing a successor agreement to the International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1979, and it was decided that the Conference President and the UNCTAD Secretary-General would consult on efforts to establish the agreement. The United Nations Conference on Nickel also reconvened in May and adopted the terms of reference of an International Nickel Study Group. Meetings were held during the year to review the market situation of copper, iron ore and tungsten.

The international monetary situation was discussed in several United Nations bodies, including the Committee for Development Planning (CDP), TDB, the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. In December, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for 1987 on the current interna-

tional monetary situation and to provide information on proposals for an international conference on money issues (decision 41/442). CDP and the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade paid particular attention to problems of external financing of economic development, with CDP calling for a doubling of development finance by the decade's end.

The Assembly considered the debt problems of developing countries at the resumed 1985 session of the Second Committee in May and at its regular 1986 session, when it had before it updated portions of the World Economic Survey 1986 relating to debt. In December (resolution 41/202), the Assembly agreed on a series of elements concerning debt and invited those involved to take them into account with a view to solving the problems of external indebtedness of developing countries.

At the request of the Economic and Social Council (decision 1986/119), TDB considered the scheduling of its regular session and, in September, decided to hold one such session a year in two parts.

International co-operation in trade and finance

The UNCTAD Trade and Development Report, 1986⁽¹⁾ stated that the deflationary pressures and other monetary and financial disturbances of the first half of the 1980s had impaired the capacity of the international financial and trading systems to contribute to growth and development and to foster the efficient use of resources.

The external financial stringency faced by developing countries since 1982 highlighted the connection between financing and payments arrangements and the growth and pattern of their trade. Increases in the day-to-day costs in developing countries' trade caused by external financial stringency had undoubtedly contributed to the slow-down in trade since 1982, and had also saddled with higher transactions charges much of the remaining trade of developing countries. An important effect in that context was the stimulus given to countertrade, a business arrangement under which an exporter undertakes to generate, or cause to be generated, benefits such as revenues for an importer.

Various types of external financial flows were used to finance international trade. Some, such as official development assistance (ODA), did not generally respond to changes in developing countries' external financial positions, but such responsiveness was characteristic of financing from private sources, in particular bank lending and

suppliers' credits. Financing of trade, especially on the basis of short-term maturities, was often linked to payments arrangements, and hence their cost and availability could be adversely affected by external financial stringency.

The large imbalances in trade and payments that had characterized the world economy in recent years persisted in 1985 and early 1986, said the World Economic Survey 1986.⁽²⁾ There was a continued overall net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries. However, departure from the benign neglect of the unprecedented imbalances in the trade and financial relations of major industrial countries was an encouraging development in 1985. It was recognized that the only viable solution to the problem of imbalances required resumed growth and investment in the world economy as a whole, and in indebted developing countries in particular. It was also acknowledged that there was a need for guidance and some official intervention in foreign exchange markets and for concerted policy action by major industrial countries if frictions in international trade were to be reduced.

TDB action. TDB discussed the issue of the interdependence of trade, development finance and the international financial system and the debt and development problems of developing countries at both the first part of its thirty-second session (Geneva, 10-26 March 1986),⁽³⁾ and the first part of its thirty-third session (Geneva, 1-10 September and 3 October).⁽⁴⁾ At both sessions, the President's summary and conclusions on the debate were annexed to the Board's report to the General Assembly.⁽⁵⁾

Resumed session of the Second Committee. In accordance with a 1985 General Assembly decision,⁽⁶⁾ the Second Committee reconvened from 5 to 9 May 1986 to consider in depth ways in which international co-operation in the interrelated areas of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development could be promoted effectively, and to deal with business left unfinished by the Assembly in 1985 on an international conference on money and finance for development,⁽⁷⁾ commodities,⁽⁸⁾ the external debt crisis and development,⁽⁹⁾ and debt and related issues.⁽⁹⁾

The Committee had before it two reports by the Secretary-General on international co-operation regarding money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development: one submitted to the Assembly in 1985;⁽¹⁰⁾ and the other,⁽¹¹⁾ prepared in response to the Assembly's 1985 decision,⁽⁶⁾ updating the earlier report and summarizing ideas put forward by heads of State and Government and foreign ministers at the Assembly's 1985 session. The first two sections of the latter report analysed key policy issues and discussed the world economic outlook within the broad framework of

the first report. It was noted that recent events had brought further to the forefront of policy-oriented discussions the interrelationships between money, finance, debt, trade and resource flows for development. There had also been several policy initiatives which demonstrated that the key issues required not only national action, but also a strengthening of international co-operation through multilateral action.

The report's third section contained brief concluding observations and attempted to identify potential areas of convergence of views on the various interrelated issues and a possible agenda for action.

In addition to more system-wide issues in trade and monetary arrangements, the report said there were three basic sets of issues related to concern with the resumption of growth and investment: a substantial increase in net official flows to developing countries of both a concessional and non-concessional nature; the breaking of new ground in the area of commodity trade, including oil, if the new perceptions on the need for adjustment with growth were to be transformed into reality; and a broader view of the debt problem of developing countries with the need to agree on further reschedulings, restructurings, roll-overs and write-offs for poorer countries.

Annexed to the report was the requested summary of ideas and proposals put forward at the 1985 Assembly.

As requested in 1985,⁽⁶⁾ the Second Committee also had before it a report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on the Conference's ongoing work concerning the interdependence of trade, development, finance and the international monetary system.⁽¹²⁾ The report discussed how the interdependence of problems in the monetary, financial and trade spheres, and of countries, was treated in the design of the post-war system of trade and payments centred on the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and in the establishment of UNCTAD. It then related how the issue had been treated in UNCTAD by its membership and explained how the question had been analysed in recent issues of the Trade and Development Report. A brief outline was given of proposed intergovernmental and secretariat work.

An informal working paper on the interrelated issues of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development was also before the Committee.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In June, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted **decision** 40/474 without vote.

International co-operation in the interrelated areas of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development

At its 133rd plenary meeting, on 20 June 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided to defer until its forty-first session consideration of and appropriate action on the following questions:

- International Conference on Money and Finance for Development (draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.30);
- External debt crisis and development (draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.52);
- Commodities (draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.81);
- Debt and related issues (draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.129).

General Assembly decision 40/474

Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/40/989/Add.15) without vote, 9 May (meeting 56); oral proposals by Yugoslavia, for Group of 77, and the Netherlands, for EEC; agenda item 84.
Meeting numbers. GA 40th session; 2nd Committee 53-56; plenary 133.

Also on the Second Committee's recommendation, the Assembly, on 20 June, adopted without vote three further decisions on the subject. By **decision** 40/475, it transmitted the revised informal working paper on the interrelated issues of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development to the Economic and Social Council for consideration and negotiations so that it might report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-first session. By **decision** 40/476, it took note of the Secretary-General's reports on international co-operation regarding money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development, and the UNCTAD Secretary-General's report on interdependence. By **decision** 40/477, it deferred until its forty-first session the decision on including an item entitled "External debt crisis and development" in its agenda, on the understanding that the decision would be taken upon the request of interested countries, and asked the Secretary-General to submit to the session the relevant updated portions of the World Economic Survey 1986.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In accordance with decision 40/475 (see above), the Economic and Social Council had before it at its July 1986 session the revised informal working paper on the interrelated issues of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development.⁽¹³⁾ The paper summarized positions of Members during the general debate at the Second Committee's resumed session and gave a brief outline of recent trends in the world economy.

It was reported that, while disagreements remained, there was broad agreement on the basic elements of a strategy to meet immediate needs, which would involve: structural adjustment in all countries, with emphasis on diversification in primary-commodity export countries and admission of competitive imports by developed countries

in accordance with GATT; containment and roll-back of protectionism; provision of adequate resources for the international financial institutions; an increase in ODA and encouragement of private financial flows to developing countries; and checking and reversing the unprecedented net overall transfer of resources from developing to developed countries.

Further, the Assembly should continue deliberations on: preparations for a new round of trade negotiations and implementation of the current GATT work programme; international commodity policy issues and solutions to the problems of commodity-exporting countries; approaches to the debt problems of different groups of countries; the replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA), the general capital increase of the World Bank and the need to augment IMF resources; long-term reform of the international monetary system and the need to convene an international conference on money and finance for development; and reductions of armament expenditures.

By **decision** 1986/172 of 22 July, the Council decided that no agreed conclusions had been reached on the revised informal working paper, and recommended that the Assembly consider and negotiate on the question at its forty-first session.

General Assembly consideration. The Assembly had before it at its 1986 regular session an October note by the Secretariat⁽¹⁴⁾ reproducing the draft resolutions, originally considered in 1985, on the following questions: an international conference on money and finance for development (see p. 512); the external debt crisis and development; debt and related issues (see p. 508); and commodities (see p. 502).

Net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries

During the Economic and Social Council's annual discussion of international economic and social policy, which took place in July 1986 (see p. 392), several Council members referred to the World Economic Survey 1986,⁽²⁾ which stated that, in 1985, the aggregate net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries exceeded \$30 billion. That net transfer, said the Survey, was expected to be negative again in 1986 and 1987.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 22 July 1986, the Council adopted **resolution 1986/56** by roll-call vote.

Net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of

a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Taking note with appreciation of the World Economic Survey 1986 and the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its twenty-second session,

Considering that, owing to the persistent structural imbalance of the world economy, the developing countries continue to face major problems in the areas of money, finance, debt, trade and resource flows and have even become net capital exporters,

Bearing in mind that this serious distortion impedes the development efforts of developing countries and adversely affects the implementation of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Noting with concern that this net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries has reached such proportions and is increasing at such a pace that concerted action is required on the part of the international community to halt and reverse the process,

Noting, furthermore, that developing countries face a large and growing financing gap in obtaining meaningful flows of resources over the next decade and that the reverse transfer of resources is seriously endangering the possibilities for development of developing countries and causing the living conditions of their peoples to deteriorate,

Bearing in mind that this dangerous process, far from being conjunctural or temporary, is a prolonged one which is intensifying, thereby undermining the development efforts of developing countries and causing a regression of serious consequences,

1. Draws the attention of the General Assembly and the specialized agencies to the alarming levels reached in the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries as set out in the World Economic Survey 1986;

2. Emphasizes the need to reverse this trend, which adversely affects the development efforts of developing countries and runs counter to the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and international co-operation for development;

3. Stresses the fact that recent developments in the world economy had resulted in substantial gains for the developed countries because of declining prices of commodities, including oil, and that such benefits have been estimated at over \$100 billion;

4. Emphasizes the need to redirect such benefits to promote the development of the developing countries;

5. Points out that, additionally, the net interest paid in external debt servicing by developing countries amounted to \$54 billion in 1985 and the income outflow on foreign direct investment amounted to \$13 billion, also in 1985;

6. Underlines the fact that while these huge transfers of resources from developing to developed countries are occurring, transfers from developed to developing countries have continued to decline and during 1985 amounted to \$13 billion in loans and credit facilities,

\$14 billion in official development assistance and \$9 billion in direct investment, leaving a balance of immense proportions to the detriment of the developing countries;

7. Calls upon all States, specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to take appropriate and effective measures in the fields of money, trade and finance, including debt, in order to halt and reverse the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the competent bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, to prepare a comprehensive analytical report on the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries, on its impact on the development of developing countries, and on the measures to be taken within the framework of the United Nations system to halt and reverse that process, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/56

22 July 1986 Meeting 38 39-9-4 (roll-call vote)

Draft by Yugoslavia, for Group of 77 (E/1986/L.34), orally revised; agenda item 3. Meeting numbers. ESC 35, 38.

Roll-call vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Finland, Iceland, Japan, Sweden.

Explaining its vote, the United States said it did not feel that the text reflected a balanced approach, ignoring the \$1,000 billion of inflows to the developing countries over past decades and other inflows such as foreign direct investment and trade flows. The United Kingdom, speaking on behalf of the member States of the European Economic Community (EEC), said they had difficulties with the concept of net transfer of resources as well as with the figures mentioned. Japan spoke similarly. Canada and the United States felt that the Council should seek to achieve a consensus by allowing sufficient time for informal consultations. Agreeing, Finland, also for Iceland and Sweden, thought the resolution was too sweeping.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted **resolution 41/180** by recorded vote.

Net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/56 of 22 July 1986,

Profoundly concerned at the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries, which is taking place

at alarming levels and accelerating rates and which is adversely affecting the development efforts of developing countries and the living conditions of their people,

1. Reaffirms the urgent need to take appropriate and effective measures in the fields of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development, in order to halt and reverse the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in preparing the report called for in Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/56, also to take duly into account the inter-relationship between the issues of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development.

General Assembly resolution 41/180

8 December 1986 Meeting 100 125-10-10 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/930Add.1) by roll-call vote (107-10-10, 28 November (meeting 35); draft by Yugoslavia, for Group of 77 (A/C.2/41/L.20), orally revised; agenda item 12.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 19,23-25,27,28,34,35; plenary 100.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

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

Abstaining: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Spain, Sweden.

Speaking in explanation of vote, the United Kingdom, for the member States of the European Community, said that the issues dealt with were highly complex and the concept of net transfer of resources was flawed.

Canada was concerned over the inability to find a text that focused on the need to identify the scope of the problem and shed more light on an obscure issue. Japan said a number of points needed clarification and further study; it did not believe in the efficacy and validity of adopting a comprehensive approach to such widely differing issues as money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development.

REFERENCES

- (1) Trade and Development Report, 1986 (UNCTAD/TDR/6), Sales No. E.86.II.D.5. (2) World Economic Survey 1986 (E/1986/59), Sales No. E.86.II.C.1. (3) A/41/15, vol. I. (4) *Ibid.*, vol. II. (5) *Ibid.*, vols. I & II. (6) YUN 1985, p. 553, GA dec. 40/445, 17 Dec. 1985. (7) *Ibid.*, p. 578. (8) *Ibid.*, p. 567. (9) *Ibid.*, p. 577. (10) *Ibid.*, p. 553. (11) A/C.2/40/15. (12) A/C.2/40/14. (13) E/1986/L.28. (14) A/C.2/41/L.5.

International trade

During 1986, international trade issues were discussed in several United Nations bodies, including CDP and TDB. A report, prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat for the Board's annual review of problems of protectionism and structural adjustment, concluded that despite general advocacy of the need for an improved, strengthened, open and expanding trading system, there had been no overall move towards liberalization in trade actions during the preceding year.

In May/June, the Special Committee on Preferences reviewed the implementation of the generalized system of preferences and technical assistance activities in connection with the system. Governments were urged to contribute to the UNCTAD trust fund for those activities.

The International Trade Centre (ITC), operated jointly by UNCTAD and GATT, continued to serve as the focal point for United Nations assistance to developing countries in formulating and implementing trade promotion programmes. In 1986, the value of ITC's technical co-operation activities climbed to over \$21 million. The work of UNCTAD's Special Programme on Trade Facilitation also intensified in 1986, with over 70 missions in 32 countries.

Markets for primary commodities remained depressed in 1986 and, in December, the General Assembly urged States to contribute at UNCTAD VII towards solving short- and long-term commodity problems, particularly those affecting the economies of developing countries. Several conferences on individual commodities were held during the year, including those on cocoa, olive oil, nickel and rubber. Meetings were also held on copper, iron ore and tungsten. During 1986, sufficient ratifications were received to bring into force the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities; the only remaining requirement to be met was that countries having ratified should represent two thirds of the Fund's directly contributed capital.

The Committee on Manufactures met in June to consider trends and policies in trade of manufactures and semi-manufactures.

Trade policy

The growth of world trade had slowed perceptibly in recent years, especially in relation to the growth of world income, which itself had slowed, according to the World Economic Survey 1986.(1) The decline in trade elasticity had been mildest in the centrally planned economies and sharpest among the energy-importing developing countries and the largest debtor countries. With regard to

the developed market economies, the decline in responsiveness of imports to growth in income was relatively modest in the United States, more significant in the Federal Republic of Germany and steep in Japan. Globally, there were three major reasons behind the fall in the elasticity of trade, two of which were related to the changing structure of world trade and output and the third to the process of adjustment in indebted developing countries.

While the growth of merchandise trade had been sluggish, it was largely due to the stagnant or falling volume of trade in primary commodities. The growth of exports of agricultural products declined from the low annual rate of some 4 per cent during the 1960s to 2 per cent during the first half of the 1980s. Exports of minerals, mostly oil, increased at a rate of 7.5 per cent in the first period and declined at 4 per cent during the second. The rate of growth of exports of manufactures declined from around 11 per cent during the 1960s to 5 per cent during the first half of the 1980s, but was still higher than the rate of growth of commodity trade and higher than that of world income; in fact, the elasticity of trade in manufactures with respect to world income increased somewhat in the 1980s compared with the 1970s.

The rate of growth of world imports declined significantly in the first half of the 1980s with the volume of imports growing at an annual rate of barely 3 per cent during 1980-1985 compared with 5 per cent during the 1970s. In the developed market economies, import demand was generally weak and uneven in the 1980s. On average, imports grew by 3.5 per cent a year during the period 1980-1985, but the growth over the past two years was mainly concentrated in the United States, which accounted for 40 per cent of the total increase in imports for the group in 1984-1985.

Developing countries' imports had declined every year since 1982, except for 1984 when they registered a modest gain. While the largest declines in import volumes occurred among energy-exporting and highly indebted countries, the contraction in 1985 of nearly 4 per cent was fairly general, involving even countries in South and East Asia, which up to then had managed to keep their trade momentum. The loss of export earnings due to precipitous falls in primary commodity prices and sluggish export volume growth, along with heavy debt servicing obligations and dwindling net capital inflows, drastically reduced the import capacity of those countries.

Imports of the centrally planned economies were sluggish in 1981-1983, with actual declines registered in Eastern Europe in 1981 and 1982 and in China in 1982 and 1983, which were only partly offset by sustained import growth in the USSR. In 1984 and 1985, however, while import growth

in the USSR remained below previous levels, in Eastern Europe imports picked up as those countries strengthened their external payments situation and regained access to international capital markets. In 1985, the volume of imports into China rose by nearly 50 per cent as a result of modernization efforts and liberalization of certain sectors of the economy.

In its analysis of the world economic situation and prospects, contained in the report on its March 1986 session,⁽⁵⁾ CDP stated that four inter-related factors explained the weak increase in trade volumes since the late 1970s: the slow-down of growth in world output; protectionist measures; the repercussions of increasing strains in the international financial system on the trade system; and the efforts of energy-importing countries to conserve energy and substitute domestic energy sources for fuel imports.

CDP observed that a more robust economic expansion in industrial countries leading to strengthened primary commodity prices would considerably improve the export earnings of developing countries, but concurrent actions to liberalize trade were required. It was important to take advantage of a new round of multilateral trade negotiations to arrest the drift towards protectionism and set the stage for more vigorous growth in world trade. Successful negotiations, said CDP, would be for the benefit of all, as an improved trading environment would smooth the long-term adjustments required by industrial and developing countries. However, action was needed to alter current trends and an immediate reduction of trade barriers was an important ingredient of an early revival of international trade.

International trading system

In accordance with a 1985 TDB decision,⁽³⁾ the UNCTAD secretariat submitted to TDB's September/October session a report on developments in the international trading system⁽⁴⁾ to assist TDB in its review of the subject, as called for by UNCTAD resolution 159(VI).⁽⁵⁾ The report summarized developments in the trading system, particularly its continued erosion, and attempted to identify those fundamental issues necessary to formulate proposals to improve and strengthen it. The report then identified the underlying economic and political factors affecting the trading system, which had provoked the developments described, and suggested steps to be taken towards the objectives of UNCTAD resolution 159(VI), particularly if undertaken in the context of multilateral trade negotiations.

Protectionism and structural adjustment

In accordance with a 1985 TDB recommendation,⁽⁶⁾ an Intergovernmental Group of Experts

on Definitions and Methodology Employed in the UNCTAD Data Base on Trade Measures met at Geneva from 3 to 7 February 1986.⁽⁷⁾ In his summary of the Group's discussions, annexed to the Group's report, the Chairman stated that the main objectives of the Data Base were trade facilitation, transparency and the expansion of market access, particularly for the developing countries. The Group emphasized the need to cover all countries in respect of measures of both a product-specific and a general nature, using the same approach for all countries. Suggestions for increasing the coverage of measures included: subsidies, including those on production; voluntary export restraints, including those arrived at between firms; and economic sanctions. Coverage should also include measures which differentiated between imports from different sources.

TDB action. In March 1986, TDB undertook its annual review of protectionism and structural adjustment. In addition to the report of the Intergovernmental Group on the UNCTAD Data Base on Trade Measures (see above), the Board also had before it a note by the secretariat transmitting information provided by UNCTAD member States on protectionism and structural adjustment,⁽⁸⁾ and, as requested by TDB in 1985,⁽⁶⁾ a secretariat report on problems of agro-industrial production and trade.⁽⁹⁾

Also before the Board was a two-part secretariat report on problems of protectionism and structural adjustment. The first part⁽¹⁰⁾ dealt with restrictions on trade and structural adjustment, including developments in trade actions and trade legislation in 1985, an assessment of trade measures, and the imperatives and prospects for further trade liberalization. Its immediate conclusion was that, despite general advocacy of the need for an improved, strengthened, open and expanding trading system and further trade liberalization efforts, there had been no overall move towards trade liberalization during the preceding year. The prospect of success, said the report, would depend on the following elements for which efforts by member States would be required: recognition of the communality of interests derived from trade liberalization, as well as of the burden of protectionism on the national and international communities; implementation of past commitments under UNCTAD resolution 159(VI)(11) in product areas where protective trade actions had been especially intense; identification of further product areas of export interest to developing countries where substantial export growth was expected in the event of trade liberalization; encouragement and promotion of unilateral and autonomous reduction and elimination of tariffs and non-tariff distortions; increased transparency and strengthened multilateral surveillance of trade ac-

tions; and identification of other measures to assist the efforts of developing countries to promote and diversify their trade in specific product areas of export interest to them.

The report's second part⁽¹²⁾ surveyed trends and shifts in output, employment and trade in the world economy, including the main structural developments in the agricultural, manufacturing and services sectors. Individual chapters were devoted to manufacturing, services and structural adjustment, and structural adjustment policies.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The Second Committee had before it a draft resolution⁽¹³⁾ on protectionism and structural adjustment, originally submitted in 1980 on behalf of the Group of 77⁽¹⁴⁾ and revised by the sponsors in 1981.⁽¹⁵⁾ It was considered in 1982,⁽¹⁶⁾ 1983,⁽¹⁷⁾ 1984⁽¹⁸⁾ and 1985, when it was referred to the Assembly's 1986 session.⁽¹⁹⁾

By the draft, the Assembly would urge the developed countries to limit protectionist policies and facilitate measures to increase the share of developing countries in international trade. A table containing suggestions by some developed countries for changes in the draft was annexed to it.

On 5 December, by **decision** 41/437, the Assembly, on the Committee's recommendation, deferred consideration of the draft until 1987.

Services

Following the 1985 TDB definition⁽⁶⁾ of a work programme for UNCTAD regarding services, which called for further in-depth studies of the role of services in the development process to enable countries to analyse the role of the service sector in their economies and its contribution to all aspects of the development process, the UNCTAD secretariat reported on the subject⁽²⁰⁾ to the Board's September/October 1986 session. The report addressed in greater detail areas covered in a 1985 report⁽⁶⁾ and concentrated on some of the most pertinent questions raised therein: the rise of enhanced producer services and their effect on trade and development; opportunities presented to developing countries by the process of transnationalization of services production; and possible objectives and policy measures aimed at strengthening the contribution of services to development and the implications for those objectives of proposals for international co-operation on services.

Trade preferences

Generalized system of preferences

TDB'S Special Committee on Preferences held its fourteenth session at Geneva from 26 May to 4 June 1986.⁽²¹⁾ It had before it the UNCTAD

secretariat's tenth general report on implementing the generalized system of preferences (GSP),⁽²²⁾ which described changes and improvements in the system since the previous review in 1985,⁽²³⁾ gave updated information on the trade effects of the system and outlined elements of a study programme for evaluating the effects of GSP.

Improvements in beneficiary lists, product coverage and tariff cuts had been modest at best and there had been a tendency to restrict further the preferential limits on certain categories of products, said the report. With regard to the rules of origin, EEC had improved the method of calculation of originating inputs under its regional cumulation system. Other changes included: a New Zealand decision to reconsider reinstatement of preferential treatment on certain products from countries graduated from the scheme on the basis of a per capita income threshold; Spain's and Portugal's January 1986 accession to EEC, under the terms of which they would progressively apply the Community scheme of generalized preferences, leading to full implementation in January 1993; and Australia's introduction in July 1986 of a revised scheme based on a uniform tariff cut of 5 percentage points on all products from developing countries, resulting in reduced trade benefits, as a uniform tariff cut of 10 percentage points was the minimum necessary to maintain existing benefits.

The report stated that trade benefits of GSP continued to be constrained by the exclusion of key products of export interest to developing countries, the strict limitations on preferential imports under the major schemes and the stringency of origin rules. Since GSP covered only selected agricultural products, beneficiary countries with a broader industrial base and diversified industrial exports benefited more than those relying heavily on exports of agricultural raw materials. However, a number of beneficiaries had not fulfilled the notification requirements with respect to one or more preference-giving countries and had thus unwittingly disqualified themselves from such preferences.

The UNCTAD secretariat's study programme to examine how far the economic objectives of GSP had been achieved consisted of three parts: studies of the initial effects of preferential treatment on exports; research on industrialization and economic growth in beneficiary developing countries; and a synthesis of the results of previous studies which would draw general conclusions about GSP and future trade policy initiatives. With regard to the United States, the initial scheme chosen for analysis, three policy implications were drawn: the major beneficiaries needed the preferential treatment in that market if they were

to maintain or increase their market shares; if GSP was to have a meaningful effect on the export earnings of developing countries, there had to be more certainty of preferential treatment; and competitive need exclusions had not spread the benefits to the lesser beneficiaries.

The Special Committee also considered a report⁽²⁴⁾ on technical co-operation activities in connection with GSP during 1985.⁽²⁵⁾

On 30 May⁽⁵⁾ the Special Committee reaffirmed the agreed conclusions adopted at its 1985 session⁽²⁵⁾ and urged full and expeditious implementation of the recommendations therein. It recommended that TDB reconvene the Working Group on Rules of Origin in 1987 and urged Governments, particularly those of preference-giving countries, to make cash contributions to the UNCTAD trust fund and/or to provide in-kind support for the technical assistance programme on GSP.

Technical co-operation

During 1986,⁽²⁶⁾ UNCTAD increased its delivery of technical co-operation on GSP and other trade laws affecting exports of developing countries in response to requests for such assistance.

Direct trust fund contributions in 1986 to the UNCTAD interregional project on GSP and other trade laws amounted to some \$169,000 from seven countries. In addition, in-kind support amounted to some \$189,000 during the year. Given the budgetary constraints facing the United Nations, it had become increasingly difficult to draw on regular budget allocations to maintain the Geneva GSP focal point activities.

During the year, 25 missions were undertaken in all regions of the world: 11 national and three regional GSP seminars, and 11 advisory and/or fund-raising missions. In all, 825 participants from the private and public sectors of 34 beneficiary developing countries were trained.

In addition to in-kind contributions from many preference-giving and preference-receiving countries which provided experts to participate in seminars, trust-fund contributions were made by the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, the United States and EEC to finance regional and national seminars. Also, Japan, in the context of the UNDP/UNCTAD regional GSP project for Asia and the Pacific, had financed since 1982 and would continue to finance the salary and travel of an associate expert.

Project personnel and consultants updated GSP handbooks on the schemes of Canada, New Zealand and the United States and supervised their translation into French and Spanish.

Trade among countries having different economic and social systems

In accordance with a 1985 TDB decision⁽²⁷⁾ the UNCTAD secretariat included in its annual review

of trends and policies in trade and economic co-operation among countries having different economic and social systems⁽²⁸⁾ a section on the implementation of UNCTAD resolutions 15(II),⁽²⁹⁾ 53(III)⁽³⁰⁾ and 95(IV).⁽³¹⁾ That section discussed developments in trade and economic co-operation between countries with different systems, gave an account of bilateral and multilateral consultations between interested member States of UNCTAD since their inception in 1969, and described technical assistance activities (see ITC below) and secretariat activities. Other sections of the report dealt with some aspects of the operation of the world trading system, UNCTAD's role in confidence-building and economic security, and proposals for further promotion of trade and economic co-operation among countries having different economic and social systems, with particular consideration given to the interests of developing countries.

The secretariat also submitted a separate document⁽³²⁾ elaborating on those proposals. In addition to summarizing UNCTAD activities in trade and economic relations among countries having different economic and social systems and analysing the international environment in which they were being implemented, the report: set forth the aims for expanding trade and economic co-operation and enhancing their role as an instrument in the structural adjustment of national economies; outlined the principles in accordance with which contacts were maintained and also measures which partners could take to expand trade and economic co-operation; listed steps to improve the institutional machinery and the forms of trade and economic co-operation; dealt with possible avenues of activity for UNCTAD to assist member countries in expanding trade; and proposed steps to increase the effectiveness of UNCTAD secretariat work in that area.

On 10 September⁽³³⁾ TDB remitted the informal text annexed to UNCTAD decision 145(VI)⁽³⁴⁾ to the next session of the Board dealing with matters concerning trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems.

Trade promotion and facilitation

During 1986, United Nations bodies continued to assist developing countries to promote their exports and facilitate the movement of goods in international commerce. The International Trade Centre was the main body for technical co-operation.

The Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices met in October and, in December, the General Assembly decided to convene in 1990 a United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices.

International Trade Centre

During 1986, ITC, under the joint sponsorship of UNCTAD and GATT, continued its technical co-operation activities, serving as the focal point for United Nations assistance to developing countries in formulating and implementing trade promotion programmes⁽³⁵⁾

The value of ITC's technical co-operation activities climbed from a fairly constant \$15 million annually since 1980 to over \$21 million in 1986. For the first time, the volume of UNDP-financed activities overtook that financed by trust fund contributions. A number of new trust fund contributions were recorded from developing countries as well as from developed countries and socialist countries of Eastern Europe.

The value of programme implementation in Africa rose to \$4.9 million from \$3.4 million in 1985. In Asia and the Pacific, implementation also rose from \$4.4 million to \$7 million. In Latin America and the Caribbean, implementation increased to \$2.4 million from \$2 million. In Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East, implementation rose to \$1.6 million from \$1 million. Interregional activities also rose from \$4.3 million to \$5.5 million.

ITC assistance to developing countries regarding institutional infrastructure for trade promotion at the national level was generally concentrated on establishing trade promotion organizations or on providing advice leading to the restructuring and strengthening of existing institutions. Consultations, round-table meetings, advisory missions on inter-institutional co-ordination, preparation of export promotion programmes and formulation of medium-term export development strategies were held in Algeria, Burundi, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Jordan, Malawi, Paraguay, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Tunisia and Zimbabwe.

In export market development, close to 100 projects were operational in 1986, including several multiyear projects: on processed food products, citrus, cardamom, shrimp and shrimp products in Central America; on wooden furniture and silk products in China; on builders' woodwork and wood-based panels; on agricultural machinery in Argentina; on natural rubber products; and on cotton yarn in the Sudan. Export market development activities also included trade information services, establishment of links between exporters in developing countries and importers in industrialized countries and in other developing countries, and product and market development.

ITC activities in specialized national trade promotion services included export packaging, export finance services, costing and pricing for export, trade fairs and commercial publicity, export

quality control, national commercial representation abroad, legal aspects of foreign trade, export co-operation schemes for small and medium-sized enterprises, trade in technical consultancy services, and international physical distribution of goods.

With regard to commodity promotion, ITC undertook in 1986 a limited programme in continuation of the jute market development projects implemented during 1981-1985. The programme consisted of concrete promotion actions designed to defend and strengthen the competitive position of jute and jute products in Japan, the United States and Western Europe. However, due to financial constraints, the scope of these activities was below the scale foreseen under the projects approved by the International Jute Council. Close contacts were maintained with the International Tea Promotion Association and the International Institute for Cotton to identify potential areas of co-operation, and a project proposal for a generic market promotion programme for pepper and pepper products was endorsed by the International Pepper Community.

ITC's programme of manpower development for trade promotion emphasized a two-pronged approach: in the short term, the organization of direct training activities to upgrade existing skills and introduce new skills and techniques; and, in the longer term, the strengthening of training institutions through the training of trainers and providing new, specialized training materials. ITC also carried out a continuing programme of research and development in support of those activities.

Activities in national import operations and techniques in 1986 included projects in Angola, Burundi, Colombia, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda and Zimbabwe. Among integrated ITC projects containing import components were those in Burkina Faso, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius and the Niger.

In 1986, the number of national projects under the ITC special programme of technical co-operation with the least developed countries (LDCs) reached 29 and absorbed some 30 per cent of the Centre's programme resources. In addition, numerous programming and advisory missions were undertaken in those countries.

Activities under the programme of technical co-operation with national chambers of commerce largely concentrated on training and research, the latter leading to the publication of numerous monographs and guidelines. National seminars were organized with chambers of commerce in Pakistan and Sri Lanka on the legal aspects of foreign trade and similar training events were held in New Delhi, India, and Jakarta, Indonesia, for member countries of the South Asian Association

for Regional Co-operation and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), respectively.

Total ITC expenditure in 1986 was \$34.9 million, of which technical co-operation activities accounted for \$21.4 million. Trust fund contributions furnished \$10.3 million of the 1986 amount for technical co-operation and the remainder was provided by UNDP. The Centre's 1986 budget of \$10.6 million, covering operations at its Geneva headquarters, was contributed equally by the United Nations and GATT. As at 31 December, ITC had a headquarters-based staff of 76 Professionals and 136 in the General Service category. ITC assigned 805 experts to projects during the year.

JAG action. The Joint Advisory Group (JAG) on ITC (nineteenth session, Geneva, 7-15 April)⁽³⁶⁾ had before it the annual report on ITC activities during 1985,⁽³⁷⁾ an evaluation of the ITC sub-programme on export financial services,⁽³⁸⁾ a revision of the ITC section in the United Nations medium-term plan, 1984-1989,⁽³⁹⁾ and a report on the technical nature of discussions in JAG.⁽⁴⁰⁾

The Group made a general recommendation that the ITC Executive Director should implement the recommendations contained in its report,⁽³⁶⁾ which included: that ITC should continue to focus on helping Governments to overcome shortcomings facing national trade promotion organizations and should remain alert to possibilities of further improving its co-operation with those organizations; that further attention should be paid to more effective dissemination of ITC market surveys and reports, establishing linkages between ITC computerized trade statistical information services and those at import promotion offices in developed countries, streamlining preparations for ITC dissemination seminars in developing countries, reviewing the compilation of the list of market surveys from which ITC activities were selected, and strengthening ITC's capability to answer trade inquiries; that the trade information component should be more fully integrated within ITC national integrated assistance projects; that innovative mechanisms and substantial resources should be introduced for the effective implementation of ITC technical co-operation in support of small and medium-sized enterprises; that ITC's technical co-operation to LDCs should be further expanded, particularly in encouraging export-oriented investments; that a self-evaluation system for improving project performance should be introduced; that ITC should encourage economic and technical co-operation among developing countries within its technical co-operation projects; that ITC should expand its technical co-operation activities to enhance women's participation in trade promotion activities; that ITC should play an expanding role in the area of export financial ser-

vices; that, on a trial basis, a meeting of specialists to review the report on the technical nature of discussions in JAG⁽⁴⁰⁾ should be held two to three months prior to the Group's next session and the experience of that mechanism would be reviewed by JAG; that, in view of the need to effect savings and make the annual report a more issue-oriented document, the JAG session should be held over five rather than seven days and that reduced documentation for the meeting should include a more concise annual report; and that ITC should consider ways of assisting developing countries in counter-trade and report to JAG in 1987.

Accounts for 1984-1985

Reporting in 1986 on its audit of ITC for the biennium 1984-1985,⁽⁴¹⁾ the United Nations Board of Auditors found that unliquidated obligations were retained beyond the financial period to which they related and that there were weaknesses in the recording and reporting at year-end of unliquidated obligations for project accounts. In addition, project documents did not always describe the reporting requirements clearly and the submission of progress reports was not always in line with the schedule. In one project, the Board noted a substantial increase in the equipment component, which was not a main objective of the project's activities, and it also noticed deficiencies in the timely settlement of the regular budget surplus account and in the budget estimates of interest income on investments.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁽⁴²⁾ had no comments regarding the Board's report.

Trade facilitation

During 1986, the technical assistance work of UNCTAD's Special Programme on Trade Facilitation (FALPRO) was particularly intense, with more than 70 missions to 32 countries.

Advisory services were provided through trust funds contributed by Finland for co-operation with the countries members of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Committee and of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States. FALPRO activities were also organized in the context of projects executed by ITC and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, with financing from UNDP, the European Development Fund, the Netherlands and Switzerland. Advisory missions, financed by Finland, were carried out in Botswana, Burundi, the Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In co-operation with ITC, two missions were undertaken to Honduras within the framework of

a Swiss trust-fund project. With financing from national UNDP project funds, technical assistance was provided to Guatemala, Haiti, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria and Trinidad and Tobago.

The Netherlands and UNDP financed regional projects in Asia which enabled FALPRO to carry out technical assistance and training activities in Brunei Darussalam, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Planning and programming missions were undertaken to Finland and to ASEAN members, as a result of which additional trust funds were obtained and a regional project for Asia was approved by UNDP.

Various manuals, directories and code systems in trade facilitation, established jointly by UNCTAD and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), were updated during the year. Four issues of Trade Facilitation News were published by ECE and FALPRO in 1986.

Restrictive business practices

The UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices held its fifth session at Geneva from 15 to 24 October 1986.⁽⁴³⁾ The Group had before it a note by the UNCTAD secretariat⁽⁴⁴⁾ containing extracts of replies received from States and regional groups on their action to meet their commitments to the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices (known as the Set), adopted in 1980.⁽⁴⁵⁾

In accordance with the Group's 1984 request,⁽⁴⁶⁾ the secretariat also submitted a note⁽⁴⁷⁾ giving outlines of proposed studies on: the concentration of market power through mergers, take-overs, joint ventures and other acquisitions of control and its effects on the markets of developing countries; the relationship of restrictive business practices control with industrialization policies and regional integration; the interaction of restrictive business practices and trade policy; and sectoral studies on the international film, book publishing and food industries. With regard to another 1984 request for the further development of studies on restrictive business practices in the services sector and on tied-purchasing practices, the secretariat noted that it had been unable to comply, due to the lack of response from Governments to a request for appropriate information.

Also before the Group were secretariat notes on the implementation of technical assistance, advisory and training programmes on restrictive business practices⁽⁴⁸⁾ and on preparations for a handbook on restrictive business practices legislation and for a revised draft of a model law or laws for the control of restrictive business practices.⁽⁴⁹⁾

On 24 October, the Group decided to annex to its report texts submitted by the Group of 77

developing countries and Group B (developed market economies). By the Group of 77 draft resolution, the Intergovernmental Group would have called on States to implement the Set and particularly on developed countries to refrain from authorizing or tolerating the use by enterprises under their jurisdiction of restrictive business practices having adverse effects on international trade of developing countries and on the economic development of those countries. It would have reiterated its invitation to international organizations and financing programmes, particularly UNDP, to provide resources to finance technical assistance activities envisaged in the Set, expressed gratitude to Norway and Sweden for contributions to the UNCTAD Restrictive Business Practices Trust Fund, and invited all countries, particularly developed ones, to contribute to the technical assistance programmes.

It would also have requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to continue examining collusive tendering practices with a view to updating the study on the subject, reiterated its request to States to provide information on tied purchasing and restrictive business practices in the services sector, and requested the secretariat to proceed with compiling the handbook on restrictive business practices legislation. The UNCTAD Secretary-General would have been requested to prepare studies on: the interaction of restrictive business practices and trade policy measures; the relationship of restrictive business practices control with industrialization policies and regional integration; the concentration of market power through mergers, take-overs, joint ventures and other acquisitions of control and its effects on developing countries' markets; and restrictive business practices in the food industry. Further, it would have welcomed the secretariat's efforts to strengthen an information base on restrictive business practices and urged States to provide the secretariat with information to assist in its task of preparing the studies requested as well as the annual reports called for in the Set.

By the Group B draft text, the Intergovernmental Group would have adopted a set of conclusions by which it would have: called on States that had not adopted or enforced existing restrictive business practices legislation to do so in conformity with the Set; concluded that there was no evidence of significant anti-competitive practices in the area of restrictive business practices in the consulting services sector and that further work by the UNCTAD secretariat on its 1984 study⁽⁵⁰⁾ would not be required; considered that the secretariat should revise its 1984 study on tied purchasing⁽⁵⁰⁾ to confine its scope to the Set's subject-matter taking into account comments by Governments; agreed that, in preparing any future study, the secretariat

should disseminate to Governments in advance of the Group's next session a detailed outline of the subject-matter and approach to be taken; requested the UNCTAD secretariat to prepare a detailed outline on the subject of the interrelationship between restrictive business practice control and industrialization and regional integration in developing countries, in the light of comments by regional groups during the session; urged international organizations and financing programmes, particularly UNDP, to provide resources for technical assistance activities; requested the UNCTAD secretariat to proceed with its compilation of a handbook on restrictive business practices legislation, taking account of comments by regional groups at the session; and called on the secretariat to continue its work on the model law or laws for developing countries, taking into account comments made at the Group's sessions.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In September 1986,⁽⁵¹⁾ the UNCTAD Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly that, in accordance with its resolution⁽⁵²⁾ on the 1985 United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices⁽⁵³⁾ he had consulted with representatives of regional groups and Governments. It had been agreed to recommend that the Assembly should convene in 1990, under the auspices of UNCTAD, a United Nations conference on the subject, and that the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices, at its 1990 session, should serve as the preparatory body for that conference.

On 5 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the Assembly adopted **resolution 41/167** without vote.

Restrictive business practices

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/63 of 5 December 1980, by which it adopted the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, and decided to convene, in 1985, under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a United Nations conference to review all aspects of the Set of Principles and Rules,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, together with the proposals made by regional groups, and the outcome of the consultations held in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/192 of 17 December 1985, reflected in the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

1. Decides to convene, in 1990, under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Develop-

ment, a United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices;

2. Decides also that the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices, at its annual session in 1990, shall serve as the preparatory body for that Conference.

General Assembly resolution 41/167

5 December 1986 Meeting 98 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/857Add.D without vote, 19 November (meeting 33); draft by Yugoslavia, for Group of 77 (A/C.2/41/L.44); agenda item 79 (a).

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 19, 23-28, 33; plenary 98.

Commodities

The World Economic Survey 1986(1) stated that primary commodity markets, which had been depressed since 1980, remained so in 1985 when, even as measured in terms of a composite basket of currencies such as the SDK (special drawing right), prices declined by 8.6 per cent relative to average 1984 levels. In late 1982, minerals, agricultural raw materials and beverages had lost about one fourth of their 1980 value, while vegetable oils lost one third and foodstuffs almost half. The ensuing price rebound was shortest and weakest for metals, which regained only 5 index points before resuming their descent in the third quarter of 1983. They continued to drop until early 1985 and then stabilized at around 73 per cent of their 1980 level. By the end of 1985, agricultural raw material prices were 31 per cent below their 1980 level. On average, beverage prices dropped by 3.1 per cent a year since 1980. Vegetable oils and oilseeds showed the greatest price instability during the 1980s, losing one third of their 1980 value by the end of 1982, doubling in the course of the next year and a half, only to plunge again over the next 18 months to virtually the same level of late 1982. By far the worst overall price performance was that of foodstuffs whose prices dropped, on average, by 14.9 per cent each year since 1980. In real terms, food prices in April 1986 stood at their lowest level since the late 1940s.

Although specific factors were determinants of price trends in individual commodities, a number of general factors continued to affect different groups of commodities. These included a commodity glut which caused prices to fall, the appreciation of the dollar which acted as a damper on import demand in local currencies for several commodities and a policy-induced deflationary environment and slow-down in economic activity in industrialized countries.

The Trade and Development Report, 1986(54) said the weakness of commodity prices in recent years had reflected the expansion of supply in the face of stagnant or slowly growing demand, particularly for agricultural commodities. In 1984, total com-

modity production rose by 6 per cent, a record level. In 1985 a further substantial rise in output occurred.

The outlook for 1986, said the Report, was for some strengthening of commodity prices, reflecting mainly better growth in developed market-economy countries, the lower exchange rate of the dollar, and particular developments on the supply side, especially the impact of drought on supplies of coffee. The strengthening was expected to be uneven, however. As of early 1986, the minerals and metals markets continued to show weakness, reflecting in part the collapse of the tin market and its repercussions. The overall strengthening of commodity prices expected in 1986 was not likely to match that likely to occur for prices of manufactures exported by developed countries, so that the terms of trade of commodities relative to manufactures were expected to deteriorate further.

In accordance with 1985 conclusions of the Committee on Commodities⁽⁵⁵⁾ a Working Party on Processing, Marketing and Distribution, including Transportation, convened at Geneva from 29 September to 9 October 1986.⁽⁵⁶⁾ The Working Party had before it an UNCTAD secretariat report on technical assistance and human resources development in the area of processing, marketing and distribution of commodities⁽⁵⁷⁾ and a note by the secretariat⁽⁵⁸⁾ containing extracts of replies from international organizations on technical assistance and human resources development in that area.

The Working Party decided to annex to its report proposals of the Group of 77 and of Group B. The Group of 77 paper outlined draft principles on technical assistance and human resources development. In the area of training in processing, marketing and distribution, including transportation of commodities, developed countries would be called on to: provide information on, and ready access for nationals of developing countries to, training facilities in their countries and assist them in establishing their own training capabilities; and recommend to their enterprises involved in such activities to provide in-house training for personnel from developing countries and particularly with respect to repair and maintenance, adapting technology to local conditions, and managerial and marketing skills. International organizations would be invited to expand their training programmes in those areas, while the UNCTAD secretariat should facilitate the provision of information to developing countries on training facilities and materials and identify any needs not being met.

Developed countries would be called on to facilitate the supply of technical assistance, including experts and equipment, and to foster an exchange of personnel to enhance the level of skills

and human resource training capabilities. International organizations would be invited to strengthen their technical assistance programmes and UNCTAD would be requested to facilitate exchanges of personnel by acting as a clearing-house for channelling requests and offers.

In the area of financing technical assistance and human resources development, developed countries would be requested to recommend to their enterprises that they sponsor personnel from developing countries for scholarships, training courses and workshops, and to increase financial resources. International organizations should emphasize processing, marketing and distribution, including transportation, of commodities in their training and technical assistance programmes and UNCTAD and other international organizations should collaborate in preparing technical assistance and training programmes for specific commodities.

In connection with research and development, developed countries should recommend to their enterprises that they make available to enterprises in developing countries the results of their research and development, assist in adapting technology to local conditions and assist in improving quality and grading of products. Technical assistance should focus on the scientific and technical capacity of developing countries in areas such as mineral exploration, mining and processing, development of new high-yielding plant varieties and employment of advanced processing technologies. Research and development capabilities in developing countries needed to be strengthened through the provision of expertise, exchanges of personnel and information, and assurance of regular funding from enterprises, Governments and international institutions.

The Group B paper said that further consideration by the Working Party of what constituted relevant technical assistance and human resources development in the context of processing, marketing and distribution of commodities was necessary. Work could be enriched by further submissions from the UNCTAD secretariat, member countries and international organizations on current systems and practices operating in developing countries and ways by which flows of technical assistance and human resources development could be enhanced, taking account of: the need for clarification of specific kinds of technical assistance required by developing countries, bearing in mind the extensive activities already in place; the need to have illustrations of some representative systems and practices operating in developing countries whereby processing industries obtained labour, management and marketing resources with the necessary qualifications and skills; and the need for suggestions on how systems and practices could

be strengthened or improved and the roles that could be played by enterprises, Governments, international organizations and the academic community.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In accordance with a 1985 decision⁽⁵⁹⁾ the General Assembly's Second Committee resumed in May 1986 to consider international co-operation in the interrelated areas of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development (see p. 489) and to deal with some unfinished business, including a draft resolution on commodities submitted by the Group of 77 in 1985.⁽⁶⁵⁾ On 20 June, on the recommendation of the Committee, the Assembly (**decision 40/474**) deferred consideration of the draft to its 1986 session.

In October⁽⁶⁰⁾ the Secretariat transmitted to the Assembly the draft resolutions on which action had been deferred in 1985 and 1986, including that on commodities.

On 5 December, by **decision 41/436**, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the Assembly deferred until its forty-second (1987) session consideration of the draft resolution on commodities.

Also on that day, on the Committee's recommendation, the Assembly adopted **resolution 41/168** without vote.

Commodities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 93(IV) of 30 May 1976, 124(V) of 3 June 1979 and 155(VI) of 2 July 1983 on the Integrated Programme for Commodities and 153(VI) of 2 July 1983 on the Common Fund for Commodities,

Expressing deep concern at the problems facing commodity-producing countries,

Bearing in mind Trade and Development Board decision 341(XXXIII) of 3 October 1986, as adopted, on the provisional agenda, place, date and duration of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

1. Stresses the urgent need for appropriate and early action to address the present world situation in the field of commodities;

2. Urges all States to make the maximum effort to contribute to the achievement of positive results at the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in solving short-term and long-

term commodity problems, particularly those adversely affecting the economies of developing countries;

3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to monitor closely movements in international commodity trade, including long-term trends and prospects for primary commodities, in accordance with the mandate of the Conference;

4. Decides to review at its forty-second session the relevant outcome of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to give impetus to follow-up action in the field of commodities.

General Assembly resolution 41/168

5 December 1986

Meeting 98

Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/857Add.1) without vote, 28 November (meeting 35); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/41/L.70), orally revised, based on informal consultations on draft by Yugoslavia, for Group of 77 (A/C.2/41/L.47); agenda item 79 (a).

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 19, 23-28, 33-35; plenary 98.

Common Fund for Commodities

During 1986, preparations continued on arrangements for the Common Fund for Commodities, a mechanism intended to stabilize the commodities market by helping to finance buffer stocks for specific commodities as well as commodity development activities such as research and marketing. During 1986, four additional States adhered to the 1980 Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities⁽⁶¹⁾ bringing the total adherents to 92, two above the number required for the Agreement to enter into force. The only remaining requirement to be met was that the countries having ratified represent two thirds of the Fund's directly contributed capital of \$470 million. On 14 January, when Yemen became the ninetieth Government to ratify, those countries accounted for 57.87 per cent of the Fund's capital.

Signatures and ratifications

As at 31 December 1986, the 1980 Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities had been signed by 114 States and EEC, and 92 States had formally adhered by ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to it.⁽⁶²⁾ Of these, one State (Uruguay) signed the Agreement during 1986 and four (Angola, Colombia, Democratic Yemen, Yemen) ratified it.

Individual commodities

Agricultural commodities

Cocoa. On 25 July 1986, the United Nations Cocoa Conference, 1984, established the text of the International Cocoa Agreement, 1986.⁽⁶³⁾ By its final resolution, the Conference, which met from 10 February to 4 March and from 7 to 25 July 1986, having met twice in 1984⁽⁶⁴⁾ and once in 1985,⁽⁶⁵⁾ decided that the Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of the Agree-

ment should be equally authentic and requested that they be forwarded to the United Nations Secretary-General. He was asked to forward copies of the text to all Governments invited to the Conference and to arrange for the Agreement to be open for signature. The Conference drew the attention of Governments to the procedures laid down in the Agreement and invited them to deposit instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession before 1 October 1986, or to notify that they would apply the Agreement provisionally.

The Conference also recommended that the International Cocoa Council, the body responsible for administering the Agreement, consider the application of Colombia and any other pending application to be included in an annex to the Agreement as soon as possible after its entry into force.

The principal aim of the Agreement, like that of previous ones, was to maintain the price of cocoa beans between an agreed set of prices. Distinctive features compared with previous Agreements included: incorporation of discretionary intervention prices; abandonment of the maximum and minimum prices; the withholding scheme to supplement the buffer stock; rules and procedures to revise price levels both at an annual review and at a special buffer-stock-related review; deletion of all references to borrowing; and the denomination of price levels in SDRs.

The Agreement was opened for signature from 1 to 30 September 1986. For it to enter into force definitively, the Agreement stated that instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession must be deposited on behalf of Governments accounting for at least 80 per cent of total exports and 65 per cent of total imports of countries listed in annexes to the Agreement. If requirements for provisional entry into force were not met by 1 October, the Agreement provided that the United Nations should invite Governments to decide whether it should enter into force definitively or provisionally among themselves, in whole or in part, on a date to be determined by them. However, the decision to put the Agreement into force with effective market intervention measures could be taken only if Governments of exporting countries accounting for at least 80 per cent of total exports had deposited their instruments of ratification or notification of provisional application. Once entered into force, the Agreement would remain in force until the end of the third full cocoa year (from 1 October to 30 September inclusive), unless terminated earlier or extended by decision of the International Cocoa Council by special vote. The Agreement provided for a first extension of two years and a second of one year.

In September, the Council established standard conditions for accession from 1 October to 31

December 1986 and, in December, extended the standard conditions and the time-limit for deposit of instruments until 31 January 1987.

As at 31 December,⁽⁶²⁾ 27 countries and EEC had signed the Agreement, 14 of them having agreed to apply it provisionally. In addition, four countries had become party to it.

Jute. The International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products, 1982, the text of which was established by the United Nations Conference on Jute and Jute Products in 1982,⁽⁶³⁾ entered into force definitively on 26 August 1986, when the proper instruments of adherence had been deposited on behalf of Governments holding 85 per cent of net world exports and 65 per cent of net world imports. The Agreement had entered into force provisionally in 1984.⁽⁶⁴⁾

Olive oil. On 1 July 1986,⁽⁶⁵⁾ the United Nations Conference on Olive Oil, 1986 (Geneva, 18 June-1 July), having established the text of the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives, 1986,⁽⁶⁶⁾ requested the Executive Director of the International Olive Oil Council to arrange for the establishment of the Italian text of the Agreement. It decided that the texts in Arabic, English, French, Italian and Spanish should be equally authentic and requested that they be transmitted to the United Nations Secretary-General as the depositary of the Agreement. It drew the attention of Governments to the procedure for entry into force, particularly that it would be open for signature from 1 September to 31 December 1986.

The Agreement, which was to enter into force on 1 January 1987, replacing the International Olive Oil Agreement, 1979,⁽⁶⁷⁾ after its expiration on 31 December 1986, consisted of a preamble and 61 articles. Its aims were to: foster international co-operation for the integrated development of the world economy for olive products; maintain fair working conditions in the olive-growing and olive-products industry; foster co-ordination of production, industrialization and marketing policies for olive oil, olive-pomace oils and table olives and organize the market for those products; study and facilitate the application of measures for other products of the olive tree; continue and extend work done under previous Agreements; encourage research and development and the transfer of technology and training in the olive sector; and expand and standardize international trade in olive products.

As at 31 December,⁽⁶²⁾ four States (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey) had signed the Agreement and agreed to apply it provisionally, and EEC had signed it definitively.

Rubber. In accordance with its 1985 decision,⁽⁶⁸⁾ the United Nations Conference on Natural Rubber, 1985, reconvened from 5 to 23 May

1986 to prepare a successor agreement to the International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1979.⁽⁷⁰⁾ On 23 May,⁽⁷¹⁾ the Conference adjourned and asked the UNCTAD Secretary-General to arrange for it to reconvene in October. It urged exporting and importing countries to use the intervening period to make further progress on outstanding issues.

The Conference met again from 6 to 17 October 1986, adjourning on the latter date.⁽⁷²⁾ It noted that the Conference President, in co-operation with the UNCTAD Secretary-General, would undertake consultations towards establishing a successor agreement.

Minerals and metals

Copper. In accordance with a 1985 resolution of the Committee on Commodities,⁽⁷³⁾ the Ad Hoc Review Meeting on Copper met at Geneva from 8 to 12 December 1986.⁽⁷⁴⁾ The Meeting had before it an UNCTAD secretariat review of major trends and developments in the world copper market up to 1985,⁽⁷⁵⁾ which stated that, since the early 1970s, the market had been characterized by instability, slow growth and, recently, particularly depressed prices. In United States dollar terms, the price of copper had fallen sharply during the early 1980s and, taking inflation into account, had reached its lowest level for many decades. An imbalance between production capacity and demand was largely responsible for the low level of prices. This depressed price situation induced a number of producers to restructure or close down high-cost operations, as a result of which the country distribution of production had changed, with Chile replacing the United States as the world's largest producer of copper.

The Meeting also had before it a United States proposal for an intergovernmental producer-consumer forum on copper.⁽⁷⁶⁾ It agreed that the proposal should be considered further at a second ad hoc review meeting to be held during the first quarter of 1987. The UNCTAD Secretary-General was requested to make available to that meeting the terms of reference of the International Nickel Study Group and other documents to serve as a background for discussions. The Meeting welcomed the United States offer to submit additional material and invited other Governments to submit suggestions.

Iron ore. In accordance with a 1985 recommendation of the Fourth Preparatory Meeting on Iron Ore,⁽⁷⁷⁾ an Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Iron Ore held its first session at Geneva from 27 October to 6 November 1986.⁽⁷⁸⁾

Before it was an UNCTAD secretariat review of the current market situation and outlook for iron ore,⁽⁷⁹⁾ which described developments in the world iron ore market in 1984, 1985 and part of

1986. After the depressed levels of world production, consumption and trade in 1982-1983, the iron ore industry recorded a better performance in 1984 and 1985, thanks to the economic recovery in those years, particularly in the major steel-consuming countries. Production and trade increased by almost 12 per cent in 1984 and 2.5 per cent in 1985, when production reached some 892 million tons, the highest level of the 1980s. The volume of international trade in iron ore in 1985 was about 374 million tons, some 1 per cent higher than the preceding year, but still low compared with the record level of 412 million tons in 1974. In terms of net trade, developed market-economy countries experienced the sharpest decline with reduced levels of both imports and exports. Developing countries, on the other hand, increased both their export volume and their market share. They also increased their share as iron ore importers, reflecting the gradual shift of crude steel production away from the traditional producing centres of developed market-economy countries to the new producing areas of developing countries, particularly South America and South Asia.

The fragility of the existing price mechanisms and contractual arrangements became apparent during 1984 and 1985. They continued to be influenced by a buyer's market, where iron ore consumers were more inclined to diversify their sources of supply and negotiate tonnage advantages with sellers willing to accept unchanged or reduced prices in exchange for increased sales volumes. Marketing practices based on traditional long-term contracts containing flexible clauses for fixing both annual prices and quantities were also proving inadequate and the price level was greatly affected by the strengthening of the United States dollar.

The UNCTAD secretariat also transmitted to the Group a report containing statistics on iron ore from 1974 to 1985⁽⁸⁰⁾ and a report⁽⁸¹⁾ containing a draft questionnaire to be used for gathering iron ore data from Governments.

The Group reviewed the iron ore statistics and made suggestions for their improvement, particularly with regard to terminology and definitions. The first part of the draft statistical questionnaire was amended by the Group, which recommended that the revised questionnaire be sent to Governments for completion and comment on both parts.

With regard to the Group's 1987 session, suggestions for secretariat reports included: transport costs and freight rates; technical and economic limits for using potential substitutes for iron ore; the evolution of iron ore consumption, particularly the relation between crude steel production and iron ore consumption in terms of iron content; analysis of various scenarios for the future evolu-

tion of iron ore consumption; planned closures, expansions and new projects related to iron ore; a bibliography of studies, including those being prepared in other international organizations; and the impact and effect of energy costs in the consumption of metallics, such as scrap, pig iron and sponge iron.

Nickel. The United Nations Conference on Nickel, 1985,⁽⁷⁷⁾ reconvened at Geneva from 28 April to 2 May 1986. The Conference had before it a paper by Canada⁽⁸²⁾ discussing the advantages and disadvantages of an International Nickel Study Group sharing the secretariat of the International Lead and Zinc Study Group, on the understanding that the two would otherwise be separate and autonomous. Principal advantages were cost savings and perhaps faster realization of certain nickel statistical goals. Also, the expertise of the Lead and Zinc Group personnel could permit statistical work of the Nickel Group to begin quickly. On the other hand, it was possible that a joint secretariat would not permit the Nickel Group to realize its full potential. Lead and Zinc Group members would not be willing to see the Group's secretariat services decline to accommodate the Nickel Group, resulting in some activities, such as the monthly statistical publication, being given lower priority. Also, concern had been expressed that integrating nickel with lead-zinc could lead to actions to include other metals, such as copper, under the same secretariat, resulting in industry support and participation in the study groups being adversely affected.

A further Canadian document⁽⁸³⁾ put forward funding formula options for the Nickel Group.

On 2 May, the Conference⁽⁸⁴⁾ established the International Nickel Study Group, by which it adopted the Group's terms of reference, including those on which agreement had not been reached in 1985.⁽⁷⁷⁾ It requested the United Nations Secretary-General to forward them to all Governments invited to the Conference and urged them to notify him of their acceptance before 20 September 1986. The Secretary-General was also asked to open a bank account on behalf of the Group to accept advances against contributions to the Group's budget to cover the costs of its inaugural meeting, which the UNCTAD Secretary-General was requested to convene.

Tungsten. At its eighteenth session (Geneva, 3-7 November 1986),⁽⁸⁵⁾ the Committee on Tungsten reviewed discussions, proposals and work on stabilizing the tungsten market to enable producing and consuming countries to agree on market stabilization measures and the convening of a negotiating conference.

The Committee had before it an UNCTAD secretariat report on recent developments and the market's short-term outlook⁽⁸⁶⁾ a secretariat

study on structural and technological change in the industry with reference to scrap recycling in Japan and the United States⁽⁸⁷⁾ and a secretariat note updating previous Committee reports on pricing indicators and trade in intermediate products⁽⁸⁸⁾

The Committee agreed that the UNCTAD secretariat should include in the documentation for its next (1987) session studies on: characterization of the current crisis of the market and of the primary tungsten and intermediate products industry; in-depth analysis of the origins of the crisis; changing patterns of production, trade and marketing of intermediate products; structural and technological change, particularly in the area of substitution and reduced use of tungsten, including related research and development and market promotion; and the relationship of exchange-rate variations and local currency prices to supply and demand trends. It was also agreed that the question of stabilizing the tungsten market be included in the next session's agenda.

Manufactures

The UNCTAD Committee on Manufactures held its eleventh session at Geneva from 2 to 19 June 1986,⁽⁸⁹⁾ the tenth having been held in 1983.⁽⁹⁰⁾

The main document before the Committee was a two-part UNCTAD secretariat report on the salient features of trends and policies in trade of manufactures and semi-manufactures⁽⁹¹⁾ Part I, comprising six chapters, dealt with trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries and territories as at 1984. It reviewed patterns of trade in manufactures in aggregative terms for three main groupings of countries (developed market-economy countries, developing countries, and socialist countries of Eastern Europe and Asia) and reported that world trade in manufactures rose at an annual rate of 19.1 per cent between 1970 and 1980 but declined 1.2 per cent annually between 1980 and 1983. The value of exports of manufactures from developing countries rose at an annual rate for those periods of 26.5 per cent and 7.5 per cent, respectively. The share of developing countries in world exports of manufactures increased from 5 per cent in 1970 to 9 per cent in 1980 and in 1983 was just under 12 per cent.

Other chapters examined the export performance of developing countries in individual developed market-economy countries and dynamic and stagnant products in respect of changing patterns of comparative advantage in developing countries' exports of manufactures to developed market-economy countries. Also discussed were exports of manufactures from developed market-economy countries to developing countries, show-

ing their importance as export markets for manufactures, trade in manufactures among developing countries, and trade in manufactures between developing countries and socialist countries of Eastern Europe and Asia.

Part II of the report, comprising five chapters, was a review of factors affecting exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures by developing countries. Following an introduction, the report discussed evidence of export performance of developing countries, and internal and external factors affecting their export performance. The final chapter was devoted to policy issues.

Statistics on trade of manufactures and semi-manufactures were annexed to the report.

Also before the Committee was an UNCTAD secretariat review of the Committee's work programme.⁽⁹²⁾

The Committee annexed to its report a draft decision submitted on behalf of the Group of 77. By that decision, the Committee would have requested the UNCTAD secretariat to submit to it further studies and revised previous studies, aimed at identifying problems in specific sectors of current and potential export interest to developing countries, such as textiles and clothing, leather and footwear, steel, copper products, petrochemicals including fertilizers and plastics, processed agricultural products, wood products and consumer electronics.

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Finance

During 1986, several United Nations bodies focused on international financial and monetary issues and expressed concern at the continuing debt problems of developing countries. Draft resolutions on debt were considered at the resumed session of the General Assembly's Second Committee in May and sent to the Assembly's forty-first session later in 1986. In December, the Assembly agreed on a number of elements connected with the problems of external indebtedness and invited all those involved to take them into account with a view to reaching solutions.

At its 1986 session, CDP discussed the issue of development finance and proposed that flows of finance for development be doubled by the end of the decade. In December, the UNCTAD Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade considered both external financing of economic development and trade financing for developing countries.

In July, an intergovernmental group of experts discussed compensatory financing of export earnings shortfalls.

Financial policy

In the report on its March 1986 session,⁽¹⁾ CDP said that developments in the world economic situation during 1985 had led many policy-makers to a somewhat complacent view of world economic prospects. However, the financial system was still fragile and a solution to the external debt problem was definitely not in sight. Nominal interest rates had declined sharply, but remained high in real terms, discouraging investment in many parts of the world.

For the United States, a reduction in the fiscal deficit was necessary to achieve lower real interest rates, to prevent interest payments on government debt from becoming explosive and to lessen uncertainties in international and domestic financial markets. However, the timing and size of the reduction could have adverse short-term consequences for the world economy. A cut in govern-

ment spending of some \$45 billion, as called for by the United States Congress, would imply a sizeable decrease in aggregate demand. Unless it was offset by a comparable increase in real purchasing power in Europe and Japan, a slow-down in the world economy in 1987 was a distinct possibility.

The reduction in the oil import bill would widen further the already large current-account surplus of several industrial countries, with rough estimates indicating a \$15 billion saving in Japan and a \$30 billion saving in the oil-importing countries of Western Europe. Unless there was a smooth recycling of that windfall, world trade, and the trade of developing countries as a whole, would be adversely affected. Another source of global instability was the transfer of resources from debtor developing countries to financial centres. Since 1983, interest-payment outflows in many developing countries had exceeded net capital inflows. It had been hoped that this reverse resource transfer would be a temporary phenomenon and that, as interest rates fell, exports would grow rapidly and debtor countries would regain credit-worthiness. However, the reverse transfer of resources appeared more permanent and, although some debtor countries could make such a transfer for a few more years, for the majority a transfer of the current magnitude seemed unsustainable in the long term.

The World Economic Survey 1986(2) said that, during 1985 and early 1986, there were major shifts in macro-economic policy in a number of developed and developing countries that would affect the output and inflation performance of those countries. Also, the centrally planned economies had unveiled their new five-year economic plans containing bold initiatives to improve their economic performance. Policies in developing countries remained dictated largely by external financial constraint. In many debt-ridden countries, efforts to narrow current-account deficits while reviving domestic economic growth were frustrated by the slow-down in international trade and their export performance. In some of them, including several net-energy exporters, efforts to reduce the government budget deficit and gain control over the expansion rate of domestic credit and prices were blunted.

Among developed market economies, the predominant objective of fiscal policies was to reduce government budget deficits and curb public sector spending. Monetary policy in most countries remained cautious, as its primary objective continued to be the control of inflation and inflationary expectations. In the latter half of 1985, co-ordination of the monetary policies of the major developed market economies became an element in the strategy for a collaborative reduction in in-

terest rates and correction of exchange rate misalignments among key currencies.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted **decision 41/442** by recorded vote.

International conference on money and finance

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the current international monetary situation, taking into account recent discussions and developments on the matter, for submission to the Assembly at its forty-second session, and, in this regard, to provide information on proposals that had been made in recent years by Governments, prominent persons and organizations for convening an international conference on money issues.

General Assembly decision 41/442

129-18-6 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/857Add.4) by roll-call vote (104-17-6), 28 November (meeting 35); draft by Yugoslavia, for Group of 77 (A/C.2/41/L46/Rev.1); agenda item 79.

Meeting numbers. GA 41 st session: 2nd Committee 19,23,27,28,35; plenary 98.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Finland, Israel, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden.

The United Kingdom, on behalf of the member States of EEC, noting the absence of consensus on the need to convene a conference on monetary issues, said there was no apparent need to ask the Secretariat to provide the information called for.

Related decision: GA 41/441.

Debt problems of developing countries

According to the Trade and Development Report, 1986(3) the deterioration in the situation of many indebted countries caused debt-servicing difficulties to persist or re-emerge during 1985, reflecting the long-term nature of debt problems facing a number of developing countries. Almost none of those which had previously run into debt-servicing difficulties was able to meet its sched-

uled payments, and year-to-year rescheduling continued to be the prevailing response, particularly among official creditors.

The growth in total debt during 1985 was around 4.8 per cent, not significantly different from that of 1984. Medium- and long-term debt continued to increase faster than overall debt as short-term debt was consolidated. Interest payments declined only slightly, despite the decrease in interest rates, mainly owing to the gradual elimination of arrears. Because of reschedulings, amortization payments continued to increase slowly, remaining at around 55 per cent of scheduled repayments. However, since exports declined, the ratio of actual debt service to the exports of developing countries continued to increase. For some highly indebted countries experiencing large contractions in their exports, the increase in the ratio of their debt service to exports prompted decisions to tie debt payments to export performance by limiting them to a percentage of total export revenues.

The Group of Five developed market economies (France, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, United States) had recognized in 1985 that the dollar was over-valued, and that the monetary and fiscal policies of the major developed market economies needed to be made mutually consistent to correct international imbalances. It was also acknowledged that debtor developing countries had to grow faster to be able to service their debts. Also, a number of changes occurred in the world economy and thus in the international environment facing debtor countries. Interest rates declined in nominal terms but prices of non-fuel primary commodities continued to be weak, while prices of traded manufactures began to rise. However, the most notable change was the sharp decline in the price of oil which, if it were to persist, would redistribute payments and debt difficulties among developing countries. For some oil-importing debtor countries, the oil price change would ease the trade-off between meeting debt obligations and financing growth, while for oil-exporting debtor countries the consequences would call into question the capacity of some of them to meet interest payments even if highly restrictive measures were taken.

The World Economic Survey 1986(2) stated that, despite rescheduling, debtor countries were no closer to a permanent resolution of their debt problems. For a sample of 93 capital-importing developing countries, the ratio of total debt to the exports of goods and services in 1985 was estimated to have reached its highest level ever, almost 200 per cent, and was expected to rise still higher in 1986. To move from an unsustainable to a more manageable debt situation, debtor countries could act on only a limited number of variables. They

could improve their trade balance or, more precisely, the balance on current account exclusive of interest servicing, and many countries could attain further progress through domestic policy actions. For many others, however, the opportunity for additional improvements would have to come from favourable developments in the international economy. Even so, countries that saw an improvement in net availability of foreign exchange would also need to consider relaxing restraints on import volumes needed for investment and growth.

In response to General Assembly **decision 40/477** of 20 June 1986, the Secretary-General in October submitted a report⁽⁴⁾ containing updated portions of the World Economic Survey 1986 relating to the external debt crisis and development.

The report stated that, at year-end 1986, the total external debt of developing countries would be close to \$1,000 billion, nearly twice the value of total exports of goods and services of those countries. Gross interest payments would be in the order of \$65 billion.

Although some progress had been made with regard to a strategy to approach the international debt situation, world trade remained sluggish and the prospects for a faster rate of expansion were not bright. Commodity prices remained depressed, and the fall in oil prices had accentuated the large debt problems of oil-exporting countries.

Some basic reasons why more structured, wider and more comprehensive intergovernmental consideration of the debt issue was warranted were: the crisis was no closer to a resolution than four years earlier; the crisis was a global issue with more than 60 developing countries in arrears on debt payments or having to reschedule their debts, with their imports and investment sharply curtailed, reducing global demand and mortgaging part of their future growth potential; domestic adjustments and policy reforms in debtor countries were not enough, as adjustment with growth was only possible in a more dynamic global environment; the notion of shared responsibility for resolving the debt problem was becoming widely accepted, but a joint effort with the co-operation of all participants remained elusive; and, with the withdrawal of commercial banks from lending to debtor developing countries and their reduced exposure to those countries, the problem had become essentially a matter of public policy.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In accordance with a 1985 Assembly decision⁽⁵⁾ the Second Committee resumed in May 1986 to consider international co-operation in the interrelated areas of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development (see p. 489) and to deal with some unfinished business, including

draft resolutions on the external debt crisis and development and on debt and related issues, submitted to the Assembly in 1985.⁽⁶⁾ On 20 June, on the Committee's recommendation, the Assembly, by **decision** 40/474, deferred consideration of the drafts to its forty-first (1986) session.

By **decision** 40/477, it also deferred until that session a decision on including an item entitled "External debt crisis and development" in its agenda, on the understanding that the decision would be taken upon the request of interested countries, and it asked the Secretary-General to submit to the forty-first session the updated portions of the World Economic Survey 1986 relating to those questions.

By a letter of 20 June,⁽⁷⁾ Yugoslavia, on behalf of the Group of 77, requested that a separate item entitled "External debt crisis and development" be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session. On 20 September, on the recommendation of the General Committee, the Assembly included the item in the agenda and allocated it to the Second Committee.

In October,⁽⁸⁾ the Secretariat transmitted to the Assembly the texts of draft resolutions on which action had been deferred in 1985 and 1986, including those on debt. In addition to the Secretary-General's report on the international debt situation in mid-1986⁽⁴⁾ (see above), the Second Committee also had before it communications on the debt crisis: one of 2 October⁽⁹⁾ from Yugoslavia, enclosing the 1 October declaration of the tenth annual meeting of the Group of 77's Foreign Ministers; from Romania, of 16 October,⁽¹⁰⁾ giving its position on solving the developing countries' external debt problem; from Peru, dated 21 October,⁽¹¹⁾ transmitting the Lima communiqué issued by the Latin American Council at its twelfth regular meeting (Lima, 16 and 17 October); and one of 28 November⁽¹²⁾ from India, forwarding the Bangalore declaration of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (second summit, Bangalore, 16 and 17 November).

On 8 December, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted **resolution** 41/202 without vote.

Strengthened international economic co-operation aimed at resolving external debt problems of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 40/474 of 20 June 1986, and the questions listed therein,

Recalling Trade and Development Board resolutions 165(S-IX) of 11 March 1978 and 222(XXI) of 27 September 1980,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General entitled "International debt situation in mid-1986",

Taking note of the statements made by Member States under this agenda item, particularly in the meetings held

in the plenary and the Second Committee of the General Assembly during its fortieth and forty-first sessions,

Recognizing that debt servicing problems constitute a severe and continuing burden which restricts the economic and social development of many developing countries,

1. Agrees on the following elements and invites all those involved to take them into account in addressing the problems of external indebtedness of developing countries, with a view to reaching equitable, durable and mutually agreed solutions, taking into account the particular circumstances of each country:

(a) External indebtedness, viewed in an overall perspective, should be tackled within the framework of a strengthened and improved strategy of co-operation of the international community for sustained world economic growth and development, particularly for developing countries;

(b) Recognizing the competence of the multilateral financial institutions, as well as that of the relevant specialized agencies, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system within their respective mandates, the interrelated issues of debt, money, finance, resource flows, trade, commodities and development should be addressed in the context of their close inter-relationship;

(c) In a spirit of common commitment and mutual co-operation, stronger growth and development in developing countries should be encouraged, involving the participation of all countries concerned, particularly creditor developed countries and debtor developing countries, multilateral financial institutions and international private banks, in addressing the debt problems of developing countries;

(d) A lasting solution to the debt problem also requires simultaneous and complementary actions in the areas of economic policy that are mutually supportive, and includes:

- (i) Effective national adjustment processes and structural changes, pursued within national development priorities and objectives, which should be growth-oriented; due regard should be paid to the economic, social and development needs of each country in the application of conditionality;
- (ii) Supportive policies that encompass, inter alia, the dismantling of protectionism and expansion of international trade, increased financial flows, lending programmes by the international financial institutions and commercial banks in support of growth-oriented measures, lower real interest rates, and improvements in commodity markets;
- (iii) Coherent and co-ordinated policies on the part of industrialized countries, including strengthened multilateral surveillance, that promote a supportive international economic environment conducive to sustained and non-inflationary growth and adjustments addressing the imbalances in the world economy, including the reduction of trade imbalances and the promotion of greater foreign exchange market stability;

(e) There is an important relationship between a country's mobilization and utilization of its resources, net inflow of development finance and capital and foreign exchange export earnings, and the possibility for the servicing of its external debt; in this context, due account should be taken of the investment and import

requirements and the fundamental economic and social needs of a country's population;

(f) Debt-restructuring arrangements and innovative development-oriented financial agreements should continue to be worked out, wherever appropriate, on terms and conditions that take into account the internal and external factors affecting the economy of the country concerned;

(g) Special attention should be given to the implementation of specific relief measures in favour of the least developed countries such as, *inter alia*, those contained in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries and Trade and Development Board resolution 165(S-IX);

(h) Recognizes, in addition to the above elements, that in dealing with Africa's external indebtedness, the magnitude and the servicing of its debt constitute a severe and continuing burden which restricts its economic recovery and long-term development; the international community, particularly the donor developed countries, reaffirms its agreement to adopt concrete measures, and reaffirms the importance of increasing official development assistance to Africa in support of adjustment efforts for development of African countries, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

2. Invites all those involved to take into account, as appropriate, the above in addressing the problems of external indebtedness of some other countries with serious debt-servicing problems;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session an updated version of his report on the international debt situation and the indicators related to it, under the same agenda item, taking into account the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/202

8 December 1986 Meeting 100 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/937) without vote, 28 November (meeting 36); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/41/L.71), based on informal consultations; agenda item 143.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 10-13, 15, 16, 36; plenary 100.

On 8 December, also on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the Assembly, by **decision** 41/460, deferred until its 1987 session consideration of the draft resolutions on the external debt crisis and development and on debt and related issues, originally submitted to it in 1985.

Development finance

At its March 1986 session,⁽¹⁾ CDP focused on the capital requirements of developing countries. Until the flow of development finance was restored, the Committee said, prospects for adequate growth and social progress in many of the world's poorest nations would remain negligible. CDP proposed that the flow of finance for development be doubled by the end of the decade by co-operative and mutually reinforcing actions by the multilateral financial institutions, Governments of developing and industrialized countries and the commercial banks. CDP's analysis of

capital requirements indicated that, on top of the approximately \$40 billion which was already flowing, no more than \$4 billion in new foreign investment and an extra \$2 billion in official transfers could be reasonably projected for the end of the decade, on the basis of existing policies. An additional \$25 billion per year would be needed as the minimum necessary condition for restoring moderate, sustained growth in the developing world.

Industrialized countries, said CDP, had to promote an international economic environment with lower interest rates, sustained moderate growth and a dynamic receptiveness to developing country imports. They should increase bilateral assistance to the poorest countries, including wider adoption of debt relief and support for export credit, and improve the quality and co-ordination of their aid programmes. They should also provide the moderate amounts of resources required to expand the multilateral financial institutions.

With regard to multilateral institutions, CDP said that they, and particularly the World Bank, should rise more vigorously to the challenge and again become the primary source of international development finance. Of the \$25 billion in new lending required annually, \$8 billion should come from the World Bank and the regional development banks, and \$4 billion from IDA and other concessional assistance. The expansion in World Bank lending could be accomplished by increasing the Bank's gearing ratio or expanding its callable capital. CDP called for a modest expansion of \$2 billion beyond the resources already available to IDA and the Special Facility for sub-Saharan Africa. If Africa's special needs were to be met, new mechanisms had to be established to co-ordinate and support the transfer of substantial additional resources and to facilitate the associated policy dialogue. In addition to the quantity of lending, the multilateral institutions should improve its quality by increasing and sustaining their commitment to macro-economic programme lending, even at the expense of project loans. On top of long-term capital requirements, developing countries would have a need for foreign exchange reserves to support expanded trade; \$15 billion more would be needed to support reserve requirements by 1990, of which \$5 billion annually should come from a new selective allocation of SDRs by IMF. These would be a source of liquidity, not of long-term development capital (see below).

CDP stated that commercial banks would have to provide annually about \$13 billion, or about half of the additional resources required by 1990. Although the large-scale flows of the 1970s should not be viewed as the norm to which policies should be directed, additional voluntary commercial len-

ding of \$3 billion annually should be feasible, largely through co-financing with the World Bank. For countries which were unlikely to attract voluntary bank finance, banks had to be induced to plough back into new lending a portion of the interest payments which they were receiving from developing countries. CDP recommended that \$10 billion annually should be committed to such involuntary lending. Banks could also be expected to provide, through their ordinary commercial operations, the largest part of the developing countries' trade-related reserve needs. CDP suggested that normal short-term trade financing should increase by some \$10 billion a year in line with the expansion of developing countries' imports and exports, which would be part of a growth-oriented global development strategy.

The developing countries themselves would have to formulate economic policies and budgetary plans aimed at promoting growth-oriented economic management, as well as financial prudence. Although conditionality was a sensitive subject as it impinged on national policy, Governments had to accept that no nation enjoyed full sway over its own economic circumstances in an interdependent world economy. What was needed was a new form of "growth conditionality", emphasizing longer time horizons, expansion of the supply of finance and greater participation of the debtor countries in specifying strategies tailored to their own particular cases.

At the first part of its twelfth session, the UNCTAD Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade (see below) had before it an UNCTAD secretariat report on external financing of economic development.⁽¹³⁾ The report reviewed recent trends in financial flows to and from developing countries and stated that development finance had been in a state of crisis since 1982. By 1985, total net medium-term and long-term flows to developing countries had dropped to \$82 billion, a decline of some \$20 billion from the peak level attained in 1981. If short-term flows were taken into account, the overall contraction would amount to almost \$40 billion. The collapse in new bank lending, foreign direct investment and export credits in the wake of the debt crisis were the most important contributing factors, but aggregate net transfers (net inflows minus interest payments and profit remittances) had also rapidly declined with the sharp increases in interest payments. Since 1983, net debtor developing countries had collectively experienced a negative transfer of resources reaching an estimated \$16 billion in 1985. That burden had been particularly heavy in Latin America, where it totalled \$106 billion over the period 1982-1985.

The report went on to discuss attendant changes in the external financial situation of developing

countries and to identify the principal policy challenges that would have to be met if adequate financing of development was to resume in the future. Policy measures which could form part of an overall strategy to resolve the crisis of development finance and restore its central role included: enhanced multilateral co-operation involving developing countries, developed countries, multilateral institutions and commercial banks; the pursuit by developing countries of growth-oriented domestic policy reforms; improved economic performance by developed countries and a significant increase in capital flows through expanded bilateral ODA, official support for expansion in export credits, and increased capital contributions to multilateral lending institutions, without which those institutions were unlikely to meet the challenge of playing the leading role in development finance; and the provision by commercial banks of substantial additional flows, partly in the form of voluntary lending.

On 19 December, the Committee decided to annex to its report⁽¹⁴⁾ a draft resolution by the Group of 77. By that text, the Committee would have expressed concern about the decline of financial flows to developing countries and the rise of net outflows from a number of them to developed countries and international financial institutions, and about the adverse impact of such trends on the development process of all developing countries, heavily indebted and low income in particular, and especially of LDCs. The Committee would have agreed that: the elimination of negative net transfers of resources from developing to developed countries and international financial institutions, as well as the restoration and increase of net transfers to developing countries, were matters of common concern and called for urgent action by the international community; all forms of external financing flows had an essential role to play in restoring the development process; the resumption and increase of flows to developing countries should take place as part of the growth-oriented solution of the debt problems; and parallel actions were required to roll back protectionism, improve terms of trade of developing countries, strengthen commodity markets, lower real interest rates and promote greater exchange rate stability. The Committee would have welcomed the adoption of Assembly resolution 41/202 on strengthened international co-operation aimed at resolving external debt problems of developing countries, as a sign of increased readiness by the international community to tackle the problem of indebtedness. It would have invited Committee members to consider ways to implement the elements contained in the Assembly's resolution in the framework of UNCTAD's activities, particularly in view of UNCTAD VII, and

recommended that TDB also consider those elements.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In accordance with a 1985 Assembly decision⁽⁵⁾ the Second Committee resumed in May 1986 to consider international co-operation in the interrelated areas of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development (see p. 489) and to deal with some unfinished business, including a draft resolution on an international conference on money and finance for development, submitted to the Assembly in 1985.⁽¹⁵⁾ On 20 June, on the recommendation of the Committee, the Assembly (**decision 40/474**) deferred consideration of the draft to its forty-first (1986) session.

In October, Yugoslavia, on behalf of the Group of 77, introduced an updated version⁽¹⁶⁾ of the draft resolution, by which reference was added to the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, Zimbabwe, September 1986) and references to the commencement of conference preparations and sessions of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council were changed.

On 5 December, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee, adopted **decision 41/441** by which it transmitted to its 1987 session for consideration the draft resolution on an international conference.

Trade-related finance

At the first part of its twelfth session (Geneva, 8-19 December 1986),⁽¹⁴⁾ the UNCTAD Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade had before it a study by the UNCTAD secretariat on trade financing for developing countries⁽¹⁷⁾ The study stated that the difficulties experienced by those countries since the outbreak of the debt crisis in 1982 had highlighted many key relationships between the availability of financing and levels of trade and activity world-wide on the one hand, and among types of international lending and payments arrangements on the other. The spread of external financial stringency after 1981 as a result of higher interest rates, depressed world markets and the contraction of international lending put pressure on Governments to deflate. Among the consequences had been marked slowdowns in trade among several of the major regions of the world economy, which had involved both trade between developed market-economy and developing countries and the mutual trade of the latter. The exports of a group containing most of the developed market-economy countries to developing ones were estimated to have fallen more than 16 per cent between 1981 and 1984, and exports in the mutual trade of developing countries

by more than 11 per cent. Much of the contraction in the case of mutual trade was due to exports to Africa and the developing countries of America, both of which were severely affected by the debt crisis.

Experience since 1982 had also demonstrated the mutual dependence of different kinds of international lending to developing countries from private sources. Various types of financial flows, official as well as private, were used to finance international trade. Some, such as ODA, did not generally respond to changes in developing countries' external financial positions, but financing from private sources, particularly bank lending and suppliers' credits, had contracted sharply as a result of the debt crisis. The financing of trade, especially that at short-term maturities, was in many cases linked to payments arrangements, so that they too had been adversely affected by the spread of external financial stringency among developing countries. The prevailing situation was notable not only for contractions in developing countries' medium-term external payments financing but also for higher costs, and in some cases breakdowns, in the whole spectrum of payments and credit arrangements associated with their day-to-day international trade.

A section of the study contained a brief review of major features of the evolution of developing countries' external financial positions since the start of the debt crisis. It focused on the stagnation or contraction, not only of bank lending but also of export credits, and drew attention to the downward pressures on the latter which resulted from the modus operandi of export credit programmes in developed market-economy countries, and which led to falls in that form of lending alongside that from the banks.

Another section dealt with the nature of external liquidity squeezes and their relationship to financing and payments arrangements, to certain aspects of the lending regime for developing countries and to the rescheduling process for their official debts. The last section gave a brief recapitulation of features of the functioning of trade financing for developing countries connected to its contraction in response to adverse changes in economic conditions; this brought out the importance of a favourable overall economic environment to trade financing and served as a backdrop for a discussion of various policy proposals in that area. The proposals were taken up under three headings: those directed at the macro-economic environment and the overhang of developing countries' external debts; those concerned with specific aspects of trade financing and which were capable of providing relatively quick relief to the external liquidity squeezes experienced by developing countries; and those which could lead to longer-term

improvements in such countries' trade financing. An annex to the study discussed the extent and growth of countertrade resulting from the interaction of breakdowns in developing countries' external financing and payments arrangements and of depressed demand in export markets.

Export earnings

In accordance with a 1985 TDB request,⁽¹⁵⁾ an Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Compensatory Financing of Export Earnings Shortfalls met at Geneva from 7 to 18 July 1986.⁽¹⁶⁾

The Group had before it an UNCTAD secretariat report on commodities earnings shortfalls and an additional compensatory financing facility,⁽¹⁷⁾ which examined the legal and procedural implications of the preference stated by an expert group in 1984⁽¹⁸⁾ for locating any additional facility as a third account in the Common Fund for Commodities. The report stated that a protocol would be the most appropriate procedure to give effect to such a preference.

Also before the Group was a secretariat note⁽²¹⁾ giving extracts from replies received from UNCTAD member States, international organizations and regional commissions in response to a 1985 TDB request⁽¹⁵⁾ for comments on the 1984 expert group report.

The 1986 Group adopted agreed conclusions in which it stated that, in order to fulfil its mandate to ascertain the extent to which commodity export earnings shortfalls were not being met through existing mechanisms, it required further information. It asked the UNCTAD secretariat, with the co-operation of IMF, the World Bank and the Commission of EEC, for an analytical study containing: calculations of shortfalls applying varying formulae, lengths of reference periods and on a gross and net basis in United States dollars and SDR terms; information on the extent to which such shortfalls had been covered by existing mechanisms and their limitations; and the effects of shortfalls on economic development of developing countries using additional information on the situations in developing countries.

Taxation

At its first regular session of 1986, the Economic and Social Council had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Co-operation in Tax Matters.⁽²²⁾ The report was prepared in response to a 1980 Council request⁽²³⁾ that he report on the progress of the Ad Hoc Group at the Council session following each Group meeting. The report therefore gave an account of the Group's 1985 meeting.⁽²⁴⁾

By **decision 1986/120** of 19 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council took note of the

Secretary-General's report on the work of the Ad Hoc Group and approved its recommendations.

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Programme and finances of UNCTAD

Two sessions of the UNCTAD Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget took place in 1986. In February, it discussed updating the UNCTAD section of the United Nations medium-term plan for 1984-1989 and, in October, it focused on UNCTAD's technical assistance activities and programme evaluation.

The question of the agenda, place, date and duration of UNCTAD VII was discussed at both 1986 TDB sessions. In December, on the Board's recommendation, the General Assembly decided to convene UNCTAD VII at Geneva in July 1987.

In September, TDB changed the pattern of its sessions in order that its annual report could be submitted to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session each year.

UNCTAD programme

The Trade and Development Board—the executive body of UNCTAD—held two sessions in 1986, both at Geneva. The first part of the thirty-second session was held from 10 to 26 March and the second part on 16 and 17 June;⁽¹⁾ the first part of the thirty-third session was held from 1 to 10 September and on 3 October.⁽²⁾

The Board adopted 16 decisions during 1986. In March, one decision dealt with the co-operative exchange of skills among developing countries (see p. 437), one concerned operational activities for development (see p. 411), one dealt with im-

plementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region (see p. 478), and another concerned the global review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for LDCs (see p. 406). By a September decision, the Board remitted to its next session an informal text dealing with trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems (see p. 496). The other decisions pertained to subjects dealt with in this sub chapter.

The TDB report on its thirty-second session⁽¹⁾ was considered by the Economic and Social Council, which took note of it by decision 1986/161 of 21 July. The report on the two 1986 sessions was considered by the General Assembly, which took note of it in decision 41/438 of 5 December.

Also on that day, the Assembly adopted two resolutions on aspects of the UNCTAD programme not covered in this chapter; they dealt with: specific measures in favour of island developing countries (resolution 41/163); and an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (resolution 41/166).

Programme policy decisions

At its eleventh session (Geneva, 24-26 February 1986),⁽²⁾ the TDB Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget reviewed the updating of the UNCTAD section of the United Nations medium-term plan for 1984-1989 and had before it a report by the UNCTAD Secretary-General on proposals for the plan's second revision.⁽³⁾ The revisions were required as some programme changes resulting from intergovernmental decisions and resolutions could not be accommodated within the existing objectives and strategies set out in the plan. The Working Party also discussed the need for cost-reducing measures in response to the Organization's financial emergency.

At its closing meeting, the Chairman noted that the Working Party had successfully dealt with the proposed revision of the plan, the question of economies and redeployment, and the provisional agenda for its twelfth session. The Working Party had taken note of the proposed revisions, which seemed to be justified and in accordance with United Nations rules. With regard to the financial emergency, it would urge the UNCTAD secretariat to make further efforts to make economies.

At its twelfth session (Geneva, 6-10 October),⁽⁴⁾ the Working Party focused on UNCTAD's technical assistance activities and their financing (see below), and on programme evaluation.

On 10 October, it adopted agreed conclusions by which it noted with appreciation the im-

provements introduced in the report on 1985 UNCTAD technical co-operation activities,⁽⁵⁾ and invited the UNCTAD Secretary-General, in preparing future reports, to include information taking into account comments and suggestions made at the Working Party's twelfth session. It noted with concern the implications of the continuing decline in resources available to UNCTAD for technical co-operation in 1985, particularly from UNDP. It welcomed the UNCTAD Secretary-General's intention to undertake a review of technical co-operation work and invited him to pursue efforts to expand co-operation with UNDP and other funding sources and to inform the Working Party in 1987 of progress made in both areas.

The Working Party took note with appreciation of the information contained in the UNCTAD Secretary-General's report⁽⁷⁾ on the secretariat's first round of internal evaluations and invited him to keep the Working Party informed of future secretariat work. It welcomed the implementation and development of a programme evaluation system in UNCTAD, combining self-evaluation with internal independent evaluation, and supported further strengthening of that process. It invited the UNCTAD Secretary-General to provide to TDB's main committees summaries of self-evaluation studies in areas of interest to them in connection with reviews of their work programmes. The Working Party took note of information provided by the UNCTAD Secretary-General on the implications of constraints imposed by the United Nations financial difficulties for UNCTAD's functioning, noted with appreciation measures taken by him to achieve economies and reiterated its interest in being informed of further developments.

Technical co-operation

Total UNCTAD project expenditure in 1986 for technical co-operation activities amounted to some \$10.9 million, an increase of \$3.8 million or 53 per cent in comparison with 1985. Allocations from UNDP totalling \$8.9 million were the main source of funds and rose from \$5.8 million in 1985. Activities were also funded from funds-in-trust (\$1.9 million) and from the regular programme of technical co-operation (\$0.22 million). In 1986, the total number of projects implemented was 117, compared with 107 in 1985. Activities remained predominantly intercountry-oriented. Project expenditures increased in all regions except Europe, with Africa continuing to receive the largest share, with a total delivery of \$3.8 million, an increase of 26.6 per cent in relation to 1985. For Asia and the Pacific, expenditures increased to \$1.8 million from \$0.76 million in 1985, in Latin America and the Caribbean to \$1.3 million from \$0.8 million, and in the Arab States to \$0.8 million from \$0.3 million. In Europe, a national project to establish

a management and operation system became operational in Malta. Expenditures for inter-regional projects increased by 50 per cent, from \$2.1 million in 1985 to \$3.2 million in 1986.

The main sectors in which UNCTAD provided assistance were: maritime and multimodal transport; economic co-operation among developing countries; assistance to least developed, land-locked and island developing countries; money, finance and development; manufactures and semi-manufactures; trade in commodities; transfer of technology; insurance and reinsurance; trade among countries having different economic and social systems; and trade facilitation and customs administration.

In addition, ITC continued to provide technical assistance for trade promotion (see p. 497).

The UNCTAD secretariat's annual report⁽⁸⁾ on technical co-operation activities reviewed UNCTAD's activities by region, by programme area and by source of funds. Part of the report was devoted to the results of a review of UNCTAD's technical co-operation work.

Organizational questions

Conferences and meetings

UNCTAD VII

By a decision of 21 March 1986,⁽⁹⁾ TDB took note of an oral report by its President on consultations held by him on the place, date and duration of UNCTAD VII and asked the UNCTAD Secretary-General to hold further consultations and report thereon at the resumed session in June to enable TDB to make a recommendation on the subject to the General Assembly.

Also on 21 March,⁽¹⁰⁾ TDB requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to continue his informal consultations with a view to submitting a draft provisional agenda for UNCTAD VII and proposals on its organization and related matters. It also decided to resume its thirty-second session on 16 and 17 June 1986 to adopt the provisional agenda and to take other decisions on its preparations.

On 17 June,⁽¹¹⁾ the Board, having heard the UNCTAD Secretary-General's oral report on his consultations, asked him to continue them, taking into account his paper entitled "Point of departure for the elaboration of the provisional agenda for the seventh session of the Conference: unifying theme and main areas of concentration", his earlier suggestions and the views expressed by regional groups and UNCTAD members. He was also asked to start informal consultations on the organization of UNCTAD VII and to report thereon at TDB's September/October session. Also on 17 June,⁽¹²⁾ he was asked to continue consultations and to report thereon at that session to enable TDB

to recommend to the Assembly the place, date and duration of UNCTAD VII.

On 3 October,⁽¹³⁾ the Board adopted the provisional agenda, contained in an annex to the decision, together with understandings contained in a second annex. It recommended to the Assembly that UNCTAD VII be held at Geneva for three weeks between 6 and 31 July 1987, including a final phase of one week at which the session's work would be concluded by Ministers. It took note of the desire of the Latin American Group to hold the eighth session of the Conference in a Latin American country on the understanding that the final decision on the venue would be taken at the appropriate time, in which connection it noted the interest of Cuba in hosting that session. The Board recommended to the Assembly that it accord priority to UNCTAD VII in relation to other United Nations activities at Geneva. Substantive items of the provisional agenda were a general debate and revitalizing development, growth and international trade, in a more predictable and supportive environment, through multilateral co-operation: assessment of relevant economic trends and of global structural change, and formulation of policies and measures, addressing key issues in the interrelated areas of resources for development, including financial and related monetary questions, commodities, international trade and problems of LDCs.

The understandings annexed to the decision stated that: in assessing relevant economic trends, attention should be paid to the role of the private sector in development; the reference to "a more predictable and supportive environment" was intended to subsume the interest expressed in referring to the need for security, dependability and confidence-building in the world economic environment, as well as for equity and justice in international economic relations; monetary questions would be considered in the context of the UNCTAD mandate and without prejudice to the competence of IMF and other international financial institutions; and the sub-item on international trade included issues arising in trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted resolution 41/169 without vote.

Seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995(XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended, on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly, and its resolutions

3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and its decision 40/438 of 17 December 1985 concerning the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategy,

Recalling further its resolutions 38/155 of 19 December 1983 on the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its sixth session, and 40/189 of 17 December 1985,

Having considered Trade and Development Board decision 341(XXXIII) of 3 October 1986, as adopted, on the provisional agenda, place, date and duration of the seventh session of the Conference, and noting the recommendation contained in that decision to accord priority to the seventh session of the Conference in relation to other United Nations activities at Geneva,

1. Notes the adoption by the Trade and Development Board, in its decision 341(XXXIII), of the provisional agenda for the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the related understandings reached;

2. Decides to convene the seventh session of the Conference at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 9 to 31 July 1987, the final week to be devoted to the conclusion of the work of the session at the ministerial level;

3. Requests the Trade and Development Board to undertake the necessary intergovernmental preparations for the Conference and, at the second part of its thirty-third session, to agree on organizational arrangements for the Conference that will encourage ministerial participation, particularly in the conclusion of its work;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary facilities and resources are allocated so that adequate substantive preparations and logistic arrangements may be made for the seventh session of the Conference;

5. Calls upon all States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue and intensify, through consultations among themselves, their preparations for the seventh session of the Conference, with a view to ensuring that the session makes a significant contribution to multilateral action for the revitalization of development, growth and international trade;

6. Notes the desire of the Group of Latin American States to hold the eighth session of the Conference in one of the countries of Latin America, on the understanding that the final decision on the venue would be taken at the appropriate time, and notes the interest of the Government of Cuba in acting as host to the eighth session of the Conference.

General Assembly resolution 41/169

5 December 1986 Meeting 98 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/857/Add.1) without vote, 28 November (meeting 35); draft by Yugoslavia, for Group of 77 (A/C.2/41/L.53), orally revised; agenda item 79 la).

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 19, 23-28, 33-35; plenary 98.

Calendar of UNCTAD meetings

On 26 March,⁽¹⁴⁾ TDB approved a calendar of meetings for the remainder of 1986 and a tentative schedule for 1987. On 3 October,⁽¹⁵⁾ it approved revisions to the 1986 calendar.

Scheduling of TDB meetings

On 7 February 1986, the Economic and Social Council adopted **decision 1986/105** by which it welcomed the 1985 TDB decision⁽¹⁶⁾ to establish an informal working group to consider all aspects of the scheduling of its regular sessions and requested TDB to transmit its recommendations to the Council's April/May 1986 session.

On 21 March,⁽¹⁷⁾ TDB, having considered the group's report,⁽¹⁸⁾ mandated its President to consult the Council President on the possibility of rearranging the Council's regular sessions and to report thereon to TDB. It requested the Assembly, at its 1986 regular session, to allow the Board to report on its second regular session directly to the Assembly, as had been the practice since the discontinuance of the resumed second regular session of the Council, and decided to resume its study of rescheduling its sessions, after having received its President's report.

Also on 21 March,⁽¹⁹⁾ TDB took note of the informal working group's progress on certain issues, particularly a perceived emerging convergence of views on holding one annual TDB session, divided into two parts, under a single President, and decided to mandate the group to continue its efforts on rationalizing the Board's sessions and to report to it in September/October 1986.

By a 3 April letter,⁽²⁰⁾ the TDB President transmitted the texts of the 21 March decisions to the Council President.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In May 1986, the Economic and Social Council adopted **decision 1986/119** without vote.

Scheduling of the sessions of the Trade and Development Board

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 19 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the letter dated 3 April 1986 from the President of the Trade and Development Board addressed to the President of the Council in pursuance of Council decisions 1984/161 of 25 July 1984 and 1985/106 of 8 February 1985 on the scheduling of the sessions of the Board, decided:

(a) To invite the Trade and Development Board to pursue its efforts to find a flexible and practical approach to the resolution of this issue;

(b) To consider, at its second regular session of 1986, the report of the Board on its thirty-second session;

(c) To request the Secretary-General, without prejudice to further consideration of the present arrangements by the Council at a future session, to transmit the report of the Board on its thirty-third session directly to the General Assembly.

Economic and Social Council decision 1986/119**Adopted without vote**

Oral proposal by President; agenda item 1.

On 9 September 1986,⁽²¹⁾ TDB, having taken note of the informal working group's report,⁽²²⁾ decided to change the pattern of its sessions as of the current session. It would hold one regular four-week session a year in two parts, the first to be held in September and the second in March/April of the following year, the length of each to be determined through consultations between the UNCTAD Secretary-General and regional group co-ordinators. Normally, the second part would be longer than the first. It also decided that the agenda items relating to trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and to protectionism and structural adjustment would be allocated to sessional committees at the session's second part; the allocation of all other items would be determined through consultations between the Secretary-General and the co-ordinators. Normally, agenda items relating to interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system and debt and development problems of developing countries would be dealt with at the session's first part. It was also decided that the President's term of office would be for the duration of the regular session and that the President would be designated at the end of the second part. TDB recommended that the Assembly and the Council decide that Board resolutions and deci-

sions requiring timely attention by the Assembly could be transmitted directly to it. The Board, therefore, amended its rules of procedure and decided to review the new arrangements in 1988.

Documentation and meetings servicing

At its September/October session, TDB had before it a report⁽²³⁾ by the UNCTAD secretariat on the timely issuance of UNCTAD documentation in all official languages and the rational use of conference resources. On 10 September,⁽²⁴⁾ the Board invited the UNCTAD Secretary-General to continue efforts to control the preparation of UNCTAD documents and to ensure that they, particularly the Trade and Development Report, were distributed in time in all official languages. He was also asked to examine arrangements with the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva with a view to ensuring the availability of interpretation services during all meetings.

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Chapter V

Transport

During 1986, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) continued to deal with international transport issues, particularly maritime transport. The Committee on Shipping of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board met in November to review major issues in world shipping, especially merchant fleet development and the protection of shippers' interests. A major development in international maritime transport in 1986 was the adoption in February, after almost two years of negotiations, of the United Nations Convention on Conditions for Registration of Ships. In December, the United Nations General Assembly welcomed the successful outcome of the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships and invited all States to become contracting parties to the Convention (decision 41/435).

Two States became parties in 1986 to the 1974 Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, bringing to 68 the number of States parties.

Other maritime transport issues discussed during the year by the Committee on Shipping and subsidiary bodies established by it included maritime liens and mortgages, ports and maritime fraud.

In July, the Economic and Social Council considered a report by the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. The Council invited him to take measures to widen the decision-making base of the Committee and invited Governments with expertise in the area to support the participation of interested developing countries in the Committee's meetings (resolution 1986/66).

A group of experts established by the Committee on Shipping to develop and recommend model rules for multimodal container tariffs met twice in 1986. In December, it adopted a set of model rules and requested the UNCTAD secretariat to conduct a pilot project on a reference library of tariff rules.

Maritime transport

The Review of Maritime Transport, 1986,(1) prepared annually by the UNCTAD secretariat in accordance with the work programme of the Committee on Shipping,(2) stated that in 1986 the total volume of international seaborne trade increased

slightly to 3.38 billion tons—a 1.7 per cent rise over 1985. At the same time, the size of the world merchant fleet declined by 3.9 per cent, from 664.8 million deadweight tons (dwt) in mid-1985 to 639.1 million dwt by mid-1986.

Ownership of the world merchant fleet remained concentrated in the developed market-economy and open-registry countries, with a combined tonnage amounting at mid-1986 to 69.6 per cent of the total. The share of developing countries increased to 19.9 per cent in 1986 from 17.1 per cent in 1985. Socialist countries of Eastern Europe and Asia owned 9.5 per cent.

The participation of developing countries in the world merchant fleet (19.9 per cent of dwt) continued to be disproportionate to their share of international seaborne trade (35.9 per cent); developed market-economy countries owned 69.6 per cent of world tonnage while generating 57 per cent of world trade.

The supply/demand disequilibrium remained a serious problem in the world shipping industry in 1986, although surpluses decreased slightly as compared with the previous year, partly due to a mini-boom in the tanker freight market and a relatively high level of demolition of world merchant fleet tonnage, especially in the dry bulk sector. Average surplus tonnage was estimated at 131.7 million dwt (20.6 per cent of the world merchant fleet) as at 1 July 1986, with surplus tanker tonnage estimated at 77.8 million dwt (29.8 per cent of the world tanker fleet).

The proportion of freight charges to cost, insurance, freight import values for developing countries continued to be approximately twice as high as that for developed market-economy countries (9.55 per cent and 4.81 per cent respectively). Freight rate indices for dry cargo ships and for vessels engaged in liner shipping showed a significant declining trend in 1986, while tanker freight rate indices demonstrated a remarkable upward trend compared with 1985.

Shipping

At its twelfth session, held at Geneva from 10 to 21 November 1986,(3) the UNCTAD Committee on Shipping had before it a consolidated report by the UNCTAD secretariat on the structure of world shipping,(4) which responded to requests for specific information made at the sixth session of

UNCTAD in 1983⁽⁵⁾ and by the Committee on Shipping at its 1982⁽⁶⁾ and 1984⁽⁷⁾ sessions. The report considered the continuing, large imbalance between supply and demand in almost all shipping sectors, including the overall size of the gap as well as investment and support policies adopted in shipping and shipbuilding and corrective measures taken or advocated to redress the situation. It also examined developments and issues in world bulk and liner shipping, particularly participation by developing countries in bulk shipping, ways of establishing shipbroking centres in developing countries on a regional basis and the introduction of container shipping services on a global scale and its possible implications for developing countries.

In its conclusions, the report stated that subsidized excess shipbuilding capacity was probably the major obstacle to a return to a more balanced situation in world shipping. The balance between supply and demand could not be restored unless world shipbuilding capacity was brought in closer relation to projected tonnage requirements. Action needed to be taken to promote accelerated scrapping of obsolete tonnage, and a reduction in new building orders and, most importantly, in world shipbuilding capacity. A return to a more balanced situation would require measures to be taken simultaneously in different areas and involving all parties concerned, particularly Governments and intergovernmental organizations and representative organizations of shipowners and operators, shipbuilders, labour unions and ship financing sources. The prolonged situation of subsidized overcapacity and instability in world shipping markets had been a major set-back for the long-term planning of merchant fleet development in developing countries. A preliminary investigation of possible ways to establish shipbroking centres in those countries on a regional basis suggested that it could be pursued in three stages through establishing regional and/or subregional pools of bulk cargo fleets, a regional shipbrokers' network, and a regional shipbroking co-ordinating centre. The report suggested that an ad hoc intergovernmental meeting might be appropriate to consider specific measures and joint actions to be taken by the international community which would contribute to bringing the supply and demand of world shipping tonnage in closer relation.

On 21 November⁽⁸⁾ the Committee on Shipping urged UNCTAD member States to consider taking national measures to bring about a more balanced situation in world shipping and shipbuilding, invited those in a position to do so to consider offering scrapping incentives for surplus tonnage, and recommended restraint in ordering new building of ships for which no viable commercial employment prospects could be foreseen. The

UNCTAD Secretary-General was requested, in consultation with the Trade and Development Board, to convene the Committee's thirteenth session in early 1988 to consider primarily the imbalance between supply and demand in ocean shipping and to recommend measures to bring about a balanced situation in the shipping industry. He was also requested to invite interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in the Committee's work and to prepare a report, supplementary to that on the structure of world shipping⁽⁴⁾ on the question of imbalance between supply and demand, including a survey of developments which had affected or could affect the excess capacity situation.

Future work of the Committee. On 21 November, following consideration of an UNCTAD secretariat report on the work programme on shipping and proposals for further work⁽⁹⁾ the Committee on Shipping⁽¹⁰⁾ requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to convene in 1987 a meeting of an ad hoc intergovernmental group of senior officials on co-operation among developing countries in shipping, ports and multimodal transport. The UNCTAD secretariat was requested to prepare a study on the impact of the international carriage of goods by sea on developing countries' economies, taking account of co-operative solutions such as joint ventures and fleet operations. The Committee recommended that the secretariat assist regional commissions and organizations to harmonize intraregional and interregional shipping policy formulation.

UN Conference on registration of ships

The fourth and final part of the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships was held at Geneva from 20 January to 7 February 1986⁽¹¹⁾ in pursuance of a 1985 General Assembly resolution⁽¹²⁾ to consider an international agreement concerning the conditions under which vessels should be accepted on national shipping registers. The first part of the Conference took place in 1984⁽¹³⁾ and the second and third parts in 1985.⁽¹⁴⁾

On 7 February, the Conference adopted the United Nations Convention on Conditions for Registration of Ships⁽¹⁵⁾ together with resolutions on measures to protect the interests of labour-supplying countries and on measures to minimize adverse economic effects, and decided that the two resolutions should be annexed to the text of the Convention. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted its Final Act⁽¹⁶⁾

Action by the Committee on Shipping. On 21 November⁽¹⁷⁾ the Committee on Shipping invited all States that had not done so to consider signing the Convention and invited UNCTAD member States to consider ratifying or acceding to it. UNCTAD

members were invited, when in the process of becoming contracting parties and in order to facilitate the Convention's implementation, to make efforts to refrain from taking steps not in conformity with the Convention's provisions when in force. The Committee requested the UNCTAD secretariat to provide guidance upon request to Governments concerning the Convention's possible implementation, to monitor progress made towards ratification and implementation of the Convention or its provisions, and to report periodically thereon to the Committee.

Report to the General Assembly. In an April 1986 report to the General Assembly⁽¹⁸⁾ the UNCTAD Secretary-General stated that all issues at the Conference had been resolved by consensus, taking into account the mandate contained in a 1982 Assembly resolution⁽¹⁹⁾ requiring that the views of all interested parties should be taken into account. Of the 97 States which participated in the fourth part of the Conference, 85 signed the Final Act.

The Convention was open for signature from 1 May 1986 until 30 April 1987 at United Nations Headquarters, and would thereafter remain open for accession. It contained both mandatory and recommendatory articles or provisions and related to all seagoing merchant ships of 500 gross registered tons and above, with some exceptions such as dredgers, tugs and fishing vessels. The Convention was to enter into force 12 months after the date on which not less than 40 States, the combined tonnage of which amounted to at least 25 per cent of world tonnage, had become contracting parties to it.

As at 31 December 1986,⁽²⁰⁾ five States (Bolivia, Cameroon, Mexico, Morocco, Senegal) had signed the Convention; none had ratified or acceded to it.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote **decision 41/435**. The Assembly welcomed the successful outcome of the Conference and invited all States that had not done so to take the measures necessary to become contracting parties to the Convention.

Maritime liens and mortgages

In accordance with a 1985 recommendation of the Working Group on International Shipping Legislation⁽²¹⁾ the first session of a Joint UNCTAD/IMO Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Maritime Liens and Mortgages and Related Subjects was held at Geneva from 1 to 12 December 1986.⁽²²⁾ The Group had before it reports by the UNCTAD secretariat on a new approach to the in-

ternational regime for maritime securities⁽²³⁾ and by the IMO secretariat on issues for its consideration⁽²⁴⁾

On 12 December, the Group adopted a common understanding covering its rules of procedure, membership, officers, official languages and secretariat, and approved the report of its Chairman on the work of a sessional group which had commented on the documents submitted by the UNCTAD and IMO secretariats. The Group decided to hold its second session in London from 11 to 15 May 1987.

Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences

The United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences⁽²⁵⁾ which entered into force in 1983⁽²⁶⁾ had 68 States parties as at 31 December 1986⁽²⁰⁾ Two States—Algeria and Kuwait—became parties during 1986.

In accordance with a 1984 request of the Committee on Shipping⁽²⁷⁾ the UNCTAD secretariat submitted to the Committee a report on implementation of the Convention⁽²⁸⁾ which reviewed the situation as of late 1985. Its findings were largely based on information received from 44 countries in response to requests from the UNCTAD Secretary-General, and on completed questionnaires received from liner conferences serving trades between countries contracting parties to the Code. The first part of the report discussed issues relating to the Convention's implementation. It placed the Code in the context of current liner shipping and analysed to what extent individual Code provisions had been implemented. The second part concerned the review conference to be convened in 1988 and summarized items identified by States members of UNCTAD as requiring the attention of that conference.

Guidelines towards the application of the Convention⁽²⁹⁾ were published by the UNCTAD secretariat in 1986.

By a 21 November resolution⁽³⁰⁾ the Committee on Shipping recommended that Governments of UNCTAD members should, where consistent with their obligations under the provisions of the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences and/or with their national legislation: invite liner conferences to hold consultations with shippers' organizations on questions related to tariffs, rates, surcharges, port congestion and other issues; and invite liner conferences, when applying changes in freight rates or surcharges, to inform shippers or national authorities at the exporting end of a trade of the results of negotiations or consultations with importers and to provide round voyage information to enable shippers to assess the justification for proposed rate changes. The Committee invited shippers to co-operate at a national,

regional or subregional level and invited Governments of UNCTAD members to encourage their shippers' organizations to establish contacts with such organizations at the other end of the trade and to encourage the relevant parties to agree on the calculation and operation of bunker and currency adjustment factors on the basis of equitable cost recovery. The UNCTAD secretariat was requested to assist shippers' organizations in developing countries to improve the effectiveness of the consultation machinery, and to prepare a report based on experiences in freight rate negotiations to assist shippers' organizations in determining means of preparing for and proceeding in negotiations with conferences.

Ports

In accordance with a 1984 decision of the Committee on Shipping,⁽³¹⁾ an Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group of Port Experts met at Geneva from 25 February to 5 March 1986⁽³²⁾ to review problems relevant to the development, improvement and operation of ports, to consider ways in which technical co-operation between ports could be of mutual benefit and to make suggestions on how technical co-operation programmes could be instituted.

The Group had before it a summary of UNCTAD's work in ports,⁽³³⁾ prepared by the secretariat, as well as reports on port management training,⁽³⁴⁾ co-operation between ports,⁽³⁵⁾ port financing,⁽³⁶⁾ development of bulk terminals,⁽³⁷⁾ and trans-shipment ports.⁽³⁸⁾

The Group adopted and transmitted to the Committee on Shipping a number of general recommendations regarding issues to be drawn to the attention of Governments and possible future work by the Committee on the subject of ports, plus a list of subjects and areas in which the UNCTAD secretariat should be active in order to continue to be of the greatest benefit to the port industry. Those activities were grouped under: research and studies; training; advisory services; and dissemination and co-ordination.

On 21 November,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Committee took note of the Group's report and requested the secretariat to adapt its work programme in the light of the Group's recommendations. The Committee also requested a summary of the secretariat's work on ports and recommended that a meeting of the Group be convened in accordance with terms of reference to be established by the Committee. Governments were invited to provide continuing support for UNCTAD's port training activities and advisory services, which the Group considered to be most effective.

Maritime fraud

At its November 1986 session,⁽³⁾ the Committee on Shipping considered UNCTAD secretariat

reports on various subjects concerning methods to combat maritime fraud. The reports, requested in 1985 by the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group to Consider Means of Combating All Aspects of Maritime Fraud, including Piracy,⁽³⁹⁾ covered: measures to improve the exchange of shipping information;⁽⁴⁰⁾ the prevention of documentary fraud associated with bills of lading—use of sea waybills;⁽⁴¹⁾ and measures to increase co-operation in the investigation and prosecution of maritime fraud.⁽⁴²⁾

On 21 November,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Committee requested the UNCTAD secretariat to promote the early establishment of a proposed Maritime Fraud Prevention Exchange by international non-governmental and commercial organizations, to monitor progress made by participating in the meetings of the preparatory working group of its founder members and operating companies set up for that purpose, and to report to the Committee. The secretariat was also requested to report on progress being made by international organizations on sea waybills and on progress made in developing a training programme on measures to combat maritime fraud. The Committee recommended that the Trade and Development Board endorse the UNCTAD non-mandatory model clauses on marine hull and cargo insurance and instruct the secretariat to circulate them to commercial parties concerned, and requested the secretariat to promote their use by preparing explanatory material. The Committee reiterated that UNCTAD States members should inform the UNCTAD and IMO secretariats of the commercial and economic consequences for their merchant ships resulting from port State control at a regional level, and requested the UNCTAD secretariat to inform the Committee of communications received.

Transport of dangerous goods

In response to a 1985 Economic and Social Council request,⁽⁴³⁾ the Secretary-General submitted in June 1986 a report on the participation of Member States in the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.⁽⁴⁴⁾

The Secretary-General stated that Member States, when considering the question, should recall that there was an increasing volume of dangerous goods in world-wide commerce and a constant need to meet the growing concerns for the protection of life and property through their safe transport, while at the same time facilitating trade. In addition, specialized agencies and other international organizations relied almost completely on the work of the Committee to achieve internationally harmonized laws. Member States had also taken the Committee's recommendations

into account in formulating their national requirements and regulations on the transport of dangerous goods.

The report outlined the Committee's terms of reference and main areas of work and then described its membership and composition. It was noted that currently the Committee consisted of experts from Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Committee had recommended that nationals of the Netherlands and Sweden should also be appointed as full members. In 1975,⁽⁴⁵⁾ the Economic and Social Council had decided to add five experts from developing countries to the membership. Iraq and Thailand had sent experts to only two Committee sessions and none to meetings of its subsidiary bodies. With regard to the participation of developing countries in the Committee's work, the report stated that their active participation would provide a broader decision-making basis and ensure that their interests would be adequately reflected. However, since the highly technical character and diversity of the Committee's work required substantial technical support for a governmental expert's participation to be effective, the Secretary-General suggested possible ways of assisting developing countries which wished to participate but required technical support: identifying interested developed countries willing to assist developing countries in technical preparations for meetings; inviting regional commissions to assist them; assisting them through the technical co-operation programme of the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development; and strengthening their national capacities through the country programmes of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The Secretary-General hoped that the Economic and Social Council would widen the Committee's decision-making base by adopting measures to encourage developing countries' effective participation and acting on the Committee's recommendation to appoint experts from the Netherlands and Sweden as full members.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 July 1986, the Council, on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, adopted without vote **resolution 1986/66**.

Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1488(XLVIII) of 22 May 1970, 1974(LIX) of 30 July 1975, 1983/7 of 26 May 1983 and 1985/9 of 28 May 1985,

Reiterating the world-wide importance and practical value of the work of the Committee of Experts on the

Transport of Dangerous Goods constantly to develop and update internationally harmonized safety standards and regulations,

Taking into account the growing desirability of widening the decision-making base of the Committee through broader geographical representation by granting observers full membership in the Committee in view of their active participation in its work and by encouraging the participation of developing countries and other non-member countries in its future work,

Noting that the satisfactory functioning of the Committee is dependent upon an adequate level of technical support and servicing,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, particularly questions of extended participation and membership;

2. Invites the Secretary-General, in the light of his report and further consultations with experts and observers participating in the work of the Committee, to take the following measures to widen the decision-making base of the Committee:

(a) Encouraging the participation of experts on a wider geographical basis;

(b) Welcoming, in particular, the participation of interested developing countries, upon request, as full members of the Committee;

(c) With respect to the active participation of observers in the work of the Committee, appointing experts designated by the Netherlands and Sweden as full members of the Committee, subject to confirmation by the Committee but not later than February 1987;

3. Invites Governments, in particular those of interested developed countries having expertise in the transport of dangerous goods, with the assistance of the Secretariat, to support the participation of interested developing countries, upon request, in the meetings of the Committee;

4. Repeats its request to the Secretary-General to maintain the regular work programme at the requisite level by the full implementation of Council resolutions 1983/7 and 1985/9;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution for submission to the Council not later than at its second regular session of 1987.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/66

23 July 1986 Meeting 38 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1986/138) without vote, 17 July (meeting 15); 6-nation draft (E/1986/C.1/L.2), orally revised following informal consultations; agenda item 17.

Sponsors: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Committee of Experts. The Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (fourteenth session, Geneva, 1-10 December),⁽⁴⁶⁾ noting the global increase in concern over the safety, during transport, of hazardous materials of all types, believed the highest priority should be given to its work and that no cuts in meetings or staff resources would be acceptable without a serious loss of efficiency.

As a result of the July 1986 Economic and Social Council resolution (see above), the Committee

unanimously supported a proposal that observers from the Netherlands and Sweden should be made into full members of the Committee forthwith. The Committee continued to express the hope that representatives from other geographical locations and interested developing countries would participate actively in its work and that of its subsidiary bodies.

The need for rapid publication of the Committee's recommendations was again emphasized and it was also suggested that profits accruing from their sale should directly benefit the Committee's work.

The Committee's Group of Rapporteurs met at Geneva from 10 to 14 March⁽⁴⁷⁾ and from 5 to 8 August⁽⁴⁸⁾ its Group of Experts on Explosives met from 11 to 14 August⁽⁴⁹⁾

Multimodal and container transport

In accordance with a 1984 Committee on Shipping request⁽⁵⁰⁾ a Group of Experts to Develop and Recommend Model Rules for Multimodal Container Tariffs met at Geneva from 13 to 17 January 1986;⁽⁵¹⁾ it had before it a report by the UNCTAD secretariat on elements of such rules⁽⁵²⁾

The Group concluded that model container tariff rules should be flexible so that commercial requirements of individual trade routes could be taken into account. Flexibility could be ensured by making their application legally non-mandatory; their application would be through negotiation and consultation between suppliers and users of multimodal transport services. The Group examined aspects of container tariff rules, agreed on a number of definitions and developed some model rules with global application which it annexed to its interim report.⁽⁵¹⁾ It also designed some model rules applicable to both or either of the segmented systems and integrated systems of multimodal transport being used by commercial parties. The Group considered that a continuously updated reference library for multimodal tariff rules could be useful and requested the secretariat to prepare some proposals on how such a library could be established and maintained.

The Group held its second session at Geneva from 1 to 5 December 1986⁽⁵³⁾ and had before it UNCTAD secretariat reports on: a few examples of the comparison between the recommended model rules and existing tariff rules, in particular those covering point-to-point multimodal tariff rules⁽⁵⁴⁾ and an evaluation of various schemes for the setting up and maintenance of a reference library⁽⁵⁵⁾

On 5 December, the Group adopted the model rules for multimodal container tariffs. It also adopted the report of a subgroup which it had established to consider the setting up and maintenance of a reference library and endorsed

its findings and recommendations. The model rules and the recommendations were annexed to the Group's final report.⁽⁵³⁾

In order for the Committee on Shipping to evaluate the usefulness of a reference library, the Group requested the UNCTAD secretariat to conduct a pilot project on such a library, which should consist of existing tariff rules using manual storage and retrieval. The Group also requested the secretariat to make an interim progress report to the Committee in 1988 and a final report in 1990, and, after the Committee's 1988 session, to test the possibilities of creating an electronic data processing-based reference library within existing resources.

Consideration by the Committee on Shipping. At its November session⁽³⁾ the Committee on Shipping had before it a summary report⁽⁵⁶⁾ by the UNCTAD secretariat on measures towards the implementation of the 1980 United Nations Convention on International Multimodal Transport of Goods⁽⁵⁷⁾ and the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978 (Hamburg Rules)⁽⁵⁸⁾ The report dealt with the following issues: guidelines for the establishment of multimodal transport operators in developing countries; a standard form and model provisions for multimodal transport documents; implications of the Convention on multimodal transport and the Hamburg Rules; model rules for multimodal container tariffs; rights and duties of container terminal operators and users; and a review of developments in standardization of containers and related activities.

On 21 November⁽¹⁰⁾ the Committee invited States members of UNCTAD to consider ratifying or acceding to the two Conventions. It instructed the UNCTAD secretariat to elaborate a standard form and model provisions for multimodal transport documents and requested it to expedite its work on the economic and commercial implications of the two Conventions. It urged the UNCTAD Secretary-General to draw to the attention of the Secretary-General of the International Organization of Standardization the Committee's serious concerns regarding the technical and commercial consequences, particularly for developing countries, of the continuing increases in container dimensions and maximum growth mass. The secretariat was requested to: prepare a report on the feasibility of introducing a system for compiling statistics on the composition of the world container fleet; continue to examine technological developments in data processing, including development of the MULTISHIP programmes, and make recommendations to the Committee; complete the study of investment risk and operating services and facilities, co-operating with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on mat-

ters related to container terminals, especially in connection with that body's ongoing work on liabilities of operators of transport terminals; co-operate with the regional commissions on studies to identify and improve the role of freight forwarders in developing countries; prepare information material for shippers to make the most efficient use of multimodal transport; and report to the Committee on progress and results. UNCTAD members were invited to consider contributing to developing software programs to be used by multimodal transport operators of developing countries.

Technical assistance and training

A secretariat report on UNCTAD technical assistance and training in shipping, ports and multimodal transport, covering the period from mid-1984 to mid-1986,⁽⁵⁹⁾ stated that seminars conducted during 1986 covered: port operations (Odessa, Ukrainian SSR); container terminal management (Antwerp, Belgium); port finances (Le Havre, France); management of cargo operations (Buenos Aires, Argentina); and container terminal development policy (Kuantan, Malaysia, and Geneva).

By mid-1986, the TRAINMAR programme—a world-wide network of co-operating shipping and ports training centres linked by the use of common methods and the interchange of training materials, students and instructors—was made up of 13 interregional, regional or national projects. Since its inception in 1980 and up to the end of the first quarter of 1986, 2,149 managers in the port sector and 445 in the shipping sector as well as 165 course developers and 265 instructors had been trained through the programme. Courses prepared by the TRAINMAR programme as of March 1986 covered training technology, ports, maritime legislation, shipping and multimodal transport. Funding for the interregional, regional and national components of TRAINMAR was provided by UNDP. In some cases (Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Tunisia), funding was ensured by Governments, either entirely or partially through the cost-sharing scheme. Other local inputs in the form of counterparts, accommodation and secretarial support were provided by the participating institutions.

With funding from the Swedish International Development Authority, audio-visual and other training materials were prepared for use by ports and port training institutes in developing countries to conduct training courses under the broad heading of "improving port performance".

On 21 November,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Committee on Shipping requested the Trade and Development Board to find urgently the means to contribute, within the current work programme and existing resources, to continuing the activities of the TRAINMAR central support team. It invited UNDP, other financial institutions, donor countries and countries benefiting from the TRAINMAR programme also to contribute to the other resource requirements of the team. The UNCTAD secretariat was requested to continue to report to the Committee on technical assistance and training activities, and was urged to proceed to a comprehensive evaluation of the UNCTAD Shipping Division's technical assistance programmes with an indication of procedures and criteria followed in response to governmental requests for assistance. The Committee invited UNDP to continue and expand its programme of sectoral support advisory services in shipping, ports and multimodal transport in order to assist developing countries to assess their technical assistance requirements and to prepare future assistance programmes. It recommended that the UNCTAD secretariat, when defining and implementing technical assistance programmes, use local expertise where appropriate.

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Chapter VI

Transnational corporations

Transnational corporations (TNCs) continued in 1986 to attract the attention of the international community in view of their role in shaping international economic development and trade, foreign direct investment and transfer of resources.

The Commission on Transnational Corporations (twelfth session, New York, 9-18 April) discussed, among other things, recent developments in TNC activities as they related to international economic relations, TNCs in South Africa and Namibia, international arrangements governing TNC activities, and technical co-operation. As in previous years, the Commission reconvened a special session (New York, 20-31 January)—and a resumed special session (14 April)—and examined the outstanding issues in the draft code of conduct on TNCs. The Commission's Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts (fourth session, New York, 3-14 March) discussed international standards of accounting and reporting.

In July, the Economic and Social Council agreed to the Commission's request for continued services of expert advisers (resolution 1986/55).

Draft code of conduct

Negotiations continued in 1986 on a draft code of conduct for TNCs, as the Commission on TNCs met in New York in a reconvened special session (20-31 January)⁽¹⁾ and a resumed special session (14 April) as authorized by the Economic and Social Council (**decision 1986/109**).⁽²⁾ In addition, informal consultations were held from 3 to 8 April with a view to reaching an overall solution to the major outstanding issues in the draft code, such as settlement of disputes, conflict of jurisdiction, non-interference in internal political affairs, transfer of payments and permanent sovereignty over natural resources. The Commission decided, in principle, to continue negotiations on the draft code, and recommended, on 14 April, that the special session be reconvened at an appropriate time.

On 22 July, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Commission's reports on its reconvened special session and the Secretary-

General's report on the question of expert advisers⁽³⁾ (**decision 1986/169**) (see also p. 526).

An informal high-level round table (Montreux, Switzerland, 3 and 4 October)⁽⁴⁾ organized by the United Nations Centre on TNCs, reviewed the status of negotiations on the draft code.

In a 22 October letter⁽⁵⁾ addressed to the Chairman of the General Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, Brazil asserted that many of the difficulties encountered in negotiations on the draft code seemed to emerge from the debate on issues irrelevant to the control of TNCs but concerned more with legal questions arising from national sovereignty. It held developed countries responsible for the opportunities lost in 1983 and 1985 to finalize the code, and urged those countries to submit specific proposals.

Definition of TNCs

The Commission⁽⁶⁾ continued its efforts, begun in 1975, at defining TNCs, a major issue of relevance to a draft code of conduct. A January 1986 report of the Secretary-General⁽⁷⁾ summarized the developments in the Commission at its 1985 sessions, relating to the definition of TNCs and the scope of application of the draft code.

Related resolution: ESC 1986/53.

Bilateral, regional and international arrangements relating to TNCs

The Commission on TNCs at its April session⁽⁸⁾ took note of the report of the Secretary-General on bilateral arrangements and agreements related to TNCs.⁽⁹⁾ The report examined bilateral investment protection and promotion agreements, highlighted the main differences in some key provisions of bilateral agreements, analysed the effectiveness of such agreements in terms of promoting and protecting foreign direct investment, and discussed the future of bilateral agreements in the context of the development of an international law on investment. In presenting the report to the Commission, the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre on TNCs stated that the number of bilateral investment agreements was on the increase in response to the growing importance of foreign direct-investment flows and to the absence of an international regime governing those flows. Host developing countries tended to view those agreements as one-sided in that they con-

centrated on the protection of the interests of the investors without including rules on their obligations and conduct in the host country.

REFERENCES

(1)E/1986/50. (2)E/1986/50/Add.1. (3)E/1986/105. (4)E/C.10/1987/4 & Corr.1. (5)A/C.2/41/6. (6)E/1986/27. (7)E/C.10/1986/17. (8)E/CN.10/1986/7.

Standards of accounting and reporting

The Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting held its fourth session⁽¹⁾ in New York from 3 to 14 March 1986. The Group discussed the following on the basis of reports of the Secretary-General: current developments in the field of accounting and reporting by TNCs,⁽²⁾ accounting and reporting for investments,⁽³⁾ information disclosure concerning related party transactions and for transfer of technology,⁽⁴⁾ accounting for property and depreciation accounting,⁽⁵⁾ auditor's association with non-financial information⁽⁶⁾ and problems encountered in responding to requests for information on individual TNCs⁽⁷⁾ The Group's Chairman said the move towards privatization involving TNCs in a number of countries suggested the need to give greater attention to those issues.

The Group agreed and made recommendations on a number of points relevant to accounting and information disclosure, and agreed to consider in 1987 a proposal to have the Centre on TNCs conduct an international survey of financial statements published by TNCs.

In April, the Commission on TNCs⁽⁸⁾ took note of the Group's report.

REFERENCES

(1)E/C.10/1986/14. (2)E/C.10/AC.3/1986/2. (3)E/C.10/AC.3/1986/3. (4)E/C.10/AC.3/1986/4. (5)E/C.10/AC.3/1986/5. (6)E/C.10/AC.3/1986/6. (7)E/C.10/AC.3/1986/7. (8)E/1986/27.

PUBLICATION

International Accounting and Reporting Issues: 1986 Review (ST/CTC/57), Sales No. E.86.II.A.16.

Commission on TNCs

The Commission on TNCs, in addition to a reconvened special session (see p. 525), held its twelfth session in New York from 9 to 18 April 1986.⁽¹⁾ It discussed, among other things, recent developments related to TNCs and international economic relations, activities of the United Na-

tions Centre on TNCs, research and information, and TNCs in South Africa and Namibia.

On 22 July, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirteenth (1987) session of the Commission (**decision 1986/168**). The Commission decided in 1986 to accept previous recommendations of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council that it meet biennially instead of annually, but the Council (**decision 1986/117**) and the Assembly (**decisions 40/478, 41/452**) postponed taking decision on the matter until 1987.

TNCs in South Africa and Namibia

For its consideration of TNCs in South Africa and Namibia, the Commission had before it reports of the Secretary-General on TNG activities in the region and the collaboration of such corporations with the racist minority regime⁽²⁾ and on the responsibilities of home countries with respect to TNCs operating in the region in violation of United Nations resolutions⁽³⁾ The Executive Director of the Centre informed the Commission that there were over 1,000 TNCs with operations in the area. The Secretary-General also submitted a note⁽⁴⁾ on the public hearings on TNC activities in South Africa and Namibia⁽⁵⁾ annexed to which were the report and recommendations of the 11-member Panel of Eminent Persons⁽⁶⁾ which had conducted the hearings in New York in September 1985.⁽⁷⁾ On 18 April, the Commission adopted a draft resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council, welcoming the Panel's recommendations and condemning those TNCs that continued collaborating with South Africa (see Council **resolution 1986/1**).

Expert advisers

In 1986, the Commission, which had used the services of expert advisers since its inception⁽⁸⁾ selected for a two-year term 15 advisers (with one more to be nominated later) from business, trade union, academic and other fields. In a June report⁽⁹⁾ subsequently taken note of by the Council in July (**decision 1986/169**), the Secretary-General noted that the Commission had expressed the wish to continue to rely beyond 1986 on the assistance of expert advisers—serving in their private capacity—and to increase their advisory functions in order to maximize use of their diversified knowledge in the Commission's work, such as on the draft code of conduct and in the work programme of the United Nations Centre on TNCs.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 22 July, on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/55** by roll-call vote.

Expert advisers to the Commission on Transnational Corporations

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1913(LVII) of 5 December 1974, by which it established the Commission on Transnational Corporations and defined and authorized the institution of expert advisers to support the Commission,

Noting the satisfaction expressed by the Commission with the contribution of the expert advisers to its work and the desire expressed by the Commission to make fuller use of their diversified knowledge,

Recommends that adequate provision for the continuation of the services of expert advisers to the Commission on Transnational Corporations beyond 1986 be restored to section 9 of the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/55

22 July 1986 Meeting 38 42-9-1 (roll-call vote)

Approved by First Committee (E/1986/130) by roll-call vote (41-8-2), 16 July (meeting 14); draft by Yugoslavia, for Group of 77 (E/1986/C.1/L.1); agenda item 9. Financial implications. S-G. E/1986/C.1/L.9.

Roll-call vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Japan, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia.

In explanation of vote, Canada and the United Kingdom (on behalf of member States of the European Economic Community) said they could not support the proposed action at a time of unprecedented financial crisis for the United Nations (see also ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS, Chapter I). Similarly, the United States felt the additional expenditure of \$121,300 required under the proposal was an extravagance that the United Nations could ill afford. Australia abstained for lack of a precise definition of the advisers' role. Yugoslavia, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, expressed regret that the text did not command consensus, adding that the topic had been politicized unduly. Norway also regretted the absence of consensus action on the text which, it said, involved no additional financial implications in relation to previous years.

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(1)E/1986/27. (2)E/C.10/1986/8. (3)E/C.10/1986/10. (4)E/C.10/1986/9. (5)Transnational Corporations in South Africa and Namibia: United Nations Public Hearings, Vol. I: Reports of the Panel and the Secretary-General (ST/CTC/68, Vol. I), Sales No. E.86.II.A.6. (6)Ibid., Vol. II: Verbatim Records (ST/CTC/68, Vol. II), Sales No. E.86.II.A.7; Vol. III: Written Statements and Submissions (ST/CTC/68, Vol. III), Sales No. E.86.II.A.8; Vol. IV:

Law and Policy (ST/CTC/68, Vol. IV), Sales No. E.86.II.A.9. (7)YUN 1985, p. 149. (8)YUN 1974, p. 485, ESC res. 1913(LVII), 5 Dec. 1974. (9)E/1986/105.

Centre on TNCs

In 1986, the United Nations Centre on TNCs, the main Secretariat unit for TNC-related matters, continued to develop an information system and conducted research and technical co-operation activities. It also assisted the Commission in formulating a code of conduct and prepared studies for the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (see p. 526).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 22 July, on the recommendation of its First Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/53** without vote.

Work of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1913(LVII) of 5 December 1974, in particular the mandate of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, as well as the terms of reference of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations,

Aware of the growing interdependence of issues and of the roles of enterprises engaged in transnational operations, regardless of form or nature of ownership and country of origin, but with due regard to their relative weight and influence in the world economy,

Conscious of the relevance of the activities of such enterprises and the importance of minimizing their negative effects while maximizing their positive effects,

Requests the Secretary-General, without prejudice to the negotiations on the code of conduct on transnational corporations, to study ways and means by which the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations can take account of the preamble to the present resolution in preparing research, analyses and information and in pursuing other activities, and to report thereon to the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its thirteenth session.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/53

22 July 1986 Meeting 38 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1986/130) without vote, 11 July (meeting 10); draft by Commission on TNCs (E/1986/27); agenda item 9.

Information system

The Centre on TNCs continued to update its comprehensive information system on TNCs and provided, upon request, statistical data on foreign direct investment and related flows obtained from Governments and intergovernmental organizations, as well as information on individual TNCs. In addition to data collected over the years on major TNCs in the manufacturing and extractive

service sectors, the Centre began to gather data on the largest TNCs in the service sectors—an area of increasing importance to developing countries. The Centre continued to make progress in standardizing line-of-business and geographical classifications in its corporate relationships data base, collected and updated its collection of contracts and agreements between TNCs and host country entities, and responded to requests from government organizations for assistance in developing information systems to increase the efficiency and productivity of their work.

During the year, the Centre's information system received 1,507 requests for which the responses required some research; 799 of the requests were from Governments and intergovernmental organizations. In addition, 1,700 short-answer requests were received.

A January 1986 report of the Secretary-General(1) on management of information on TNCs described the work programme of the Centre in information acquisition, processing and provision.

Joint units with regional commissions

Joint units established between the Centre on TNCs and the United Nations regional commissions continued to operate in 1986 in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Western Asia. Each unit's work programme, tailored to the region's specific needs, included research on the economic, social and institutional issues of TNCs, information dissemination, and training and advisory services. Activities of the Centre and of the joint units between April 1985 and February 1986 were described in a report of the Secretary-General to the Commission at its 1986 regular session.(2)

The joint unit of the Centre and the Economic Commission for Africa focused its research activities on the role of TNCs in technology transfer in Africa, with particular emphasis on food-processing industries, and on the techniques of negotiation with TNCs. Work was initiated on a study of the impact of TNCs on social development in selected African countries, with special emphasis on infant-feeding practices as affected by TNC operations. It used the publications *The CTC Reporter* and *Transnational Focus* to disseminate information on TNC activities, and continued to computerize data on the main TNCs in the region.

The joint unit with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) completed case-studies dealing with, among other things, technology acquisition through alternate arrangements with TNCs, TNCs in the fast-food industry, and harmonization of investment policies and incentives. Research work began on the environmental aspects of TNC activities and their regulation in developing countries of the region.

The unit continued to monitor closely the technical assistance needs of ESCAP member States. It provided administrative and technical support to training workshops and advisory missions conducted by the Centre, and formulated proposals for the holding of seminars on joint ventures among firms from developing countries of the region and on economic co-operation among ESCAP member countries, as well as an international conference on TNCs and human resource development. The unit disseminated information through national focal points in several ESCAP member countries and received from them information on foreign direct investment and other TNC-related matters.

The joint unit with the Economic Commission for Europe focused its research activities on two projects undertaken in co-operation with the Centre—an ongoing interregional project on transnational banks and the fourth survey of TNCs in world development—and prepared studies on major changes that had taken place in the relevant fields, including those pertaining to deregulation and securitization in financial markets, and large-scale mergers and acquisitions. The joint unit assisted the Centre by providing information on technical expertise available in the region and of use to developing countries.

The joint unit with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) conducted case-studies on transnational banks and the external finances of Argentina, Colombia and Uruguay, and prepared a preliminary summary document on the relative negotiating strengths of Governments and transnational banks, the nature of the negotiating process and possible solutions. In addition, the unit published case-studies on the impact of TNCs on development in Argentina, Colombia and Paraguay. It assisted the Central Reserve Bank of Peru in analysing the external sector, the inflationary process and the problem of capital flight. It prepared notes for the ECLAC secretariat on the bargaining capacity of the Governments of the region with TNCs during the current period of international and national crisis and distributed to those Governments the first version of a new data base on foreign direct investment.

The joint unit with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia made progress on the study of the impact of TNC operations on development in the Gulf Co-operation Council region. It continued to develop a project document for setting up a regional comprehensive information system on TNCs.

Research

The Centre's research activities continued to focus on securing a code of conduct and other international arrangements relating to TNCs; increasing the knowledge and understanding of the nature of

TNCs and their impact on developing countries; strengthening the capabilities of host developing countries in their relations with TNCs; and examining TNCs' role in the overall development process.

The Centre issued three publications, on the United Nations code of conduct on TNCs⁽³⁾ and the questions of a reference, in the code, to international law⁽⁴⁾ or to international obligations.⁽⁵⁾ The Centre also prepared technical papers examining the key elements of regional and multilateral arrangements having relevance to TNC activities and bilateral investment agreements. As part of its analysis of international investment flows, the Centre published a report on foreign direct investment in Latin America.⁽⁶⁾ Preparatory work continued for an updated survey on TNCs in world development, aimed at examining changes in the nature of TNCs, in their patterns of activities and in their role in the world economy, in particular their impact on developing countries.

The Centre continued to expand its materials relating to laws and regulations, updated its general surveys of national legislation and regulations and examined related legal and regulatory régimes. Activities of TNCs in South Africa and Namibia were examined in publications issued in 1986 (see p. 526).

The Centre continued to study factors affecting the operations of, as well as allocations of responsibility to, TNCs regarding environmental protection and industrial safety.⁽⁷⁾ Other continuing research dealt with TNCs and international trade, industrialization, transnational banking, transborder data flows,⁽⁸⁾ foreign direct investment, technology transfer, and TNCs in selected industry sectors.

In April, the Commission⁽⁹⁾ took note of a report of the Secretary-General containing a summary of selected technical papers on TNC activities.⁽¹⁰⁾

TNCs and international economic relations

Research activities in 1986 also dealt with recent developments related to TNCs and international economic relations, and the Centre submitted to the Commission two reports on the topic. The first report⁽¹¹⁾ discussed some trends in TNC activities in the world economy and their impact on developing countries. It focused on the increasing concentration of foreign direct investment in the developed market economies and the corresponding decline in the relative importance of developing countries as hosts to TNCs; reviewed the debt crisis of developing countries and the role of transnational banks; and documented the increasing weight of transnational service corporations in world trade and investment and discussed

some of the policy implications of that phenomenon. The second report, on data on foreign direct investment,⁽¹²⁾ compared the recognized importance of TNCs in the world economy with the paucity of accurate, timely and consistent information on the nature and extent of their operations. It briefly described the current availability of international data on the topic and suggested that greater attention should be given to producing such data in view of the increased role seen for foreign direct investment and TNCs in relations between developed and developing countries.

In April, the Commission⁽⁹⁾ requested the Centre to prepare for its next session another study on developments related to TNCs and international economic relations; it also asked the Centre to include, in its future work, information on developments relating to data on foreign direct investment.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 22 July, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First Committee, adopted **resolution 1986/54** by roll-call vote.

Ongoing and future research on transnational corporations

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the report of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations entitled *Transnational Banks: Operations, Strategies and Their Effects in Developing Countries*,⁽¹³⁾ prepared pursuant to the decision taken by the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its second session,

Taking note of the ongoing and future research of the Centre as reflected in the reports of the Secretary-General,

1. Requests the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations to update the report entitled *Transnational Banks: Operations, Strategies and Their Effects in Developing Countries*, taking into account the changes in this field that have occurred during the 1980s;

2. Requests the Centre to include in that report an analysis of the following issues:

(a) Economic elements behind the determination of interest rates by transnational banks within the system of variable rates;

(b) The role of transnational banks in the transfer of resources from developing to developed countries;

(c) Differences and similarities in the recycling of international liquidity in the 1970s and the 1980s by transnational banks;

(d) Forms and procedures of negotiation of transnational banks vis-à-vis developing countries in relation to external debt;

(e) Interaction between the transnational banks and the International Monetary Fund and other agencies in the negotiation of the external debt of developing countries;

3. Requests the Centre to submit the report to the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its thirteenth session.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/54

22 July 1986 Meeting 38 39-12-1 (roll-call vote)

Approved by First Committee (E/1986/130) by roll-call vote (20-12-2), 11 July (meeting 10); draft by Commission on TNCs (E/1986/27); agenda item 9.

Roll-call vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Iceland.

In explanation of vote, the United States asserted that the Centre was not competent to engage in international financial issues of the sort envisaged in the text, and that such activity would intrude into and duplicate the activities of the specialized financial institutions.

Technical co-operation

During 1986, developing countries continued to make frequent and intensive use of technical assistance services of the Centre. Many of the requests involved either sectors and industries critical to the development of their economies, or a substantial revision of their policies, laws and regulations relating to foreign investment and a restructuring of the related institutional machinery. As in the past, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provided substantial funding.

The Centre initiated a regional project in Asia and the Pacific to deal with issues arising in negotiations between transnational petroleum corporations and host Governments on the treatment of gas finds, in order to facilitate exploration and development of hydrocarbon resources. It also assisted several countries in the region as well as in the Caribbean in streamlining their investment procedures for TNCs, and advised Governments on investment policies in tune with changing international market conditions.

The Centre undertook some 100 advisory and information projects in addition to training and fellowship programmes for government officials, executives of State enterprises and managers from the private sector of various developing countries. The Centre continued to assist national and regional academic institutions and management training institutes in developing indigenous

capabilities for dealing with TNC-related matters, and provided advisory and information services to subregional and regional institutions concerned with TNC activities.

In a January 1986 report⁽¹⁴⁾ to the Commission, the Secretary-General examined the experience gained by the Centre in its technical co-operation programme, with particular reference to the natural resources sector and joint ventures in the manufacturing sector. The report described the major changes in the technical assistance requirements of developing countries in the context of changing conditions in the international markets for investment, technology, trade, finance and production.

Financing

The Centre's technical co-operation programme continued to be financed mainly by extrabudgetary resources from the Centre's Trust Fund and allocations from UNDP.⁽¹⁵⁾ Total extrabudgetary resources amounted to \$2,932,400. Contributions to the Trust Fund were \$777,487. The Fund's opening balance amounted to \$1.04 million and interest income to \$130,000; resources made available by UNDP amounted to \$981,759.

Total 1986 expenditures amounted to \$1,750,048, of which advisory projects accounted for \$468,059, and workshops and other training activities, \$513,585.

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- (1)E/C.10/1986/13. (2)E/C.10/1986/4. (3)The United Nations Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations (ST/CTC/SER.A/4), Sales No. E.86.II.A.15. (4)The Question of a Reference to International Law in the United Nations Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations (ST/CTC/SER.A/1), Sales No. E.86.II.A.5. (5)The Question of a Reference to International Obligations in the United Nations Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations: A Different View (ST/CTC/SER.A/2), Sales No. E.86.II.A.11. (6)Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America: Recent Trends, Prospects and Policy Issues (ST/CTC/SER.A/3), Sales No. E.86.II.A.14. (7)E/C.10/1986/15 & Corr.1. (8)E/C.10/1986/16. (9)E/1986/27. (10)E/C.10/1986/12 & Corr.1. (11)E/C.10/1986/2. (12)E/C.10/1986/3. (13)Transnational Banks: Operations, Strategies and Their Effects in Developing Countries, Sales No. E.81.II.A.7. (14)E/C.10/1986/11. (15)E/C.10/1987/4 & Corr.1.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Transnational Corporations in the International Semiconductor Industry (ST/CTC/39), Sales No. E.86.II.A.1. Analysis of Engineering and Technical Assistance Consultancy Contracts (ST/CTC/58), Sales No. E.86.II.A.4.

Chapter VII

Regional economic and social activities

The five regional commissions of the United Nations continued to promote economic and social co-operation during 1986.

Each commission held a regular intergovernmental session during the year: the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the twelfth meeting of its Conference of Ministers and the twenty-first session of the Commission at Yaounde, Cameroon (17-21 April); the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), its forty-second session at Bangkok, Thailand (22 April-2 May); the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), its forty-first session at Geneva (15-26 April); the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), its twenty-first session at Mexico City (17-25 April); and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), its thirteenth ministerial-level session at Baghdad, Iraq (23 and 24 April). In addition, ECA held two special sessions—one to prepare for, and the other to consider the results of, the General Assembly's 1986 special session on the critical economic situation in Africa.

Among the resolutions adopted at the July 1986 session of the Economic and Social Council involving issues of concern to the regional commissions were: the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (resolution 1986/62); the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1986/63); membership of Israel in ECE (1986/67); strengthening United Nations technical co-operation in the Caribbean (1986/61); the relocation of ESCWA headquarters (1986/60); and the financial status of ESCWA (1986/59).

Regional co-operation

The executive secretaries of the five regional commissions, meeting in New York on 4 June 1986 under the chairmanship of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, reviewed progress made in promoting interregional economic and technical co-operation, as called for by the Economic and Social Council in 1983(1) and by the General Assembly in 1984.(2)

In reports to the Council on regional co-operation, covering the periods from mid-year to mid-year for 1985/86(3) and 1986/87(4) the

Secretary-General described the work of the commissions and the meetings of the executive secretaries and drew attention to issues and decisions of the commissions calling for Council action or attention.

In the 1985/86 report, the Secretary-General said the commissions had taken concrete steps in recent years to expand arrangements to promote interregional co-operation and that the representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) had drawn attention to the need to ensure that the commission's interregional projects did not overlap, but supplement and complement, projects being carried out by other United Nations bodies. Consultations among the commissions resulted in 1986 in 20 project proposals for the promotion of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries, with each regional commission except ECE assigned the role of lead agency for specific projects.(4) Financial requirements for project implementation were to be discussed later.

The Economic and Social Council, by **decision 1986/110** of 7 February, invited the executive secretaries of the regional commissions, when submitting their joint recommendations concerning regional co-operation, to recommend any items of common interest to all regions, in addition to interregional activities in economic co-operation among developing countries/technical co-operation among developing countries (ECDC/TCDC). On 22 July, by **decision 1986/176**, the Council took note of the Secretary-General's 1985/86 report.

Also on 23 July, the Council, by **resolution 1986/64**, requested all in the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, to co-operate in the preparation of an updated world survey on the role of women in development (see p. 791). In an October report,(5) the Secretary-General described progress made in incorporating women's concerns in the work programmes of the regional commissions, as requested by the General Assembly in 1985.(6) (See below for developments by region.)

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) (twenty-sixth session, New York, 28 April-23 May)(7) considered, and recommended the approval of, the proposed revisions to

the medium-term plan for 1984-1989,⁽⁸⁾ which included those affecting programmes or sub-programmes of EGA, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA.

An overview of technical co-operation activities implemented by the regional commissions during 1986 was contained in a 1987 report of the Secretary-General.⁽⁹⁾

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Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa held its twenty-first session (twelfth meeting of its Conference of Ministers) from 17 to 21 April 1986 at Yaounde, Cameroon⁽¹⁾ and examined the region's economic and social situation against the background of the 1980 Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa and the Final Act of Lagos.⁽²⁾ Twenty-six resolutions were adopted by the Conference of Ministers, dealing with, among other things, the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, food and agriculture, tourism, trade and finance, women and development and the environment.

For the first time in its history, the Commission and the Conference of Ministers held two special sessions, at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in connection with the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa (see p. 442). At the first (28-30 April)⁽³⁾ the Commission examined the draft submission to the Assembly, as prepared by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and transmitted, in the form of a resolution⁽⁴⁾ its report and contribution to the OAU Council of Ministers. At its second special session (13-16 October)⁽⁵⁾ the Commission assessed the outcome of the Assembly's special session; approved the UNDP-assisted fourth-cycle regional programme for Africa (1987-1991); considered the implications of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD), adopted at the Assembly's special session, for linkages between country and regional programmes during UNDP's fourth programming cycle (1987-1991); and discussed the problem of technical co-operation in Africa and implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs)⁽⁶⁾

Major ECA meetings during 1986 included the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning (fifth meeting, Harare, Zimbabwe, 10 and 11 March), the Conference of Ministers of African LDCs (sixth meeting, Yaounde, 15-17 April), the Conference of African Ministers of Finance (second meeting, Libreville, Gabon, 18-21 June) and the Conference of African Ministers of Industry (eighth meeting, Bujumbura, Burundi, 17-19 September).

Economic and social trends

In its survey of economic and social conditions in Africa during 1985-1986⁽⁷⁾ ECA reported that the continent's economic performance in 1986 did not meet the expectations raised by the recovery of 1985 following the end of the drought. The economy suffered in particular from the collapse in the price of oil in July, which halved the export revenues of many African oil-exporting countries and dimmed prospects of economic growth. The region's output was estimated to have grown by only 1.2 per cent in 1986, as against a 2 per cent rate forecast. Oil-exporting countries recorded a fall of 0.3 per cent in gross domestic product (GDP), while the GDP of non-oil exporters increased by 4 per cent, due largely to government incentives to agricultural production and to lower energy costs. On a subregional basis, West Africa's economy suffered the most, with output falling by 0.5 per cent after growth of 4.4 per cent in 1985. In North and Central Africa, where a large number of oil-exporting countries are located, output grew by only 1.6 per cent. In East and southern Africa, a growth rate of 3.8 per cent was achieved, despite the less favourable performance of countries in southern Africa. The Sahelian countries recorded a 4.9 per cent growth in output, thanks to favourable weather conditions.

The debt issue intensified in 1986; it was estimated that debt outstanding and disbursed reached a total of \$175 billion by the end of the year, with scheduled service totalling \$24 billion.

Areas of social concern in 1986 included the development and utilization of human resources, health services, environmental protection and population policy. As a result of special attention given to the development of education, the number of students enrolled at all levels more than tripled between 1970 and 1986, to reach 121.3 million. The labour force, which had been growing at an annual average of 2.3 per cent since 1975, was anticipated to rise by at least 20 per cent over the coming five years in many African countries, as the large number of young people of school age entered the labour market, thus causing concern for greater unemployment.

The Economic and Social Council, on 23 July, took note of the summary of the survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1984-1985,⁽⁸⁾ among other documents, by **decision 1986/182**.

Related resolution: GA 41/29.

Activities in 1986

Development policy and regional economic co-operation

In his biennial report for 1986-1987,⁽⁹⁾ the ECA Executive Secretary stated that, while the countries in the region pursued domestic policy reform in 1986 as required by Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER), adopted by OAU in 1985, and UNPAAERD and implemented economic recovery programmes under the World Bank's auspices or on their own, those domestic efforts had not been matched by an adequate response from Africa's development partners. Meeting after the General Assembly's special session on the critical situation in Africa, the Conference of Ministers, on 15 October,⁽¹⁰⁾ urged ECA member States to implement the measures and policy reforms set out in UNPAAERD and APPER, including the establishment of follow-up machineries to meet the goals, and requested all African subregional and regional organizations to reflect UNPAAERD and APPER in their operations. The Conference welcomed the establishment by the United Nations Secretary-General of a high-level Steering Committee and the Committee's subsequent creation of an inter-agency task force to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of UNPAAERD.

ECA continued to engage in a wide variety of technical co-operation activities in 1986. An amount of \$1.5 million in regular programme funds from the United Nations supported the services of 10 regional advisers and assistance to five ECA Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs), located in Cameroon, Morocco, the Niger, Rwanda and Zambia. Regional and subregional activities funded by the regular programme were carried out in economic co-operation, statistics, social development, manpower development, development of conventional and non-conventional sources of energy, public administration and finance, transport and communications, socio-economic research and administration and common services. UNDP funding of \$6.5 million financed projects in statistics, industry, national accounts, transport and communications and the integration of women in development, as well as support to MULPOCs and ECA-sponsored regional centres. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) financed regional population programmes amount-

ing to \$3 million, bilateral grants totalling \$2 million were extended by Governments and organizations for expert services and bilateral technical assistance programmes, and the United Nations Development Fund for Women provided \$180,000 for national efforts to integrate women in development and for support of the African Training and Research Centre for Women. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) provided \$108,000 to the operational activities of the ECA environmental co-ordination unit. The United Nations Trust Fund for African Development made available \$469,017 for the execution of projects in industry, agriculture, natural resources, public administration, trade, economic co-operation and socio-economic research and planning.⁽¹¹⁾

On 19 April,⁽¹²⁾ the Conference of Ministers invited ECA member States, in view of the financial crisis of the United Nations which had adversely affected the level of regular budget resources, to pay or increase, as a matter of urgency, their contributions to the Trust Fund. By another resolution of the same date,⁽¹³⁾ the Conference of Ministers asked MULPOCs to intensify their efforts to assist intergovernmental organizations and related national institutions in their subregions in identifying and promoting multi-country projects aimed at strengthening co-operation and integration among their member States. Also on 19 April,⁽¹⁴⁾ the Conference recommended that an evaluation be undertaken of ECA's role in Africa's development during 1958-1985, with emphasis on the 1975-1985 period, in the belief that ECA could benefit from such a review and appraisal. On 15 October,⁽¹⁵⁾ the Conference appealed to the United Nations system to assist the Indian Ocean Commission in strengthening the economic and social integration of the subregion.

Development planning

Development planning activities were carried out by the Pan-African Documentation and Information System (PADIS) and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP), while work continued towards the establishment of the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD), as conceived by the ECA Conference of Ministers in 1985.⁽¹⁶⁾

Through PADIS, whose central co-ordination office was located at Addis Ababa, on-line access was provided to development literature and industrial, agricultural and labour-related data bases. As PADIS prepared to enter its third phase (1987-1991), its activities focused on providing advisory assistance, increasing the diversity of training, expanding the quality and quantity of information products and services, and heightening public awareness of information systems development.

Algeria and Benin received advisory services in installing and testing hardware/software in their national documentation centres; a mission to Burkina Faso in November, at the Government's request, studied the feasibility of establishing a national information and documentation centre. Among a number of training activities conducted during 1986, PADIS, in collaboration with the ECA Statistics Division, organized a workshop on statistical data-base development for French-speaking member States (Addis Ababa, 24-28 November).

The Subregional Technical Committee meeting for the Eastern and Southern African Documentation and Information System (ESADIS) (Nairobi, Kenya, 28-30 April) discussed the operational modalities of the ESADIS centre, which was subsequently set up within the Lusaka-based MULPOC in Zambia. Other new developments in 1986 included the launching of an information service for social and economic development planners, decision-makers and researchers, and publication of quarterly newsletters to facilitate the exchange of experiences between member States and individual organizations and agencies.

On 19 April,⁽¹⁷⁾ the Conference of Ministers, having examined the recommendations of the Regional Technical Committee for PADIS (Yaounde, 11 and 12 April), requested the ECA Executive Secretary to negotiate with the League of Arab States on implementing the latter's agreement to host the North African Documentation and Information System for a three-year transitional period; called on African countries to approach the European Economic Community (EEC) for funding for that System and PADIS; and asked the UNDP Administrator to ensure that the North African System was established.

Work continued in 1986 towards the establishment of ACMAD,⁽¹⁸⁾ as a means of applying meteorology to development and, among other things, of combating drought. On 19 April,⁽¹⁹⁾ the Conference requested the Executive Secretary to consult with potential host countries on underwriting ACMAD and to prepare its draft constitution in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and OAU. The ninth session of the WMO intergovernmental body of Permanent Representatives—Regional Association I (Africa)—(Harare, December) considered the report of an inter-agency expert consultation on the ACMAD draft constitution and recommended that a WMO/ECA assessment mission visit all potential host countries (Algeria, Egypt, Kenya, the Niger and Senegal).

The Conference of Ministers urged the ECA Executive Secretary, in a resolution adopted on 19 April,⁽²⁰⁾ to continue discussions with UNDP on funding IDEP—the only pan-African training body

for planning experts—particularly in relation to making it ultimately an income-generating institution. It requested all African Governments to pay their arrears as well as annual contributions, and the IDEP Director to intensify his external fundraising efforts. African member States were invited to send more trainees to IDEP and to increase the provision, under their indicative planning figures or from other sources, for fellowships at the Institute.

Also on 19 April,⁽²¹⁾ the Conference of Ministers called on bilateral and multilateral donors, particularly UNDP, to provide financial assistance, including for the training of specialists, to individual African countries and to ECA for short-term economic forecasting systems, intended as early warning mechanisms to enable countries to respond to external and internal disturbances. ECA was requested to collaborate with national planning organs, African multilateral institutions and research institutions to ensure effective economic management by African countries.

Least developed countries

The Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries (sixth meeting, Yaounde, 15-17 April)⁽²²⁾ discussed socio-economic conditions and SNPA implementation in African LDCs, food strategies, and ECA activities in 1984-1985 and its work programme for 1986-1987. The Ministers concluded that growth rates in LDCs had continued to decline due to poor agricultural performance and that efforts made to implement SNPA had been inadequate. They recommended that resources for development not be used in debt servicing, that for technical assistance countries make better use of national experts and South-South co-operation, and that a study be made of structural adjustments made.

International trade and finance

The Conference of Ministers, on 19 April 1986,⁽²³⁾ endorsed the resolutions of the 1985 meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade,⁽²⁴⁾ urged African Governments to participate in all international negotiations to ensure an effective and co-ordinated African position, and requested the ECA Executive Secretary, together with the OAU Secretary-General and its Permanent Steering Committee, to ensure effective African participation in the seventh (1987) session of UNCTAD and to assist ECA member States in promoting trade with Eastern Europe and with China through expansion of trade flows, trade missions and business tours. The Conference also urged member States to expand domestic trade and promote production, marketing and distribution of locally produced goods, especially agricultural products, as a means of attaining national self-

reliance; to promote intra-African trade; and to support the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations and other organizations as a means of achieving collective self-reliance at the subregional and regional levels. Further, it urged that the Federation of African Chambers of Commerce be made operational; appealed to all donors to encourage the promotion and expansion of African trade as an essential element of development; and appealed to UNDP to increase financial assistance to ECA so that it could assist its member States in promoting trade as a means of increasing their foreign exchange earnings.

The findings and recommendations of case-studies on domestic trade structure, mechanisms and distribution channels in the Niger, Senegal and Sierra Leone were presented at the ninth meeting of the Niamey-based MULPOC Policy Organs (Lome, Togo, February). Case-studies were initiated on domestic trade in selected Central, Eastern and southern African countries.

As regards the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for Eastern and Southern African States, the Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly in October⁽²⁵⁾ that, despite the Assembly's 1985 request⁽²⁶⁾ detailed information on assistance provided to PTA could not be obtained from financial institutions of the United Nations system and from donor Governments due to time constraints. He noted that UNCTAD advised the PTA secretariat and member States on modalities for implementing the treaty establishing PTA, that ECA assisted PTA in drafting protocols for relaxing and eventually eliminating visa regulations within PTA and in finalizing the charter of the PTA Trade and Development Bank. In March, the Council of Plenipotentiaries of the North African MULPOC reviewed an ECA study on trade promotion in North African countries and a draft declaration of intent and commitment towards the establishment of a North African PTA.

ECA continued to assist its member States in enhancing their trade and economic prospects with non-African countries, by conducting advisory missions and studies and providing other technical assistance.

Financial and monetary policies

In 1986, ECA efforts focused on two proposed projects—an African Monetary Fund and an international conference on Africa's external indebtedness.

The Intergovernmental Group of Experts from Ministries of Finance, Central Banks and Legal Departments on the Establishment of an African Monetary Fund (third meeting, Yaounde, April; fourth meeting, Libreville, June) reviewed outstanding issues and the draft Articles of Agreement, and endorsed the outline of a study on Africa's

external debt situation, to be prepared jointly for the international conference by ECA, OAU, the African Development Bank (ADB) and the African Centre for Monetary Studies (ACMS). The outstanding issues concerned: whether, and in what proportion, external participation should be allowed in the Fund's capital; whether the contributions to the capital should be in convertible and national currencies; and the number of Executive Directors to represent African countries in the Fund.

The second meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Finance and governors of central banks (Libreville, 18-21 June)⁽²⁷⁾ in addition to considering a progress report on preparations for the proposed conference, established an ad hoc "Committee of Libreville"—comprising Gabon, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia—to resolve the outstanding issues relating to the Fund and asked it to report to the next Conference of African Ministers of Finance in 1987. In December, ECA, OAU, ADB and ACMS held consultations at Brazzaville, Congo, to prepare further for the conference.

In other 1986 activities, an ECA mission assisted the Central African Clearing House in exploring ways to expand its services to all the member countries of the Economic Community of Central African States. The Africa Trade Centre continued to process information on trade and published six issues of Flash on Trade Opportunities and three issues of African Trade Bulletin.

Transport and communications

Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1978-1988)

In June 1986, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council his annual report⁽²⁸⁾ on the implementation of the objectives of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, proclaimed by the Assembly in 1977.⁽²⁹⁾ Africa's continuing economic crisis adversely influenced the implementation of all development projects, including those connected with the Decade, the Secretary-General reported, adding that the financing of the Decade's programme was similarly affected as world attention continued to focus on Africa's economic crisis. As at the end of 1985, of the 578 second-phase (1984-1988) projects in the transport sector, 38 (6 per cent) had been completed and 106 (18 per cent) were under implementation; of the 472 second-phase projects in the communications sector, 24 (5 per cent) had been completed and 72 (15 per cent) were under implementation. Of a total of \$3,790 million raised thus far, representing 20 per cent of the programme cost of \$18,255 million, \$2,326 million,

or 61 per cent, had been received from African Governments and 39 per cent from external sources. National projects continued to attract more funding than purely regional and subregional projects, where progress in implementation remained modest.

On 19 April,⁽³⁰⁾ the ECA Conference of Ministers endorsed the recommendations of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning (fifth meeting, Harare, 10 and 11 March),⁽³¹⁾ which had reviewed progress made in implementing the Decade's programme and had requested that ECA evaluate the Decade's performance in co-operation with ADB, the World Bank and UNDP and report the results in 1988. The Conference thanked the General Assembly, UNDP and others for their continued support of the Decade's activities, and requested the Assembly to allocate the means ECA needed to evaluate the Decade programme in accordance with the 1985 recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)⁽³²⁾ and to organize and service meetings of the Technical Committee on Air Transport. The Conference urged ECA member States, among other things, to inform ECA of the financing and execution of their projects, intensify efforts to obtain external financing for their Decade projects and endeavour to co-ordinate the various modes of transport within and between subregions to facilitate trade.

By the end of the year,⁽³³⁾ the number of projects monitored in 1986 stood at 560, as compared to 381 in 1985, and a total of \$4,643 million was reported secured up to the end of 1986, a 22 per cent increase from the 1985 level of \$3,793 million. The great majority of the railway projects implemented were regional projects—the first instance in which the rate of implementation of regional projects exceeded that of national projects. Among Decade programmes, the Regional African Satellite Communications System had secured funds for a feasibility study estimated to cost \$6 million; member States continued to upgrade the Pan-African Telecommunications Network; and a combined meeting of the trans-African highway authorities (Addis Ababa, October) recommended that the Trans-African Highway Bureau at ECA be reactivated to replace the bureaux of the individual highway authorities. According priority attention to transport and communications activities, UNDP, in preparing for the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991), allocated \$5 million specifically for Decade projects. In addition, the World Bank, in association with ECA, formulated a two-year transport project for sub-Saharan Africa.

CPC action. Due to lack of time, CPC at its April/May 1986 session⁽³⁴⁾ decided not to con-

sider the 1985 JIU report on the Decade and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon.⁽³²⁾

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 22 July, on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1986/62 without vote.

Transport and Communications **Decade** in Africa
The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution 291(XIII) of 26 February 1977 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, Economic and Social Council resolution 2097(LXIII) of 29 July 1977 and General Assembly resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977 proclaiming the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Recalling also resolution 487(XIX) of 26 May 1984 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, by which the Conference of Ministers endorsed the programme for the second phase of the Decade, and resolution 544(XX) of 29 April 1985 of the Conference of Ministers, by which the Secretary-General was requested to provide the Commission with resources to enable it to organize the fifth session of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning, as well as meetings on co-financing arrangements,

Referring to Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/68 of 27 July 1984 and General Assembly resolutions 38/150 of 19 December 1983 and 39/230 of 18 December 1984 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Referring also to the report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1985 and to the General Assembly at its fortieth session,

Noting the annual reports for 1984 and 1985 on the implementation of the programme for the Decade, the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Decade and the report of the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee on the Regional African Satellite Communications System,

Appreciating the efforts made by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to mobilize resources and to secure international assistance for implementing the second phase of the programme,

Noting that financial resources have been allocated by the General Assembly for the activities envisaged in its resolutions 38/150 and 39/230, including studies on harmonization and co-ordination of the various modes of transport and on manpower and training needs in transport and communications,

Noting with satisfaction that certain projects related to trans-African axes included in the programme for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa have been implemented using national resources of African countries members of the Economic Commission for Africa,

1. Endorses the report and the resolutions adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning at its fifth session, held at Harare on 10 and 11 March 1986;

2. Notes with satisfaction the achievements by all African countries in the implementation of all the resolu-

tions previously adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning within the framework of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, which achievements shall be included among the accomplishments of the Decade;

3. Welcomes the role played by the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee on the Regional African Satellite Communications System, under the Economic Commission for Africa as the lead agency, in co-ordinating activities towards the attainment of the objectives of the Decade;

4. Appreciates the continued financial support of Member States for the activities of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

5. Expresses its appreciation to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for his continuing support of the Decade through the financing of the Decade Co-ordination Unit and other Decade activities, and requests him to continue to provide funds to the Commission during the Programme's fourth programming cycle (1987-1991) for the realization of the development process which was accepted during the Decade;

6. Expresses its thanks to donor countries and financing institutions for the financial assistance provided for the implementation of the programme for the Decade, and urges them to continue and intensify their support for the programme and for the strengthening of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Decade;

7. Requests the General Assembly to allocate, within the limits of available resources, the necessary means to enable the Commission:

(a) To carry out an in-depth evaluation of the programme for the Decade in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Decade;

(b) To organize and service meetings of the Technical Committee on Air Transport;

8. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to draw the attention of the member States to the recommendations contained in the present resolution, taking into account the views expressed in the Economic and Social Council on the subject, and to report to the Commission as soon as possible on the matter.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/62

22 July 1986 Meeting 38 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1986/129/Add.1) without vote, 17 July (meeting 15); draft by ECA (E/1986/98 & Corr.2), orally amended by Vice-Chairman following informal consultations; agenda item 8.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly, by **decision** 41/453, took note of several documents, including the Secretary-General's June 1986 report⁽²⁸⁾ on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

Development of tourism

On 19 April 1986,⁽³⁵⁾ the Conference of Ministers endorsed the recommendation made by the 1984 Regional Conference on Intra-African Tourism Co-operation at Niamey, Niger⁽³⁶⁾

relating to the establishment of an ECA Conference of Ministers of Tourism and guidelines for a regional co-operation strategy for tourism development in Africa. The ECA Executive Secretary was requested to follow up on the implementation of the Niamey decisions in collaboration with OAU and United Nations organizations and to submit annual progress reports.

Transport and trade of Zaire

In an October 1986 report,⁽³⁷⁾ prepared in response to a 1985 Assembly request,⁽³⁸⁾ the Secretary-General stated that an ECA mission to Zaire had discussed with national authorities arrangements for a donors' meeting on the financing of that country's transport projects. However, after having considered the possibility of holding such a meeting in 1986, the national authorities, in consultation with the World Bank, UNDP and ECA, decided to postpone it until 1987, for technical reasons.

Industrial development in Africa

In 1986, ECA, in collaboration with OAU and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), continued its activities in support of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA) (1980-1990).⁽³⁹⁾ Those activities included the preparation of documentation for the North African MULPOC Follow-Up Meeting on the Initial Integrated Industrial Promotion Programme within the Framework of IDDA (Algiers, 10-15 March), and of the fifth progress report⁽⁴⁰⁾ on IDDA for presentation to the ECA Conference of Ministers in April and to the General Assembly.

ECA continued to assist member States in enhancing policy formulation and planning capabilities. Advisory missions visited MULPOCs in Cameroon, Rwanda and Zambia to discuss industrial policies and plans, promote industrial co-operation and develop indigenous capabilities and infrastructural capacities. The Commission's support to the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing included organizing a study tour in Hungary (September/October) and preparing instructional materials for a seminar at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania (November).

In specific industries sectors, ECA reviewed the status of supply and demand for iron and steel products and made proposals for an integrated development strategy for the iron and steel industries in the West African subregion. ECA worked to upgrade the engineering industry in selected East and southern African PTA countries. In the chemical industry, ECA aimed to strengthen subregional chemical industries in Guinea, Sierra Leone and Togo. Missions were undertaken to appraise chemical plants in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, the Niger

and Nigeria. Advisory services were provided to Guinea on the rehabilitation of an agro-based industry, and to Botswana, the Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia on policy formulation and strengthening of small-scale industries. Profiles on successful industrial and small-scale cassava flour processing technology were prepared for meetings of the Councils of Ministers of the West, Central and Eastern and southern African MULPOCs.

On 19 April,⁽⁴¹⁾ the Conference of Ministers requested the ECA and UNIDO secretariats to increase assistance to African countries and subregional organizations with a view to promoting subregional industrial co-operation within the IDDA framework. It urged all African countries and organizations to devote increased financial and human resources to implementing the Decade's programme, expressed appreciation to UNIDO for allocating \$8.6 million to the Decade in its 1986-1987 programme budget, and requested that the transformation of UNIDO into a specialized agency should not lead to a reduction of resources offered to the IDDA programme. Further, it appealed to the General Assembly to allocate \$700,000 annually to ECA, and to the international community, multilateral funding agencies, particularly UNDP and the World Bank, and bilateral and investment institutions to increase the flow of investment and technical assistance resources to Africa's industrial sector. It urged all African Governments to participate in relevant international meetings to ensure that the Decade's programme continued to receive priority.

The eighth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry (Bujumbura, 17-19 September 1986)⁽⁴²⁾ reviewed the progress made towards industrialization, in particular in connection with the IDDA programme and the role of industry in the continent's economic recovery and development. The meeting of Ministers was preceded by a meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Whole on Industrialization in Africa (Bujumbura, 10-15 September).

In the annual report of UNIDO for 1986,⁽⁴³⁾ it was reported that the \$8.6 million originally allocated for IDDA in the 1986-1987 programme budget had been reduced to \$2.7 million, due to the serious financial crisis faced by the organization. That amount covered only the commitments incurred on a limited number of technical co-operation projects initiated within the framework of the programme. The majority of projects developed with \$8.6 million in anticipation—technical advisory services, the establishment of pilot demonstration plants, the training of industrial manpower, investment promotion, the

adjustment of industrial strategies and policies and the promotion of intra-African industrial co-operation—were suspended.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 22 July, on the recommendation of its First Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote **resolution 1986/63**.

Industrial Development Decade for Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution 532(XX) of 29 April 1985 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, in which the Conference of Ministers called, inter alia, for the allocation of resources to make it possible to implement the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

Cognizant of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990, adopted at the twenty-first ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985,

Conscious of the fact that the implementation of the programme for the Decade and of the Priority Programme depends upon the availability of adequate resources and the full commitment of Governments at the national, subregional and regional levels, and of the international community,

Recalling its resolution 1985/61 of 26 July 1985, in which it called upon the General Assembly to consider the allocation in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 of \$700,000 to the Economic Commission for Africa, to be absorbed from the \$5 million allocated to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, under Assembly resolution 39/233 of 18 December 1984, for the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

Mindful of the fundamentally important linkage between industry and agriculture in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990, and of the vital contribution which the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa would make to food production and the rehabilitation of agriculture in Africa,

1. Reiterates the importance and priority which African countries accord to the industrial sector in view of its fundamental role in the implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990, and the full attainment of the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa and the Final Act of Lagos;

2. Commends the efforts made by African countries and organizations, as well as by the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, towards the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

3. Requests the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to increase their assistance to African countries and subregional organizations with a view to promoting subregional industrial co-operation within the framework of the Decade;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for allocating \$8.6 million to the Decade in its programme budget for 1986-1987;

5. Urges the Programme and Budget Committee and the Industrial Development Board of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to increase the allocation for the Decade in the programme budget for 1988-1989 in accordance with the high priority accorded to the programme by that organization;

6. Requests that the transformation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency should not lead to a reduction of the resources made available for assistance to African countries and organizations within the framework of the programme for the Decade;

7. Appeals to the international community, multilateral funding agencies, especially the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, and bilateral and investment institutions to increase the flow of investment and technical assistance resources to the industrial sector in Africa to make it possible to implement national and subregional investment and support projects.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/63

22 July 1986 Meeting 38 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1986/129Add.1) without vote, 17 July (meeting 15); draft by ECA (E/1986/98 & Corr.2), orally amended by Vice-Chairman following informal consultations; agenda item 8.

Natural resources and energy

During 1986, ECA provided technical and administrative assistance to the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre at Dodoma, United Republic of Tanzania, and the Central African Mineral Resources Development Centre at Brazzaville. It also responded to the requests of Botswana and Mozambique in identifying employment opportunities in the mineral sector within those countries for their nationals currently employed in South Africa and facing threats of expulsion. A regional survey on aluminium and copper deposits continued, with focus in Botswana, Kenya and Mozambique. Other ECA activities included a study on the possibility of establishing phosphates industries in the Sahelian countries of West Africa, a seminar and study tour on new exploration methods (USSR, November), and a symposium on the application of remote sensing to mineral exploration (Zaire, December).

Cartography and remote sensing

In collaboration with OAU, ECA commemorated 1986 as the Year of Cartography and Remote Sensing in Africa,⁽⁴⁴⁾ with the official launching of the Year on 9 May at OAU headquarters. Missions were undertaken to Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Kenya and Swaziland in connection with the Year. Work continued on the merger of the African Remote Sensing Council and the African Associa-

tion of Cartography. ECA provided technical support to the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing (Nairobi) and the Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys (Ile-Ife, Nigeria); among other things, it assisted them in seeking external funding through the UNDP fourth programming cycle for Africa and a five-year remote sensing project (1986-1991) funded by the United States Agency for International Development.

The sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa (Addis Ababa, 10-17 November⁽⁴⁵⁾) recommended that regional centres and national mapping institutions of member States organize seminars and workshops for decision-makers, economic planners and researchers on the use of cartography and remote sensing in planning and development. The Conference recommended, among other things, that member States form one organization responsible for co-ordinating cartography and remote sensing activities for an integrated national economic development; and that the ECA Executive Secretary convene a ministerial conference on surveying, mapping and remote sensing and assist in organizing a seminar on building a geographic information data base.

Marine and water resources

ECA completed, in January 1986, a study on Africa's technical capabilities for exploration, exploitation, development and management of sea resources. Country papers on the topic were prepared for Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The Regional Meeting on Socio-Economic and Policy Aspects of Water Resources Management in Africa—organized jointly by ECA and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (Addis Ababa, 2-6 June)⁽⁴⁶⁾—discussed the problems and constraints facing African countries in developing and managing water resources, and considered ways to channel resources into priority areas and to build up national capabilities for accelerated programmes. At UNDP's request on behalf of Ghana, ECA undertook missions in February and September to prepare for a donors' conference on rural and urban water supply programmes in that country. Advisory services were provided to Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger on the assessment of surface and ground water availability and on developing capabilities for water resources exploitation.

Energy

A regional consultative meeting for the mobilization of financial resources for the devel-

opment of new and renewable sources of energy (NRSE) in Africa (Addis Ababa, 25-27 November)⁽⁴⁷⁾ opened a way for African countries, donor countries and international institutions to begin consultations on financial and technical assistance. Participants recommended, among other things, the encouragement of NRSE projects geared to rural development, multilateral arrangements and assessment of environmental considerations in energy-related projects.

Advisory services on exploration and development of conventional energy sources and NRSE were provided during 1986 to Algeria, Burundi, Egypt, Nigeria, Rwanda and Zaire. A study of ocean energy resources of West African coastal States was presented to the Niger-based MULPOC. ECA continued to identify African researchers, engineers and technicians for training in solar energy studies in France. The Governing Council of the African Regional Centre for Solar Energy met at Bujumbura in June; the Centre's work programme and budget were prepared by ECA in August.

On 19 April,⁽⁴⁸⁾ the ECA Conference of Ministers urged African countries to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology for socio-economic development. It requested the Executive Secretary and the heads of relevant bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to help create an association of African nuclear scientists; to provide technical and financial assistance to intra-African projects on the introduction of nuclear technology in various socio-economic sectors; and to involve African countries in nuclear research and development activities at an early stage, rather than merely providing them with finished nuclear technology.

Food and agriculture

In 1986, ECA continued to concentrate on agricultural development planning and policies, conservation and management of forest resources, promotion of integrated rural development, strengthening of agricultural institutions, harmonization and co-ordination of livestock policies and programmes, prevention of food losses and promotion of food security.

In February,⁽⁴⁹⁾ ECA reported that, although food production levels had normalized in most of the countries previously affected by drought, some still faced emergency situations and that, in addition to foreign aid, those countries would need technical assistance. In another February report,⁽⁵⁰⁾ ECA assessed the contributions made to rural development by agricultural co-operatives and small farmers' associations, and suggested measures for improving co-operative performance at the national and regional levels. The Commission reviewed in a March report⁽⁵¹⁾ the programmes and strategies of intergovernmental

institutions for reduction of post-harvest food waste and losses in Africa, and recommended that greater emphasis be placed on crop protection, research on alternative methods of pest control, extension and training services and improvement of related facilities. In addition, ECA prepared technical publications on: agricultural development planning for government policy-makers, planners and administrators; harmonization of livestock development policies in North Africa; subregional co-operation in the production and distribution of veterinary products in West Africa; and agricultural marketing and related human resources development.

On 19 April,⁽⁵²⁾ the Conference of Ministers urged member States to fulfil the APPER recommendations on food and agriculture, in particular the commitment to increase the share of public expenditure allocated to agriculture, and called on them to apply science and technology to agriculture, develop manpower and physical and social infrastructure, build institutions, conserve and make rational use of natural resources including forest resources, maintain ecological balances and adopt appropriate policy measures to increase agriculture and food production. It called on the international community to provide, in addition to emergency aid, increased support for the rehabilitation and long-term development of food and agriculture, and requested the developed countries to create favourable conditions for African export commodities. Further, it called on ECA, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), to assist countries so requesting in drawing up sound food and agricultural policies and to strengthen programmes designed to promote food security. All ECA members were urged to give priority to intra-African trade so as to encourage food production and promote greater collective food self-sufficiency in the region.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In May 1986,⁽⁵³⁾ the Secretary-General proposed that the Economic and Social Council postpone, until 1987, consideration of a report he had been requested to submit, in response to a 1983 General Assembly resolution⁽⁵⁴⁾ and a 1985 Council decision,⁽⁵⁵⁾ on an international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa. He made the proposal so that the report could take into account the outcome of the Assembly's special session on the critical economic situation in Africa (see p. 442).

On 23 May, by **decision 1986/149**, the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit the report to the Assembly in 1987 through the Council at its second regular session that year.

Science and technology

The ECA secretariat carried out a number of missions, including an advisory mission to Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire (12-30 August) to examine their status of scientific and technological research; to the African Regional Centre for Technology (Dakar, Senegal, 16-22 June) to advise on its activities; and to the African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutions (Nairobi, 6 and 7 October) to analyse progress made in identifying institutions which conducted engineering training. The Commission organized and serviced two subregional working group meetings on science and technology, in collaboration with OAU (Cairo, Egypt, 15-19 June; Lusaka, Zambia, 30 September-2 October); and an ad hoc expert group meeting to examine the Advance Technology Alert System for Africa (Addis Ababa, 8-10 December). Experts from nine member States attending the ECA Regional Expert Consultation on the Impact of Technology on Rural Development in Africa (4-8 August) recommended, among other things, that national technology policies have well-defined objectives consistent with a country's stage of development; that allocations for science and technology be targeted at 1 per cent of GDP; and that the irrigation potential of the region be fully exploited. ECA assisted the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund by participating in a mission to the Comoros (17 November-30 December) to propose measures for its economic recovery. The Government of India assisted ECA with work at the Rural Technology Demonstration Centre at Dakar (November). A joint ECA/UNESCO workshop on production of school science equipment (Addis Ababa, 27-30 May) was attended by experts from 14 member countries.

The Conference of Ministers, on 19 April,⁽³⁶⁾ congratulated the sponsors of a scientific meeting, held at Dakar in March 1986, on the establishment of an African chair of technology programme in food processing, biotechnologies and nutrition and health, appealed to the United Nations system and other organizations to support the programme and asked donors to contribute to its foundation. It also encouraged the African Regional Centre for Technology and the co-sponsors of the programme to continue to collaborate with OAU, ECA and other regional and international organizations in developing technologies for African food self-sufficiency.

On 15 October,⁽³⁷⁾ the Conference of Ministers thanked the Government of Cameroon for deciding to organize in the near future an international scientific conference on the problems of natural toxic and lethal gas leaks, such as the Nyos disaster that had occurred in that country. The Conference asked the ECA Executive Secretary

and the UNDP Administrator to assist Cameroon in organizing the conference and urged UNDP to allocate resources for it. The Conference of Ministers appealed to a number of regional and international organizations to support the conference and urged the international community and bilateral and multilateral donors to assist countries affected or likely to be affected by similar natural disasters in setting up an early warning system. The Executive Secretary was requested to report to ECA at its next session on the results of the scientific conference.

Human resources and social development

ECA continued in 1986 to concentrate on social policy, planning and research, youth and social welfare, education, training, labour management, employment and integrated rural development as part of Africa's overall development process.

A draft African Charter for Social Action, a comprehensive guide to policy and action in the continent's social field, was prepared at an intergovernmental committee meeting organized and serviced by ECA from 27 to 31 October, in preparation for presentation at the 1987 meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs. ECA continued to co-operate with the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development, participating in the sixth meeting of its Governing Board (Nairobi, January) and the first meeting of its Technical Advisory Committee (Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, November).

The Commission focused on follow-up to International Youth Year (1985)⁽³⁸⁾ and the implementation of the African Regional Plan of Action on Youth. Advisory missions to the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia assisted in strengthening policies and programmes on youth.

The Commission participated in the launching of the African Rehabilitation Institute for Disabled Persons, as part of its support for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992).

Experts discussed the objectives, structure and financing of a proposed United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Vienna, 17-19 March; New York, 10-12 September).⁽³⁹⁾

Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Nigeria and Sierra Leone received ECA advisory services in identifying and facilitating the return of African experts living outside the continent. Under the return-of-skills programme, advisory services were also provided to the Universities of Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi and Zimbabwe on staff development, and to Botswana and the United Republic of Tanzania on employment planning and programmes. National and subregional training workshops were held in a number of countries on

organizational arrangements for occupational testing, career planning and programming, guidance and counselling.

ECA continued efforts to mobilize resources for the placement of trainees in technical, vocational, scientific, socio-economic and management education both within and outside Africa. Meetings on tax administration were held in Egypt and national training workshops on public financial management and improvement in taxation policies and administration were held in Botswana, Malawi and Zambia. A national training workshop in procurement and supply management, held at Port Louis, Mauritius, resulted in a consultancy mission to that country in December.

Cultural and natural heritage. In a report transmitted by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council in November 1985,⁽⁶⁰⁾ the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) discussed the United Nations contribution to conservation and management of cultural and natural heritage in Africa.

The Inspector found that United Nations efforts in that regard were extensive and that UNESCO, by virtue of its mandate, was most directly involved. He made a number of recommendations, including the need to raise additional funds, train more national personnel, strengthen institutional infrastructure, provide more equipment and co-ordinate and harmonize the United Nations system activities with those of non-governmental organizations and donor countries. In addition to suggestions concerning the management of museums, parks, and seas and oceans, the Inspector recommended that the United Nations should intensify efforts at overcoming the effects of desertification and drought.

In his March 1986 comments, the Secretary-General stated that, while the recommendations were non-controversial and fully acceptable, the report treated the problem of heritage conservation in isolation, without close reference to the development process, and that the information was vague or incomplete in some instances.

Population

The 1986-1987 population programme dealt with demographic policies and development planning, demographic analysis, and regional training and research. As in the past, emphasis was placed on the provision of advisory services, including assistance in evaluating and analysing demographic data and family planning programmes.

The fourth Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers and a review meeting on World Fertility Survey data for African countries took place at Addis Ababa in March 1986. Activities under the Population Information

Network for Africa (POPIN-Africa) included a training workshop (Addis Ababa) and the issuing of population newsletters. Six representatives of POPIN-Africa took a study tour to Asian population information centres and facilities (6-23 July). ECA continued to manage the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) in Ghana, the Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques (IFORD) in Cameroon, and the Sahel Institute in Mali.

On 19 April,⁽⁶¹⁾ the Conference of Ministers thanked UNFPA, member States and other donors for assisting RIPS and IFORD, recommended that African Governments progressively take over the financing of the two institutes and appealed to UNFPA for continued interim funding. The ECA Executive Secretary was invited to restructure the two institutes, based on the recommendations of the joint session of their governing councils.

Environment

Environment programme activities continued to focus on alleviating the impact of drought and desertification control, in order to mitigate the current social and economic crisis. The Commission's assistance in solving and managing environmental problems included the presentation of a study on industrialization and pollution control to the North African MULPOC in March and the organization of two workshops on human resources development in environmental matters. A workshop for trainers (Nairobi, 8-19 December), held jointly with UNEP and the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute, prepared a project document on training an Institute staff member for one year as an environmentalist.

On 19 April, the Conference of Ministers,⁽⁶²⁾ noting the results of the 1985 meetings of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment⁽⁶³⁾ and the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment,⁽⁶⁴⁾ recommended that the national standards bodies in each African country have overall responsibility for the development of environmental standards, that ECA and the African Regional Organization for Standardization work with international organizations to examine environmental-protection standards before application to the African environment and that a study be made to identify difficulties experienced by African countries in implementing international treaties on the environment. Further, it recommended that ECA, UNEP and other international organizations provide technical assistance to African countries to increase their participation in protecting their environment; endorsed the institutionalization of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment to meet biennially to

review the 1985 Cairo Programme for African Co-operation on the environment and eco-development,⁽⁶⁴⁾ with the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment serving as its technical advisory board.

Also on 19 April,⁽⁶⁵⁾ the Conference of Ministers recommended continued collaboration between ECA and the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (see p. 477).

Human settlements

During 1986, ECA prepared or published studies concerning integration of human settlements policies and programmes into national socio-economic development planning, evaluation of building construction needs of the African region, promotion of institutionalized public participation systems in human settlements, establishment or strengthening of personnel training facilities, and an institutional mechanism for formulating and implementing human settlements policies in Africa.

On 19 April,⁽⁶⁶⁾ the Conference of Ministers endorsed the report and recommendations adopted at the 1985 meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment⁽⁶³⁾ and the conclusions of MULPOC meetings in 1986. It urged member States to implement the recommendations of the Regional Committee; commended UNDP, UNIDO and other donor agencies for their assistance in promoting local building materials and construction industries in Africa; and requested the ECA Executive Secretary to ensure that research into the development of local building materials and industries received adequate donor assistance.

Women in development in Africa

During 1986, ECA provided advisory services and technical assistance to national machineries to promote the integration of women in development and to ensure that women's issues were incorporated in national planning and programming exercises. Assistance focused on inclusion of women's concerns in indicative planning figure (IPF) country programming, donor round tables and National and Technical Co-operation Assessment Programmes. ECA organized workshops on women's effective participation in activities of the United Nations Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990) (Lilongwe, Malawi, January) and on the role of women in the use of modern appropriate technology related to foodstuffs production, processing, conservation and marketing (Yaounde, February). Subregional seminars were held on the role of women in

foodstuffs marketing (Bangui, Central African Republic, October) and on the role of co-operatives in the integration of women in development (Cotonou, Benin, December). Research on women in development in Africa included a survey on the implementation of the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women⁽⁶⁷⁾ and a study on the strengthening of national machineries. Other workshops to enhance women's management and entrepreneurial skills focused on small agro-industries (Nairobi, October); training (Kenya, January-March; Arusha, June/July) and management (Arusha, July/August). National training seminars in project planning and evaluation were conducted in Burundi, Guinea-Bissau and Rwanda. Women from island and drought-affected countries were the subject of studies in Ethiopia, Madagascar and Mauritius.

The Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee on the Integration of Women in Development (Yaounde, 3-5 April) discussed the activities of subregional committees in the integration of women in development, and a regional meeting on socio-economic and policy aspects of water resources management in Africa (Addis Ababa, 2-7 June) discussed women's role in the planning and administration of water supply and sanitary projects. The regular meeting of the Great Lake Subregional Committee on the Integration of Women in Development (Bujumbura, March) discussed the activities planned for the year. The African Training and Research Centre for Women published a comprehensive study on women refugees and displaced persons, in addition to other publications.

Due to the United Nations financial crisis and measures taken to freeze all recruitments on the regular budget, ECA was unable to increase the number of African women working under the regular budget.

On 19 April,⁽⁶⁸⁾ the Conference of Ministers appealed to African Governments to continue to include the women's component in national development plans, to encourage the implementation of specific programmes and projects for women, to mobilize funds to implement the Arusha Strategies⁽⁶⁹⁾ and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women⁽⁷⁰⁾ and to place an official in charge of women's affairs in their diplomatic missions abroad. It also called on African Governments and the United Nations to recruit more African women to regular budget posts and promote African women to decision-making posts in ECA and at the United Nations. The Conference appealed to African Governments to ensure the allocation of funds from their IPFs to finance projects for integrating women in development. ECA was urged

to recruit African women as consultants and to continue preparation of a directory of this group. Further, the Conference asked UNDP for continued support to all five MULPOCs, to the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute and to the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development. It requested the United Nations Development Fund for Women to collaborate with MULPOCs and asked the ECA Executive Secretary to mobilize new financial resources for MULPOCs and to ensure that the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development and the African Training and Research Centre for Women participated in the meetings of planners, statisticians and demographers in order to sensitize them on the Arusha and Nairobi Strategies.

In other action on 19 April,⁽⁷¹⁾ the Conference of Ministers called on ECA and OAU to reiterate the key role of women in African development at the special session of the General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa (see p. 442), and called on member States, the United Nations and others to allocate a percentage of funds made available for Africa's economic recovery to the socio-economic needs of women as producers.

Statistics

During 1986, ECA continued to assist African countries in developing and strengthening their demographic and social censuses and surveys, international trade statistics and related activities. The African Household Survey Capability Programme, the Statistical Training Programme for Africa, the National Accounts Capability Programme, the Regional Advisory Service in Demographic Statistics and the development of statistical data bases responded to the needs of national statistical services.

The fourth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers (Addis Ababa, 3-12 March 1986)⁽⁷²⁾ made a number of recommendations to the ECA Conference of Ministers, including those on collaboration between ECA and the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the African demographic training institutes and PADIS.

Seminars were held on the review of the United Nations System of National Accounts (Addis Ababa, 29 September-30 October) and on statistical data base development for French-speaking African countries (Addis Ababa, 24-28 November). Workshops took place on household

surveys for French-speaking African countries (Addis Ababa, 20-24 October) and on health interview surveys (Harare, 10-28 November).

The Conference of Ministers, on 19 April,⁽⁷³⁾ urged African Governments to give high priority to statistical training and to earmark an adequate number of fellowships for training at centres participating in the Statistical Training Programme for Africa. It asked the ECA Executive Secretary to ensure co-ordination of assistance to the Portuguese-speaking African countries in statistical training, and bilateral and multilateral donors to support national and regional statistical training programmes in those countries.

Programme, organizational and administrative questions

ECA work programme and sessions

Portuguese as a working language

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

An ECA proposal for inclusion of Portuguese among its official working languages, considered by the Economic and Social Council⁽⁷⁴⁾ and the General Assembly⁽⁷⁵⁾ in 1985, was taken up by the Council again in 1986, when it adopted **decision 1986/106** of 7 February, thereby asking ECA to clarify, and report to the Council at its second regular session of 1986, the meaning of "official working language". No follow-up action was taken in 1986.

Work programme

On 19 April,⁽⁷⁶⁾ the Conference of Ministers decided to modify the ECA 1986-1987 work programme and priorities in the light of updated information on available resources.

In related action on the same date,⁽⁷⁷⁾ the Conference of Ministers endorsed the proposals on the second updating of and revisions to the medium-term plan (1984-1989) and urged CPC to recommend, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986, their adoption by the General Assembly later that year.

In another resolution,⁽⁷⁸⁾ the Conference took note of the 1984-1985 report of the ECA Executive Secretary, invited member States to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development in view of the level of regular budget resources adversely affected by the United Nations financial crisis, and appealed to UNDP for increased financial allocations.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 22 July, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First Committee, adopted without vote **resolution 1986/58**.

Proposals for updating the programme of work of the Economic Commission for Africa for the biennium 1986-1987 in the light of appropriations approved by the General Assembly and the availability of extrabudgetary resources

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution 554(XX) of 29 April 1985 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa on the programme of work and priorities of the Economic Commission for Africa, 1986-1987,

Having examined the proposals for updating the programme budget of the Commission for the biennium 1986-1987,

Concerned about the declining resources available to the Commission for the effective implementation of its programme of work and activities,

Convinced that the programme of activities of the Commission should reflect available resources,

1. Decides to update the programme of work and priorities of the Economic Commission for Africa for the biennium 1986-1987 in accordance with the above-mentioned proposals;

2. Expresses its gratitude to the members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for their support of the programme of work and priorities of the Commission for the biennium 1986-1987;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to revise the relevant programmes of the Commission for the biennium 1986-1987 in accordance with the updated programme of work and priorities;

4. Calls upon the Secretary-General to take the above-mentioned proposals into account when preparing the report on programme performance for the biennium 1986-1987.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/58

22 July 1986 Meeting 38 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1986/129) without vote, 15 July (meeting 13); draft by ECA (E/1986/98 & Corr.2); agenda item 8.

UNDP assistance

On 19 April,⁽⁷⁹⁾ the Conference of Ministers decided to meet in special session to review and approve the draft of the UNDP-assisted fourth regional programme for Africa, 1987-1991, prepared jointly by ECA and UNDP, prior to its submission to the UNDP Governing Council in 1987. The Conference approved the programme on 15 October 1986.⁽⁸⁰⁾

In other action on 19 April,⁽⁸¹⁾ the Conference of Ministers, at the request of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries, urged UNDP to release funds originally allocated during the third (1982-1986) programming cycle for the implementation of seven projects before that cycle ended.

At its second special session, the Conference assessed, on 15 October,⁽⁸²⁾ the outcome of the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly and considered the implications of UNPAAERD for linkages between country programmes and the regional programme during the UNDP fourth programming cycle.

Also on 15 October,⁽⁸³⁾ the Conference of Ministers requested UNDP to give technical and financial assistance to African regional and subregional organizations of economic integration and to give priority to their projects and programmes in accordance with UNPAAERD and APPER.

In another resolution,⁽⁸⁴⁾ the Conference appealed to UNDP, in allocating its resources, to take into account the special needs of Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) member States struggling against South Africa's "destabilization" activities. It asked UNDP to assist SADCC members in developing alternative transport routes and trading outlets to those currently passing through South Africa, and in developing the required human resources and technical skills to cope with the problem.

ECA-sponsored institutions

The sixth conference of chief executives of ECA-sponsored institutions (24-27 January)⁽⁸⁵⁾ discussed the rationalization, co-ordination and merger of their activities and the securing of financial support.

In a March 1986 report,⁽⁸⁶⁾ the Commission detailed the work programmes and budgets of ECA-sponsored regional and subregional institutions for 1986-1987, adding that the modest plans resulted from lack of financial support for, or lack of membership in, those bodies.

The Conference of Ministers, on 19 April,⁽⁸⁷⁾ appealed to member States of those institutions to reaffirm their interest, and to pay arrears as soon as possible. African States and institutions, together with the United Nations and other funding institutions, were urged to use technical services and expertise provided by ECA-sponsored bodies.

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Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific held its forty-second session at Bangkok, Thailand, from 22 April to 2 May 1986. The session concluded with the adoption of 13 resolutions, among them a Plan of Action on National and Regional Initiatives for Human Resources Development: Its Technological Dimensions. In its annual reports for the periods 30 March 1985-2 May 1986⁽¹⁾ and 3 May 1986-30 April 1987,⁽²⁾ ESCAP reviewed the development of the region and appraised the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s)⁽³⁾ and of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries.⁽⁴⁾ Consideration was also given to the programmes of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific (1985-1994).⁽⁵⁾

The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau, four components of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (previously admitted as one associate member), were admitted as individual associate members of ESCAP, thus bringing Commission membership to 38 member States and 9 associate members in 1986.

Other action included revision of the ESCAP work programme and priorities for 1986-1987; preparation for its fortieth anniversary in 1987; and a review of its special regional projects and institutions.

Ministerial meetings took place, at Bangkok, on trade (16-18 June) and on industry and technology (22-24 September). ESCAP committees discussed food and agriculture; transnational corporations; industry, technology and human settlements; environment; international trade; natural resources and energy; population; shipping, ports and inland waterways; transport, communications and tourism; social development; and statistics.

Economic and social trends

The annual Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1986(6) contained two parts: a survey of economic developments in the region in the light of global economic events, and a study on human resources development.

In 1986, depreciation of the United States dollar, crumbling oil prices and declining interest rates necessitated economic diversification in the region and a flexible response to rapid shifts in the global economy. Most ESCAP countries continued to face an unfavourable economic environment, difficult adjustments and scarce resources.

The economies of India and Pakistan, two of the major developing countries in the South Asia sub-region, continued to grow in 1985-1986. Sri Lanka experienced a 4 per cent real GDP growth, its lowest rate since 1977. The trade-oriented countries of East and South-East Asia showed a mixed performance in 1986, falling into one of three categories: oil exporters, which suffered a growth set-back; newly industrializing countries, which experienced marked acceleration in growth due to exchange rate adjustment and oil price declines; and others, which improved their economic performance through restructuring. LDCs in the region grew at rates well below the 7.2 per cent yearly target envisaged by SNPA (see below). Official development assistance to the LDCs and Pacific island countries of the ESCAP region (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Nepal, Samoa, Vanuatu) continued to be inadequate. Pacific island economies remained unstable due to frequent changes in the external environment, resulting in disruptions in development planning and management and frequent discontinuity in fiscal and financial policies. Australia, Japan and New Zealand experienced an aggregate real GNP growth rate of only 1.6 per cent in 1986, a considerable decline from the rate of 6 per cent in 1984.

The Survey's special section on human resources noted that there was a strong need for policy-oriented research in the underlying relationships between

human resources development and social and economic development, that human resources development was of paramount importance in the developing countries of the ESCAP region, where some 2.6 billion people, representing 54 per cent of the world population, resided. The Survey focused on population, health and nutrition, and education, and examined the potentialities, problems and policies in each sector, highlighting their interrelationships and suggesting possibilities for regional co-operation. (See also p. 552.)

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1986/182 of 23 July, took note of, among other documents, a summary⁽⁷⁾ of the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1985.⁽⁸⁾

Activities in 1986

Development policy and regional economic co-operation

In a review of the implementation of the International Development Strategy,⁽⁹⁾ ESCAP said progress in that regard had been painfully slow in the developing countries of the region, and solutions to the problems of trade policies, money and finance, and debt had been particularly intractable. It noted that, despite some progress, eliminating hunger and malnutrition by the end of the century looked difficult unless growth rates in all countries rose continuously. Public and private external resources were needed, as was a healthier environment in international economic relations.

On 2 May,⁽⁹⁾ the Commission, noting with concern the decline in the flows of financial resources into developing countries of the region, asked the International Development Association to reach agreement on the eighth replenishment (see p. 1152).

The Committee on Development Planning (sixth session, Bangkok, 4-10 November)⁽¹⁰⁾ discussed development issues such as problems faced by LDCs, special measures in favour of island developing countries, macro-economic modelling and projections, training courses in development planning techniques, and interregional, regional and subregional co-operation.

Development planning activities in 1986 included: workshops on mobilization of domestic savings (Maldives, February; Bhutan, October) and external debt management (Bangkok, May); training courses on economic and mathematical methods in development planning (Moscow and Kishinev, May/June), project preparation and planning (Bhutan, September; Maldives, September/October); and agro-industrial complexes (Moscow, September/October); a seminar on development experience (China, May/June); meetings on the feasibility of establishing an institute of public finance (Bangkok, March/April

and August); and a World Project LINK meeting (Bangkok, September). ESCAP also provided advisory services and produced a number of technical publications and studies, including some aimed at assistance to the Pacific island countries.

In 1986, the Asian and Pacific Development Centre completed 31 projects in its second-phase work programme (1985-1986), including research, study and consultation on regional issues; exchange and transfer of experience on development practice; and training courses and seminars. International issues such as technology transfer, trade and economic co-operation were added to national issues of concern to the Centre—rural poverty, human resources development, women in development and energy planning and management. The Centre's General Council held its fourth session at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 8 to 10 September.

Implementation of SNPA for LDCs

In 1986, the ESCAP Development Planning Division reviewed economic and social development in the region's eight LDCs in the context of SNPA, for inclusion in the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1986, and stated that, more than five years after the adoption of SNPA, many of its targets for the region's LDCs, with a total population of 120 million and an average per capita income of about \$150, remained unfulfilled. In addition to fluctuations in the weather which affected agricultural output, those LDCs suffered from a fall in global commodity prices, reduced exports and tourism, and a stagnation in external funding.

The Division's LDCs Section monitored and reviewed the progress in SNPA implementation, studied problems of concern to LDCs in the region and provided technical assistance.

On 2 May,⁽¹¹⁾ the Commission called on the international community to provide increased transfer of resources and commercial policy support measures to LDCs in the region; at the same time, it urged LDCs to continue to mobilize domestic resources to implement SNPA.

Mekong River basin development

The Interim Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin held its twenty-second session at Bangkok from 13 to 17 January and its twenty-third session at Chiang Mai, Thailand, from 30 June to 5 July. At a special session, held at Bangkok on 6 October, the Committee considered assistance to its development action programme for 1987-1989.

The Committee's 1986 work programme comprised 111 projects under six programme sectors—hydrology and meteorology, basin planning, land and water resources development, navigation

improvement, agriculture and fisheries, and power, industry and minerals—requiring an initial investment of some \$307 million. According to the Committee's annual report for 1986,⁽¹²⁾ by the end of that year, the Committee had an extensive network of 431 hydrologic and 339 meteorological stations to collect field data.

Technical co-operation activities

In 1986, ESCAP responded to requests for technical and advisory services from 15 countries in the region through 44 missions carried out under the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation⁽¹³⁾

As the region prepared for the fourth UNDP programming cycle (1987-1991) through programme assessments and consultative reviews, a meeting of the aid co-ordinators of the island developing countries of the South Pacific (Suva, Fiji, February) finalized a list of 29 projects for the subregion for inclusion in the fourth-cycle inter-country programme, and the third meeting of aid co-ordinators (Bangkok, 8-11 October) reviewed and endorsed a draft inter-country programme for Asia and the Pacific and discussed improvements in the delivery of UNDP assistance.

During 1986, the UNDP global and interregional programme supported research and training activities at the International Rice Research Institute (Los Baños, Philippines) and the International Centre for Research in the Semi-Arid Tropics (Hyderabad, India), as well as major projects in water and sanitation, energy, maritime transportation and other sectors.

In a June note⁽¹⁴⁾ by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly for their 1986 policy review of operational activities (see p. 411), ESCAP reported that it had hired experts and other project personnel for technical co-operation activities from developing countries and utilized local or regional sources for procurement of material equipment and services. Moreover, an ECDC/TCDC service aimed at increasing the catalytic role and support for the process of TCDC was established under the Office of the ESCAP Executive Secretary. In addition, ECDC/TCDC focal points were established in all substantive divisions and units, and the concept was incorporated into project documents at an early stage. The Commission's technical co-operation activities sought to promote the participation of women in development, including the provision of training fellowships.

International trade

A meeting of Ministers of Trade from the ESCAP region (Bangkok, 16-18 June)⁽¹⁵⁾ reviewed current trends in international and regional trade and prospects for trade expansion and economic

development. The Ministers adopted a declaration on 18 June on steps to be taken regarding trade and monetary co-operation, commodities, trade promotion, trade in manufactures, joint ventures and investment opportunities, human resources, the generalized system of preferences, services, LDCs and a trade co-operation group.

In a 2 May resolution⁽¹⁶⁾ on the 1985 Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair⁽¹⁷⁾ the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to help organize a regional trade fair at appropriate intervals, preferably every three to five years, to promote economic co-operation and trade expansion among countries of the region.

In another action on 2 May⁽¹⁸⁾ the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to submit a paper on the possible causes of the debt crisis in terms of external trade, industrialization, rise in world interest rates, economic and debt management policies of debtor countries and financial policies of creditor countries. The Commission appealed to multilateral financial institutions to continue to assist in alleviating the crisis by supporting adjustment measures in debtor countries consistent with long-term growth perspectives.

During 1986, ESCAP-sponsored trade-related meetings at Bangkok included: a training course on trade information services (May); workshops on the establishment of a computerized system of data collection and analysis for the study of costs of production and farm-gate prices of jute/kenaf fibres (July), on a computerized trade information system and data base management (September)—for trade promotion organizations (November) and for chambers of commerce (December)—and on application of analytical tools for production planning and marketing strategies for jute and jute products (November). The second round of negotiations under the Bangkok Agreement (Seoul, Republic of Korea, October) adopted a plan of action to promote trade co-operation. ESCAP participated in a review mission on an UNCTAD project concerning assistance to the least developed land-locked countries of the Asian region (July/August).

Transport and communications

The Commission noted the need for an integrated approach to the planning of transport and communications, in view of that sector's interdependence with social, cultural and economic development. A note by the ESCAP secretariat⁽¹⁹⁾ on the urban transport crisis and approaches to its resolution advocated a balanced and evolutionary multimodal transport system aimed at integrating land-use and transportation planning. In another note⁽²⁰⁾ on the planning and development of the local transport system in rural areas,

where an estimated 80 per cent of the region's population lived, the secretariat suggested the setting of guidelines on local transport and quality control in building roads; studies on the selection of new roads and low-cost techniques for road construction and maintenance; and preparation of teaching aids for training local officials.

Seminars, workshops and study tours were conducted on Asia-Pacific railway co-operation (China, May), rail transit systems (Federal Republic of Germany, May/June), guideway transport (France, June), use of energy in transport (Federal Republic of Germany, June), urban and suburban railway transport (USSR, August/September), railway track maintenance (China, September), environmental impact assessment of road transport development (Bangkok, November), road traffic accident prevention (Japan, October), road maintenance management (Bangkok, November) and tourism development in Pacific island countries (Fiji, December).

Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific

At its 1986 session, the Commission suggested that the strategy for the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific (1985-1994)⁽⁶⁾ should focus on human resources development; transfer of technology; promotion of intra- and interregional co-operation; optimum utilization of infrastructure, including maintenance; and transport and communications improvement in rural and isolated communities.

In a May report to the Economic and Social Council⁽²¹⁾ the Secretary-General discussed the objectives and strategy, action programmes, organizational framework and major activities undertaken by the secretariat in support of the Decade, with ESCAP acting as the lead agency. He reported that, of the 47 project profiles developed, 35 were in nine high-priority areas and 12 others in seven regular-priority areas, and that the total estimated cost stood at \$14.9 million.

By decision 1986/176 of 22 July, the Council took note of the Secretary-General's report on the Decade.

In support of the Decade, ESCAP convened in 1986, in co-operation with the USSR, a seminar on rail transport (USSR, August/September); a seminar/study tour on port pricing and investment in co-operation with Australia (April); an expert group meeting on port tariff structures (Philippines, December); and a seminar on port computer needs and organization of facilities (Hong Kong, February/March). Held in co-operation with the Federal Republic of Germany were a seminar/study tour on the feasibility of urban light rail transit systems in developing ESCAP countries (Federal Republic of Germany, May/June); a

seminar on environmental impact assessment of road transport development (Bangkok, November); and a study and advisory services in the telecommunications sector (October).

In June 1986⁽²²⁾ the UNDP Administrator requested the UNDP Governing Council for authorization to earmark and allocate, for the Decade's priority projects, \$6 million from the contingency amount of fourth-cycle Special Programme Resources. The Governing Council, on 27 June⁽²³⁾ issued the authorization.

Shipping, ports and inland waterways

The Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications (Shipping, Ports and Inland Waterways Wing) (tenth session, Bangkok, 8-12 December⁽²⁴⁾ reviewed the level and structure of liner freight charges, merchant marines and shipping services, port development, inland water transport, inland waterways and dredging, shippers' organizations and co-operation, the impact of new maritime technology and containerization in the region, regional maritime strategy and new directions in the port management information system.

In March⁽²⁵⁾ the ESCAP secretariat outlined a number of problems facing the maritime sector, among them, loss of revenue and over-tonnage in capacity in the shipping industry due to the world economic recession, the need for new strategies for the development of ports and national shipping lines in the developing countries of the region, outdated maritime legislation and a lack of adequate shipping statistics.

Industrial development

In 1986, Ministers of Industry and Technology (Bangkok, 22-24 September)⁽²⁶⁾ examined new policy initiatives for industrial and technological progress in the region and measures to promote regional co-operation; it also prepared for the 1987 General Conference of UNIDO. A meeting of senior officials (17-19 September), prior to the Ministers' meeting, cited slow recovery, falling commodity prices, growing protectionism and the trade-distorting effects of subsidized agricultural exports as posing serious threats to the region's further industrialization. The officials recommended measures to counteract negative economic factors, including placing greater emphasis on public enterprises in the industrial sectors of the developing countries, an evaluation of privatization programmes and the development of a regional perspective.

Among the 1986 activities related to industrial development were meetings on energy conservation in small- and medium-scale industries (Bangkok, February; Nepal and Thailand, July), promotion of business collaboration in that sector

(Thailand and Federal Republic of Germany, April), technology and management needs for industrial development (Bangkok, July/August) and the production and use of machine tools in the engineering industries in ESCAP developing countries (Singapore, November).

Transnational corporations

In 1986, ESCAP and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations conducted a training seminar on support to institutions of higher learning in Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, January); a seminar, with the National Economic and Social Development Board of Thailand and UNDP, on the role of transnational corporations in Thailand (Pattaya, August); and a Thai/International Development Research Centre/Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics/ASEAN regional seminar on transborder data flow impacts (Bangkok, November).

Natural resources and energy

The Committee on Natural Resources (thirteenth session, Bangkok, 14-20 October)⁽²⁷⁾ discussed water, energy, mineral and marine resources, cartography and remote sensing. The draft programme of work and priorities for 1988-1989 and changes in the 1986-1987 work programme were also considered.

Water resources. The Committee cited significant progress in the implementation of the 1977 Mar del Plata Action Plan for the development of water resources⁽²⁸⁾ and noted regional efforts to achieve the goals of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990) and to promote TCDC in water-related activities. The Committee endorsed a number of secretariat recommendations, including establishment of a central mechanism for co-ordinating the competing uses of water, formulation of a national master water plan and adequate water legislation, and revision of pricing structures. The Committee also underlined the importance of integrating environmental considerations into water resources development projects.

The Inter-agency Task Force on Water for Asia and the Pacific met at Bangkok in July and November to promote regional co-operation in water investigation, development and management. ESCAP sponsored a meeting on the establishment of a regional network for training in water resources development (Bangkok, May) and a workshop on the application of remote sensing techniques to water resources development (Seoul, October/November). A regional network for training in water resources development—comprising 14 participating institutes nominated by ESCAP member Governments—was established in 1986.

Mineral resources. In 1986, the Mineral Resources Section initiated a study of geology for land-use planning in urban areas, with particular emphasis on knowledge of natural hazards in advance of development. During the year, the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre conducted two assessment surveys, four technical advisory service missions and four group training activities. The Centre received, in 1986, cash contributions of \$37,985, far below the goal of \$150,000. Since the target was not met within the six-month time limit prescribed by the Commission at its 1986 session, the Executive Secretary proceeded, as authorized, to close the Centre.

The Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (twenty-third session, Madang, Papua New Guinea, November) discussed hydrocarbon resources, an offshore and coastal geophysical survey and the Quaternary geology programme. The Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas held its fifteenth session at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, in September. ESCAP support continued for the South-East Asia Tin Research and Development Centre.

In 1986, seminars were held on the application of remote sensing techniques for geological mapping and mineral prospecting (Moscow, June) and geological mapping in the urban environment (Bangkok, October). A training course was held on the economic aspects of coal exploration, evaluation and exploitation (Bandung, Indonesia, January).

Energy resources. In 1986, the activities scheduled for the second phase (1984-1986) of the UNDP-funded regional energy development programme⁽²⁹⁾ with ESCAP as the main executing agency, were completed in: energy planning, conservation and pricing; natural gas utilization and transport; coal utilization and development; and rural energy and hydropower planning. The subregional Pacific energy development programme concentrated on overall national energy planning assistance; planning and legislation in the electricity sector; petroleum policy, supply and pricing; and energy auditing and management, mainly through information exchange and training. The Regional Network on Biomass, Solar and Wind Energy, supported by Australia and Japan, continued to provide advisory and information services through a network of focal points and publications of ESCAP Energy News.

During the year, training courses on coal utilization (Republic of Korea, April/May; India, December) and techniques of energy planning (Nepal, June; Bangladesh, November) were held. Held at Bangkok were an expert group meeting on the evaluation, design and implementation of

solar photovoltaic systems in developing countries (June), an expert group meeting (September) and a high-level meeting (November) on trans-country power exchange and development, and a workshop on natural gas utilization (September/October). Also held at Bangkok were the second meeting of focal points on NRSE and a consultative meeting on the NRSE development programme (September) and an Asian forum on energy policy (October).

Cartography and remote sensing. The regional remote sensing programme, funded by UNDP and executed by ESCAP in association with FAO and the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD), was completed on 31 December 1986. An evaluation mission fielded in June by UNDP recommended the extension of the project for a second-phase period of five years (1987-1991).

Other 1986 activities included a meeting of the directors of the remote sensing centres/programmes in the ESCAP region (Colombo, Sri Lanka, May) and a regional seminar on the application of remote sensing techniques to coastal zone management and environmental monitoring (Dhaka, Bangladesh, November).

Food and agriculture

During 1986, the ESCAP/FAO/UNIDO Fertilizer Advisory, Development and Information Network for Asia and the Pacific held a round-table meeting on fertilizer marketing in Asia (Singapore, February), a training course for fertilizer retailers in Thailand (Bangkok, April; Pattaya, October/November), a regional training workshop on fertilizer information transfer (Bangkok, November), and a training course on negotiation techniques for fertilizer importers (Bangkok, November). It also dispatched a team of three experts from the Asian region to Panama in July to examine a Latin American multinational fertilizer marketing enterprise with a view to establishing a similar system in Asia.

Other activities included a seminar on the responsibility system in agricultural production in China (Huang District, August/September); an expert consultation on the economics of dry-land and rain-fed farming (Bangladesh, November); and a TCDC study tour for Burmese fertilizer-sector executives to India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand (November/December).

The Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery ended its third phase of operation (1985-1986) in which it focused on, among other things, formulating enhanced policies and strategies for agricultural mechanization and the strengthening of national networks; mechanization studies, including socio-economic impact; and assistance to member countries for local mechanization plans.

The Network's Governing Body (ninth session, Bali, Indonesia, 18-21 November) approved the draft project document for its 1987-1991 programme.

During 1986, the Regional Co-ordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific (CGPRT Centre) provided technical assistance to member countries in initiating studies of socio-economic constraints to, and prospects for, developing CGPRT crops. The Centre's Governing Board (fourth session, Bogor, Indonesia, February; fifth session, Bangkok, December) reviewed the Centre's operations and work programme. In 1986, seven countries pledged a total of \$316,492 for institutional support, but only four countries made contributions totalling \$309,492 by year's end, far short of the \$400,000 target set by the Commission.

Science and technology

The Commission considered the implementation of the 1984 Tokyo Programme on Technology for Development in Asia and the Pacific⁽³⁰⁾ and expressed satisfaction with the initiation of co-operative projects in research, development and demonstration; identification of technological needs; practical ways of sharing information; regional co-operative activities to create a favourable technological climate; and technological development of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries.

In a February report on the implications of new technological advances for developing countries,⁽³¹⁾ ESCAP suggested a number of initiatives it could take to assist those countries in the region in preparing micro-electronic-related schemes and projects and in developing biotechnology to promote national development.

The first session of the Governing Board of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology was held at New Delhi, India, on 28 and 29 November. During the year, the Centre conducted missions on technology utilization, disseminated information packages and serviced technical queries, held training workshops and completed preparatory work for the country profiles data collection. In 1986, eight countries contributed some \$160,000 for institutional support to the Centre, far short of the financial target of \$250,000 set by the Commission.

A seminar/study tour on science and technology policy, planning and management (Beijing, July/August) examined technology for development; a framework for science and technology policies, plans and management; human resources development for technology; and regional co-operation.

Social and cultural development

The Commission gave importance to the consideration of social problems arising from industrial and technological development, and urged that new approaches be devised to deal with the social dimensions of development.

ESCAP activities during 1986 included the eighth regional seminar on basic community services through primary health care (Thailand, January/February); for youth, the eleventh Asian-Pacific forum for community development (Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, March), a training workshop on income-generating activities (Thailand, March), an international course on management of youth organizations (Malaysia, August) and the third meeting of agencies and NGOs concerned with youth development in the ESCAP region (Bangkok, December); and for the disabled, a regional fellowship programme for national personnel responsible for planning and organizing disability prevention and rehabilitation services (Philippines, June) and the third regional inter-agency consultation on disability-related concerns (Bangkok, June). Several advisory missions and training workshops were also held.

Human resources development

On 2 May 1986, the Commission adopted the ESCAP Plan of Action on National and Regional Initiatives for Human Resources Development: Its Technological Dimensions⁽³²⁾—which had been recommended by an intergovernmental meeting on human resources development and technology (Bangkok, 29-31 January).⁽³³⁾ The Plan of Action contained recommendations for action at the national and regional levels and outlined the role of ESCAP; action at the national level dealt, among other things, with identifying needs and priority areas, strengthening planning and research mechanisms, promoting innovative policies, and creating a favourable environment for nurturing technological human resources. The Commission invited member countries, on the basis of the Plan of Action, to undertake specific programmes in human resources development at the national and subregional levels as an integral part of their respective social and economic development programmes, and to provide financial and other assistance for implementing regional co-operative projects.

On 1 May,⁽³⁴⁾ the Commission invited all members to co-operate on the forecasting, planning and development of technological human resources, and asked the Executive Secretary to assist them in their activities and to mobilize extrabudgetary resources for a 1987 regional seminar, country studies and a study mission.

Women in development

On 2 May,⁽³⁵⁾ the Commission called on its member Governments to implement the Regional Plan of Action and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women adopted by the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women,⁽³⁶⁾ with a view to ensuring full integration of women in political, economic, social and cultural life. Governments were invited to include in their national development plans specific target programmes on the advancement of women. The Commission requested its Executive Secretary to encourage the sharing of national experiences, to prepare a study on the status of women and their role in socio-economic development in the region as a follow-up to the Nairobi Strategies, and to incorporate the interests of women in the Commission's work programme.

In 1986, ESCAP held a subregional course on women and the management of development, in co-operation with the Asian and Pacific Development Centre and ASEAN (Kuala Lumpur, July); a meeting on participatory action research to promote organization among women piece-rate workers (Thailand, October); and a regional seminar on the development of a women's information network for Asia and the Pacific (Japan, December).

In an October report to the General Assembly,⁽³⁷⁾ the Secretary-General stated that ESCAP had established various internal mechanisms, including an inter-divisional Task Force on the Integration of Women into ESCAP Priority Concerns, to ensure that the policy on integrating the concerns of women in its development work for 1984-1989 was consistently applied.

Rural development

The Commission, on 2 May,⁽³⁸⁾ called on Governments to examine the social impact of rural development policies and requested the Executive Secretary to pay particular attention in future studies to public and/or private efforts in areas such as agrarian reforms, co-operatives, rural development planning, the role of women in development, strengthening the role of national personnel in rural development and encouraging popular participation in rural development. It also asked the Executive Secretary to organize a regional seminar on the social aspects of rural development and to consider strengthening the secretariat's co-ordination and monitoring mechanism on the question.

By April 1986,⁽³⁹⁾ nine Governments had responded to the ESCAP request for papers on

their national policies, programmes and experience in solving problems related to the social aspects of development.

In addition to a meeting of national liaison officers on integrated rural development (Bangkok, June), activities in 1986 included training courses for youth in rural development (Nepal, January/February) and on the participation of young women and men in rural social development (China, July).

Population

During 1986, the ESCAP Committee on Population organized meetings at Bangkok on: comparative study of demographic-economic interrelationships (March); analysis of trends and patterns of mortality (May); strategies for strengthening linkages between the WHO Health Literature and Library Information Services and Asia-Pacific population information networks (June/July); knowledge and attitudes of grass-roots family planning workers about contraceptive methods (July); aging (September); and training in the use of microcomputers for demographic analysis, survey data processing and family planning evaluation (November). Other meetings dealt with the role of community communications networks in the acceptance and continuance of family planning practice (Thailand, September); mortality and health issues (China, October); and population information networking (China, October).

ESCAP also awarded fellowships for demographic training at the International Institute of Population Studies (Bombay, India) and conducted training programmes, research and information activities.

Environment

The Commission urged its members to implement the 1985 Declaration and Framework for Action Plans for the Management of the Asian Environment⁽⁴⁰⁾ and suggested that the ESCAP secretariat assist them in that regard.

During 1986, the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment held a meeting on the environmental and socio-economic aspects of tropical deforestation (Bangkok, January/February); a conference of the forum for environmental journalists of Bangladesh (Dhaka, February); a seminar on environmental awareness and communication (Kuala Lumpur, April); a seminar and study tour on integrated control of desertification (China, June); a roving seminar on environment and media (China, June); an intergovernmental meeting on a regional network of research and training centres on desertification control (Bangkok, September); and a high-level con-

sultative meeting on problems and prospects of environmental management in Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, November).

Typhoons

The Typhoon Committee, at an extraordinary session held on 21 March at Manila, Philippines, examined and endorsed a regional co-operation programme on meteorology and discussed the hydrological and disaster prevention and preparedness sectors of its work.

At its nineteenth session (Bangkok, 28 October-3 November),⁽⁴¹⁾ the Committee reviewed the implementation and funding of its 1986 programme and confirmed that it operated in conjunction with the World Meteorological Organization.

Human settlements

On 2 May,⁽⁴²⁾ the Commission reaffirmed the need for special attention, during the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (1987), to securing renewed international commitment to improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and to providing shelter for the homeless. The Commission welcomed the organization of subregional meetings to promote the objectives of the Year and noted with appreciation the efforts made by countries in the region towards reconstructing residential areas and cities and rehabilitating and resettling war-stricken people.

In 1986, the Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment held meetings/seminars on grass-roots participation in human settlements (Bangkok, February), low-cost shelter projects in Sri Lanka (September/October), and managing civic services in intermediate-sized cities (Bangkok, October).

A regional working group met to discuss the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme (Bangkok, November) and recommended that greater attention be paid to providing information of use in solving problems of substandard shelter and the homeless. It also emphasized the importance of providing housing data for small geographic areas and cross-tabulating data on structures which included the socio-economic characteristics of occupants.

Statistics

On 1 May,⁽⁴³⁾ the Commission recommended that its members improve and strengthen their statistical services as a source of information in effective planning and implementation of development plans, utilize guidelines and standards and participate in capability-building programmes. It requested the United Nations system to support and co-ordinate technical co-operation, assist in

evolving and revising international standards and guidelines, and accord priority to the special training needs of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries.

The Committee on Statistics conducted training courses at New Delhi on sampling and household survey methodology (February-May) and on electronic data processing (August-November); a seminar on review and development of national accounts (Bangkok, July); and working group meetings, both at Bangkok in November, on the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme and of statistical experts.

The Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific continued to train statisticians in government services. The Institute's Advisory Council (first meeting, Tokyo, 12-14 November) made recommendations concerning the Institute's statistics, computer-based and in-country courses.

International Year of Peace

In a resolution adopted on 2 May,⁽⁴⁴⁾ the Commission urged all members and associate members to intensify their efforts for achieving the objectives of the International Year of Peace (1986), asserting that peace was a prerequisite for economic and social development.

ESCAP, in co-operation with the Korean National Commission for UNESCO and the Korean National Council for Youth Affairs, organized a regional workshop on the role of youth in the promotion of peace (Seoul, October).

In a 24 April letter to the ESCAP Executive Secretary,⁽⁴⁵⁾ the USSR conveyed a joint statement by Afghanistan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, the USSR and Viet Nam on the contribution of ESCAP to the attainment of the Year's goals and objectives through promotion of improved international economic relations.

Programme, organizational and administrative questions

Amendment of terms of reference

The Commission, noting that the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau had become individual associate members of ESCAP, unanimously approved a draft resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council to amend the Commission's terms of reference listing its membership.

In an April note,⁽⁴⁶⁾ ESCAP reported that the Cook Islands, an associate member since 1972, had reiterated its desire for full membership. The ESCAP Office of Legal Affairs, on 25 March,

determined that the Cook Islands was a self-governing territory in free association with New Zealand and would be considered for associate membership only. At the 1986 Commission session, the Cook Islands stated that it would not pursue the matter further at that session.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 22 July, the Economic and Social Council, by **resolution 1986/57**, noted that the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau had become associate members of ESCAP in place of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Council decided to amend the ESCAP terms of reference accordingly.

Programme co-ordination and evaluation

In a February 1986 report,⁽⁴⁷⁾ the ESCAP Executive Secretary proposed that the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission (ACPR) function in part as a programme co-ordination committee and that it hold a special meeting prior to Commission sessions.

The ESCAP secretariat, in a March note,⁽⁴⁸⁾ proposed the addition to the medium-term plan for 1984-1989 of a new subprogramme, on special measures in favour of island developing countries (see below), and revision of the existing subprogrammes on social development in the region and on health and development.

On 2 May,⁽⁴⁹⁾ the Commission requested the Executive Secretary, in consultation with ACPR, to recommend measures to bridge the gap between programming and performance, for rationalization and improved efficiency.

During a series of meetings in 1986, ACPR discussed ways of improving the conduct and organization of future Commission sessions.

CPC review. At its April/May 1986 session,⁽⁵⁰⁾ CPC reviewed ESCAP's 1984-1985 performance, took note of the Secretary-General's report⁽⁵¹⁾ on the topic and stressed the need to improve the programme implementation rate. Due to the late issuance of the report, however, CPC did not undertake a systematic review of each section.

Activities in the Pacific

During 1986, ESCAP formulated a new subprogramme on special measures for island developing countries; the General Assembly subsequently approved its inclusion in the revised medium-term plan for 1984-1989 (**resolution 41/203**).

The ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre at Port Vila, Vanuatu, continued to provide technical

assistance in response to government requests from the developing Pacific island countries; organized a training course under a UNDP-funded project on training in public administration (Kosrae, Federated States of Micronesia, July/August); and undertook 21 advisory missions.

ESCAP acted as the executing agency for the Pacific energy development programme, providing 18 consultancy services during 1986, most of them relating to petroleum energy and electric power, to nine Pacific island economies.

Fortieth anniversary of ESCAP

On 2 May,⁽²⁾ the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to co-ordinate its activities in connection with preparations for the fortieth anniversary of its founding, in 1987, and encouraged its members to send high-level delegations to its jubilee session.

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Europe

The Economic Commission for Europe held its forty-first session at Geneva from 15 to 26 April 1986. In its annual reports covering 28 April 1985 to 27 April 1986⁽¹⁾ and 28 April 1986 to 10 April 1987,⁽²⁾ the Commission reviewed the economic situation in the region, discussed its activities and those of its subsidiary bodies, and approved plans for future work. On 26 April, it adopted a resolution and nine decisions pertaining to various aspects of its work.

By the resolution,⁽³⁾ the Commission called on member Governments to continue to take full advantage of its potential as an instrument for dialogue and for strengthening economic relations and multilateral co-operation in the region. It noted the importance to that end of full respect for the principles guiding relations among States set out in the Helsinki Final Act of the 1975 Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE)⁽⁴⁾ and in the Concluding Document of the 1980 Madrid meeting of representatives of the States participating in CSCE.

Economic trends

The annual growth rate of total output in the ECE region remained around 3 per cent in 1986. According to a summary of the Economic Survey of Europe in 1986-1987,⁽⁵⁾ the slower than expected pace of growth was due to developments in the market economies of the United States and Western Europe; in the centrally planned economies, economic performance improved.

In the market economies, earlier optimism that the collapse in oil prices would boost the growth rate proved unfounded; by the end of the year, GDP growth averaged 2.8 per cent—virtually the same as in 1985. The gap between strong domestic demand and output widened to an unexpected degree in Western Europe and began to narrow in the United States only towards the end of the year. Private consumption—the main force behind the growth of domestic demand—was boosted by a rise in real income and by falling interest rates, and rose by more than 3.5 per cent in Western Europe and 4 per cent in the United States. The price of material inputs bought by Western European manufacturing industries fell on average by 9 per

cent in the first three quarters of 1986, with final output prices falling by only 0.7 per cent; the increased margins contributed to the rise in corporate profits. Partly because of the depreciation of the dollar, prices of material inputs in the United States fell much less than in Western Europe; nevertheless, with a considerable reduction in wage pressure and competition lowering producer prices, overall disinflation was particularly rapid in 1986. The unemployment rate in Western Europe stood at 9.6 per cent of the total labour force, numbering about 12.8 million people (excluding southern Europe), while employment increased on average by less than 1 per cent. In the United States, unemployment fell below 7 per cent of the labour force and employment rose by just over 2 per cent.

In six countries of Eastern Europe (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania) and the USSR, economic developments proceeded generally as envisaged in the annual plan targets. Net material product (NMP)—national income originating in sectors of the material sphere—grew by 4.6 per cent in the Eastern European countries in 1986, almost one percentage point more than in 1985, and by more than 4 per cent in the USSR, compared to 3.5 per cent in 1985. The simultaneous strong expansion in the centrally planned economies brought their combined NMP growth rate to 4.5 per cent, the highest since 1979, though the figure varied widely among individual countries, ranging from 0.5 per cent in Hungary to over 7 per cent in Romania. In both Eastern Europe and the USSR gross industrial production increased about 5 per cent, due in part to increases in energy production and greater output in branches supplying raw materials. Good weather made 1986 the first year in a decade when agricultural performance increased in all seven countries. Gross investment in Eastern Europe expanded at the same rate (3.9 per cent) as in 1985, but it rose sharply in the USSR, by 8 per cent, the highest rate since 1975.

The volume of world trade increased by some 4 per cent in 1986, marginally better than in 1985, though developments generally were overshadowed by changes in key international prices, such as the collapse and subsequent partial recovery in oil prices and the depreciation of the United States dollar against other major currencies. Among the developed market economies, export growth was more than halved to below 2 per cent in 1986, reflecting the contraction of import demand in the developing countries and in the centrally planned economies. In real terms, the exports of the European centrally planned economies increased moderately, whereas imports stagnated and trade surpluses generally narrowed. In East-West trade, the fall in the prices of

Eastern fuel exports and the rise in the United States dollar price of Eastern manufactured goods led to an 8 per cent deterioration in the terms of trade of Eastern Europe with the developed market economies and a 33 per cent fall in those of the USSR. The impact of those losses was mitigated by a substantial recovery in the volume of Eastern exports to the West—a 17 per cent rise in the USSR and 4 per cent in the Eastern European countries—and by most Eastern countries allowing their current account to deteriorate in the early part of 1986.

The Economic and Social Council, by **decision 1986/182** of 23 July, took note of the summary⁽⁶⁾ of the Economic Survey of Europe in 1985-1986,⁽⁷⁾ among other documents.

Activities in 1986

Regional economic co-operation

The Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments (twenty-second session, Geneva, 17-21 February)⁽⁸⁾ discussed economic developments in their countries, giving special attention to energy price and currency exchange rate movements in the world market and the new five-year (1986-1990) plans in the centrally planned economies. They accepted a general outline of the proposed core document for the overall economic perspective to the year 2000, comprising an introduction, a brief overview of past trends and their future projection, potential resources and factors of growth (demographic prospects, natural resources and environment, science and technology prospects), common economic problems and policy objectives, and conclusions.

In April,⁽⁹⁾ ECE noted the progress made in the perspective's preparation and invited the Advisers to improve its qualitative side. The Commission also reiterated the hope that the Advisers would give special attention to the exchange of information and joint consideration of economic trends and prospects on the long-term implications of national economic policies.

As part of the perspective's preparation, a seminar was organized on consumption trends and policy issues (Helsinki, Finland, September).

Co-operation among Mediterranean countries

In April, ECE⁽¹⁰⁾ requested the Executive Secretary to continue his co-operation with the secretariats of ESCWA and ECA and with non-ECE Mediterranean countries on subjects of common interest to those countries and within the competence of ECE.

International trade

The Committee on the Development of Trade (thirty-fifth session, Geneva, 1-5 December)⁽¹¹⁾

reviewed trends in intra- and interregional trade, trade promotion through industrial co-operation, removal of obstacles to trade and improvement of international trade procedures, as well as trade problems of member countries which were developing from the economic point of view. It also considered, among other things, the results of a special meeting of experts on prospects for East-West trade in the 1980s (Geneva, March) and a symposium on East-West business opportunities and trade prospects (Thessaloniki, Greece, September). The Working Party on Facilitation of International Trade Procedures (March and September) adopted a recommendation on codes for cargo, packages and packaging materials, and the Group of Experts on International Contract Practices in Industry (July and December) completed a guide on drawing up international contracts for services relating to maintenance, repair and operation of industrial and other works.

In April,⁽¹²⁾ ECE called on its member Governments to promote favourable conditions for developing trade and industrial co-operation in the region, and requested the Committee to continue its work to that end, taking into account the Final Act of CSCE and the Madrid Concluding Document.

Transport

The Inland Transport Committee (forty-seventh session, Geneva, 3-7 February)⁽¹³⁾ discussed the application of transport agreements of interest to ECE member States, analysed the transport situation in the region and emerging development trends, and reviewed the activities of its subsidiary bodies.

Groups of experts met on standardization of technical requirements for vessels and of ships' papers (February and August), customs questions affecting transport (March, July and October), construction of vehicles (March, June and October), standardization of rules of the road and signs and signals in inland navigation (April), transport of dangerous goods (April/May), road traffic safety (May and October), combined transport (June), transport of perishable foodstuffs (August and October), transport trends and policy (September), transport economics (October) and transport statistics (December).

Industry

The Chemical Industry Committee (nineteenth session, Geneva, 8-10 October)⁽¹⁴⁾ considered a draft annual review (1985) and endorsed the report of a group of experts on the periodic survey of the chemical industry (October) and those of two groups of rapporteurs, on olefins and aromatic hydrocarbons. It also endorsed a study on additives for thermoplastics and reviewed the progress of

work on the studies on recycling of used tyres and rubber wastes and on disposal and use of wastes from phosphoric acid and titanium dioxide production. A seminar on biotechnology in the chemical industry (Varna, Bulgaria, 1-5 September) and a study tour to the Federal Republic of Germany (11-17 October) were attended by experts. The Committee adopted its work programme for 1987-1991 and agreed on a list of possible topics for future studies or seminars: automation and robotics, application of lasers and radiation, the effects on environment and health of chemical production, trends in energy requirements, standardization of packaging and labelling, the importance of the fertilizer sector, possibilities and limitations of technology transfer, trends and developments in chemical household products, rational use of water and its treatment in the industry, and East-West trade in chemical products among ECE member countries.

The Working Party on Engineering Industries and Automation (sixth session, Geneva, 19-21 March)⁽¹⁵⁾ reviewed trends and prospects, current developments and selected issues in the engineering industries and automation. It decided, among other things, to prepare a further draft of a study on trends in electrical and electronic industries and their industrial application, and to set up a data bank on engineering industries and automation. Meetings held in 1986 dealt with digital image processing in health care, software for industrial automation, technical achievements in telecommunication equipment and implications for industry, and statistics in the field. Other meetings included a seminar on industrial robotics (Brno, Czechoslovakia, 24-28 February) and a preparatory meeting for a seminar on modern equipment for preventive medical treatment. In April, ECE⁽¹⁶⁾ approved the 1986-1990 work programme of the Working Party.

The Steel Committee (fifty-fourth session, Geneva, 29-31 October)⁽¹⁷⁾ considered trends in the steel market, structural changes in international steel trade and steel statistics. The Committee endorsed the report of the Third Ad Hoc Meeting for the Study on Structural Changes in International Steel Trade (June) and reviewed the work of its Working Party on the Steel Market (June) and the Working Party on Steel Statistics (October). Other 1986 meetings included a seminar on the requirements of steel industries in ECE countries developing from the economic point of view (Izmir/Cesme, Turkey, 5-9 May) and a preparatory meeting for a seminar on the economic aspects of secondary steel-making.

Energy resources

No date was set by ECE in 1986 for the next session of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments

on Energy. During the year, work of the secretariat and the subsidiary bodies of the Senior Advisers regarding general energy problems dealt with, among other things, energy demand and supply, conservation, statistics, and trade and co-operation. The third meeting of rapporteurs on common methodological guidelines to assess the comparative merits and prospects of various new and renewable sources of energy was held in January.

The Coal Committee (eighty-second session, Geneva, 29 September-2 October)⁽¹⁸⁾ considered current developments and future perspectives of the coal industry in the ECE region, world coal trade up to the year 2000, scientific and technological co-operation and environmental problems arising from coal industry activities. As part of its efforts to make its work more efficient in the light of the United Nations financial crisis, the Committee merged the Working Party on Coal Trade and the Group of Experts on Coal Statistics into the Working Party on Coal Trade and Statistics. Groups of experts met on utilization and preparation of solid fuels (June), productivity and management problems (June), and open-cast mines (September).

The Committee on Electric Power (forty-fourth session, Geneva, 13-17 January)⁽¹⁹⁾ reviewed the current electric power situation and future prospects, as well as problems related to energy efficiency, environment, statistics and standardization. Groups of experts met on the rational use of electricity and electricity distribution outside major urban areas (April), problems of planning and operating large power stations (May), electric power stations (October) and the relationship between electricity and the environment (November).

The Committee on Gas (thirty-second session, Geneva, 20-24 January)⁽²⁰⁾ discussed current developments, future prospects, environmental problems, and statistics and information. A symposium on the gas industry and the environment was held at Stuttgart, Federal Republic of Germany (27-31 October); groups of experts met on the use and distribution of gas (May), transport and storage of gas (May), and gas statistics and forecasting problems (November).

Water

In April, ECE adopted a set of recommendations⁽²¹⁾ for fostering and strengthening co-operation among riparian countries in the harmonious development, use and conservation of transboundary waters, focusing on the control and prevention of transboundary water pollution and flood management. The Commission invited its member Governments to apply the recommendations in formulating and implementing water policies.

A seminar on water management systems was held at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, in September, and the Group of Experts on Aspects of Water Quality and Quantity met in May.

Agriculture and timber

The Committee on Agricultural Problems (thirty-seventh session, Geneva, 10-14 March)⁽²²⁾ reviewed agricultural developments in the region in 1985 and discussed trade in agricultural products and the market situation of grains, livestock and meat, and milk and dairy products. Groups of experts met on standardization of early and ware potatoes (January), of egg products (February) and of dry and dried produce (fruit) (April/May); and on co-ordination of standardization of fresh fruit and vegetables (June/July). The ECE/Codex Alimentarius Group of Experts on Standardization of Fruit Juices met in May at Rome, Italy. The Working Party on Standardization of Perishable Produce met in November, and a symposium reviewed recent developments in marketing and their impact on the standardization of livestock products (Braunschweig, Federal Republic of Germany, July).

The Timber Committee (forty-fourth session, Geneva, 13-17 October)⁽²³⁾ discussed the market situation and welcomed the 1986 publication of a study on European timber trends and prospects to the year 2000 and beyond.⁽²⁴⁾ Meetings in 1986 included the FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers (Oosterbeek, Netherlands, 2-5 June) and an FAO/ECE/ILO seminar on methods and equipment for the prevention of forest fires (Valencia, Spain, 30 September-4 October).

Science and technology

The Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology (fourteenth session, Geneva, 22-26 September)⁽²⁵⁾ discussed developments and changes in overall policies and agreements on scientific and technological co-operation, trends in automation in various branches of the economy, interrelationships between economic and technological development, transfer of technology and other selected issues. They also reviewed the results of consultations with users on the manual of licensing procedures in the ECE region and convened a seminar on the importance of technology transfer in ECE member countries (Warsaw, Poland, 20-24 October).

In April, ECE⁽³⁾ reaffirmed the importance of co-operation in science and technology as one of its priority activities.

Environment

The Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems (fourteenth session, Geneva,

4-7 March)⁽²⁶⁾ decided to prepare a preliminary draft of a regional strategy for environmental protection and rational use of natural resources to the year 2000 and beyond, and convened a consultation, with governmentally designated rapporteurs (September), and an ad hoc meeting of governmental representatives (December) to prepare the first and second drafts. The Advisers also endorsed the final report on the application of environmental impact assessment; the group of experts on the topic had met in January. The Working Party on Low- and Non-Waste Technology and Reutilization and Recycling of Wastes (January) added five new contributions to the Compendium on Low- and Non-Waste Technology, containing the descriptions of environmentally sound industrial technologies.

The Executive Body for the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (fourth session, Geneva, 11-14 November)⁽²⁷⁾ completed a major review of national strategies and policies for air pollution abatement,⁽²⁸⁾ summarizing the implementation of the Convention as reported by 31 parties. The Working Group on Air Pollution Problems met in June. The Working Group on Nitrogen Oxides (July and September) continued to elaborate a draft protocol to the Convention.

A seminar on the protection of flora, fauna and their habitats met at Nurmes, Finland (25-29 August).

Human settlements

The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (forty-seventh session, Geneva, 15-19 September)⁽²⁹⁾ reviewed current trends and policies in the region and continued preparations for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (1987).

The Working Party on Urban and Regional Planning (March) discussed planning for recreation and leisure areas, while the Working Party on Building (May) continued work on environmental problems arising from construction activities, modern building technologies, and energy conservation policies. The Group of Experts on Urban and Regional Research met in January, and a seminar on rent policy (Amsterdam, Netherlands, 27-31 October) made recommendations on the role of rent policy in the context of overall housing policy.

Statistics

The Conference of European Statisticians (thirty-fourth session, Geneva, 16-20 June)⁽³⁰⁾ continued work on the development and harmonization of statistical concepts, classifications and nomenclatures, and on the co-ordination of statistical activities of intergovernmental organizations active in the region. Continued attention was paid to international comparisons of main economic aggregates, environmental

statistics, and organization and operation of statistical services.

The seminar on integrated statistical information systems and related matters (Bratislava, 12-16 May) discussed requirements for data processing, administrative data and meta-information systems. The seminar on the role and functions of statistical services within the overall information system of a country (Paris, 8-12 September) examined technical, administrative and other aspects. The Working Party on National Accounts and Balances (March) discussed the basic structure of the revised System of National Accounts; an ECE/ILO seminar on statistics of consumer prices (June) considered problems in compiling and using statistics and indices of consumer prices; and the Study Group on Food and Agricultural Statistics in Europe (July)—convened jointly by the Conference, FAO and the ECE Committee on Agricultural Problems—reviewed the European supplement to the programme for the 1990 world census of agriculture.

Other 1986 meetings dealt with general energy statistics (February), statistical methodology (February), cultural statistics (March, jointly with UNESCO) and health statistics (October, jointly with WHO).

Standardization

The Ninth Meeting of Government Officials Responsible for Standardization Policies (Geneva, 12-15 May)⁽³¹⁾ reviewed recent developments in standardization and adopted a new recommendation on recognition of test results. The second ECE seminar on testing also met at Geneva on 15 May.

Programme, organizational and administrative questions

Membership

By a letter dated 2 May 1986,⁽³²⁾ addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council, Israel, an observer to ECE, applied for full membership, asserting that it had economic relations with EEC and the United States and citing two previous cases in which the status of observer countries (Canada, Switzerland) had been converted to that of full member.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 July 1986, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/67** by roll-call vote.

Membership of Israel in the Economic Commission for Europe

The Economic and Social Council,
Noting the letter dated 2 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations

addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council, containing an application for admission to membership in the Economic Commission for Europe.

Noting the draft decision entitled "Membership of Israel in the Economic Commission for Europe", sponsored by the United States of America,

Conscious of the right of all States Members of the United Nations to be admitted to a regional commission as full members,

Recognizing that the members of a regional commission should be consulted before the admission of any new member,

Recognizing that the question of admitting Israel to a regional commission as a full member should be resolved at the earliest possible time,

1. Decides to transmit the draft decision regarding Israel's membership in the Economic Commission for Europe to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe to consult with States members of the Commission on the question of admitting Israel to the Commission and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987, with a view to taking action on the question of Israel's full participation in the regional economic activities of the United Nations.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/67

23 July 1986 Meeting 38 26-5-20 (roll-call vote)

18-nation draft (E/1986/L.42), orally amended by Zimbabwe; agenda item 8.

Sponsors: Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Meeting numbers. ESC 37, 38.

Roll-call vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan/Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Zaire.

Against: Bangladesh, Iraq, Pakistan, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, China, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Peru, Poland, Rwanda, Senegal/Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, USSR, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

The Council's First Committee had received two drafts on the question. One, by the United States⁽³³⁾ would have had the Council amend the ECE terms of reference by adding Israel to the Commission's membership. The other, by Bulgaria⁽³⁴⁾ would have had the Council recall that Israel, because of its policy, had not been admitted to ESCWA, where it belonged geographically; invite the executive secretaries of the regional commissions to consult their respective member countries on the feasibility of admitting Israel to one of the commissions; and decide that decisions on the admission of new members to a regional commission should in principle be taken with the consent of its member countries. The Committee, due to lack of time, decided to refer the matter to the Council.

Before the resolution's adoption, the Syrian Arab Republic proposed the adjournment of the debate on the question until the second regular session in 1987. By a roll-call vote of 22 to 6, with

24 abstentions, the Council agreed to a motion by the United Kingdom and suspended the meeting until the following day. At the resumed meeting, the Council rejected the Syrian motion, by a roll-call vote of 19 to 15, with 13 abstentions, and decided, as proposed by the United States, to consider the 18-nation draft first. Zimbabwe then introduced oral amendments, on which the Council acted by roll-call vote. By 18 votes to 14, with 19 abstentions, the Council accepted new wording for the fifth preambular paragraph, which had recognized "the importance of resolving at the earliest possible date the question of admitting Israel to a regional commission as a full member"; by 21 to 13, with 17 abstentions, the Council rejected the proposal to delete paragraph 1; and by 23 to 18, with 10 abstentions, it agreed to delete from paragraph 2 the word "affirmative", which had qualified the action to be taken at the second regular session of 1987. Zimbabwe withdrew a fourth proposal, on adding a final operative paragraph by which the Council would have decided to consider the question of admitting Israel as a full member of a regional commission at that session.

Israel considered the resolution as a step in the right direction, despite its sense of frustration and disappointment over the postponement of consideration of its membership application; it upheld the principles of universality and sovereign equality of States, asked for non-politicization of its request, and stressed that, as a western Asian country, it was seeking a temporary assignment to ECE.

In explanation of vote, Iraq said that accepting Israel as an ECE member would be tantamount to approving "its designs on Arab territories", and warned, as did Haiti and Zimbabwe, against the case serving as a precedent for admission of South Africa to such membership.

Among those abstaining or voting in favour, importance on extensive consultations among ECE members was placed by the German Democratic Republic (also on behalf of the Byelorussian SSR, Poland and the USSR) and the United Kingdom (on behalf of the 12 member countries of EEC). Similarly, Egypt and Zimbabwe said the issue should be dealt with in a regional commission rather than in the Council. In addition, Senegal upheld the principles of universality and equity, accompanied by acceptance of obligations. Finland and Sweden also urged respect for the principle of universality.

Turkey felt the amended text struck an acceptable balance. Panama and the United States hoped that the Council, in recognition of Israel's rights under the Charter, would solve the problem without ECE having to discuss the issue further. Canada would have preferred a solution to a com-

promise, and, along with the EEC members, hoped that an equitable solution would be found by consensus. Nigeria urged that the Council President consult with the interested parties to arrive at a solution.

The observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization, saying it was inappropriate for an "outcast" from one region to be admitted into the commission of another region to which it did not belong, asserted that the United States had introduced political issues into the work of non-political United Nations bodies.

Programme of work

In April, ECE approved⁽³⁾ its programme of work for 1986-1987 and endorsed in principle, subject to review at its 1987 session, its long-term programme of work for 1986-1990.

It decided to celebrate, at that session, its fortieth anniversary,⁽³⁵⁾ requested the Executive Secretary to submit proposals in 1987 to incorporate activities focusing on the economic role of women in the overall work programme for 1988-1989,⁽³⁶⁾ and decided to convene a symposium on management training in 1987, in co-operation with

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Latin America and the Caribbean

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean held its twenty-first session at Mexico City from 17 to 25 April 1986, away from its headquarters at Santiago, Chile. The main items of discussion were the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s),⁽¹⁾ economic prospects for the region to the end of the decade, the region's external debt crisis, and the effect of structural adjustment policies on national economies.

The Commission adopted 13 resolutions at the session, dealing with, among other things, trade, development, external debt, women in development, water resources, human settlements and ECDC/TCDC. Under one, it decided to convene a special conference to discuss the economic crisis affecting Latin America and the Caribbean.

Biennial reports for the periods 7 April 1984-25 April 1986⁽²⁾ and 26 April 1986-27 April 1988⁽³⁾ covered the activities of the Commission's subsidiary bodies and special committees. Intergovernmental conferences of ECLAC during 1986 included two sessions of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN).

Economic trends

According to a summary of the Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1986,⁽⁴⁾ the region's economy was marked by contradictory changes. While the rate of economic growth rose

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slightly to 3.9 per cent in 1986 (as compared with 2.7 per cent in 1985), unemployment and inflation slackened, the terms of trade worsened, the trade surplus fell and the balance-of-payments deficit increased sharply. GDP rose and unemployment dropped in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela; however, the rise in GDP was insufficient to offset the impact of population growth in Bolivia, Mexico and Paraguay and in much of Central America and the Caribbean. Increased economic growth was attributable to a 7 per cent rise in the volume of imports of goods and services during 1986.

The sharp fall in inflation in the region, from 275 per cent in 1985 to 65 per cent in 1986, was due largely to the drop in the rate of consumer price increases in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Peru. However, inflation remained a serious problem in most Latin American countries, reaching almost 750 per cent in Nicaragua.

External accounts worsened during the year as international oil prices collapsed, a downward trend in the prices of other primary products persisted and an excessive expansion of domestic expenditure in a number of countries took place; the value of exports fell by 15 per cent, resulting in the slashing of the trade surplus by half and thus continuing the downward trend begun in 1985.

Expansion of economic activity was concentrated in the non-petroleum-exporting countries, whose GDP grew by 6.7 per cent. In contrast, the product of the petroleum-exporting countries as a whole fell by 1.4 per cent, primarily due to Mexico's almost 4 per cent decline. Living conditions in the majority of Latin America's poorest economies continued to deteriorate.

Urban unemployment fell for the second year in a row, on the average declining in the 25 most heavily populated cities in Latin America to 6.4 per cent, the lowest level since 1981.

In 1986, the growth rate of external debt was slightly less than 4 per cent, with a year-end debt balance of \$388 billion. The increase in debt was largely attributable to the revaluation of liabilities expressed in currencies other than the United States dollar, as a result of the latter's decline in value on international markets during the year. Official lending became the sole source of additional net credit, as lending by private banks slowed to a virtual halt. The International Monetary Fund emerged as a net recipient of funds from Latin America and the Caribbean, as amortization and interest payments on earlier stand-by loans exceeded fresh disbursements. The net transfer of World Bank funds to the region fell to \$200 million, as compared with \$1.2 billion during the previous fiscal year.

The Economic and Social Council on 23 July, by **decision** 1986/182, took note of, among other

documents, a summary of the Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean,

Activities in 1986

Development policy and regional economic co-operation

ECLAC continued in 1986 to examine the short-term economic evolution of all the countries of the region and to analyse and propose economic policies and strategies to promote strong, sustained, equitable and autonomous development. A report reviewing the development of Latin America in the 1980s and giving projections for 1985-1995⁽⁶⁾ examined the stagnation and contraction of economic activity, the deterioration of social conditions and the external dependence and vulnerability of the development of the countries in the region. In a report on the economic crisis,⁽⁷⁾ ECLAC analysed changes in the external environment and in domestic economic policy that would facilitate the recovery and growth of the economies of the region. Another report, on the problem of external debt,⁽⁸⁾ concluded there was need to introduce into the international monetary system some stabilizing elements which could reduce the negative impact on the developing countries of the economic policies adopted by the industrialized countries.

On 25 April,⁽⁹⁾ ECLAC decided to give priority attention to the external debt issue, including it as a major focus of its 1987 meetings, and requested the Executive Secretary to submit to those meetings the corresponding study on the implications of, and solutions to, the external debt, and to keep the member countries informed systematically of the situation. Also on 25 April,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Commission called for a study of short-term reactivation within a perspective of the region's medium- and long-term development and included the topic on the agenda of the twelfth session of CEGAN (see below).

CEGAN, at its eleventh session (Bogota, Colombia, 3-6 March),⁽¹¹⁾ considered the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, prospects for economic development in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the region's external debt situation. It adopted by consensus a regional position paper, which described the effects of the debt crisis—in the magnitude of \$368 billion in 1985—on the region's development and set out guidelines for concerted action. At its twelfth session (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1-4 December), the Committee examined strategies and policies designed to bring about the region's recovery, in preparation for the special conference of ECLAC scheduled for January 1987, and drafted and approved a declaration for adoption at the conference.

The Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation continued to provide the region with technical support for economic and social development. The Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) continued to conduct training, research and advisory programmes and to promote co-operation among development planning organizations. It held an international seminar on new directions for planning in market economies (Santiago, 25-27 August) in preparation for a UNDP project on the elaboration and dissemination of new techniques for planning and programming public policies. ECLAC, by a resolution of 25 April,⁽¹³⁾ took note of the ILPES report⁽¹³⁾ on 1984-1985 activities and its programme of work for 1988-1989, and noted with approval ILPES efforts to modernize its administration.

The joint ECLAC/United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations unit continued to study the impact and influence of such corporations on the region's development and in sectors such as banking and food processing.

Meetings sponsored or co-sponsored by ECLAC in 1986 included an informal high-level meeting on debt, adjustment and growth in Latin America (New York, 13 January); seminars on regional stabilization policies (Montevideo, Uruguay, 28-31 October) and on peace, disarmament and development (Santiago, 13 and 14 November); and a course/workshop on alternative development strategies with regard to current problems and policies in Latin America (Mexico City, 8 September-28 November). Missions were conducted to Buenos Aires and Lima, Peru, at the request of UNICEF to evaluate urban development projects.

International trade and finance

On 25 April,⁽¹⁴⁾ ECLAC requested its secretariat to consult with the Governments of the region and collaborate with the regional bodies in preparation for a ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at Punta del Este, Uruguay, in September. It also requested the secretariat to assist those Governments in identifying options and modalities of negotiation, and to provide, at the request of Governments, statistical data and analyses relating to products of high export potential and interest.

During 1986, ECLAC organized seminars/workshops/meetings on: information services and systems on research in progress in Latin America and the Caribbean (Port of Spain, Trinidad, 20-24 January); agricultural planning systems and activities in English-speaking Caribbean countries (Port of Spain, 3-6 February); pharmaceuticals (Havana, Cuba, 14-19 March); the international role of the United States in its relations with Latin

America (Santiago, 25 and 26 March); implications of new technologies for Caribbean development (Port of Spain, 7-10 May); Latin America and the Caribbean and the international economy (in conjunction with UNCTAD and UNDP) (Santiago, 21-23 May); a regional information system strategy for the Caribbean (Port of Spain, 27-29 May); Latin American responses to the crisis (in collaboration with the University of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay) (Montevideo, 12-14 October); and domestic financing and adjustment (Santiago, 30 and 31 October). A series of seminars on industrial property and patent information was conducted in the Caribbean region in June.

Technical co-operation

In 1986,⁽¹⁵⁾ ECLAC, including ILPES and the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), provided technical assistance and co-operated with the Caribbean Community, the Latin American Integration Association and the Latin American Economic System (SELA).

Financed mainly by the regular programme, UNFPA and UNEP, technical co-operation was undertaken in areas such as information and documentation systems, economic integration and regional co-operation, international trade, international monetary and financial relations, trade promotion, and industrial and agricultural development strategies. TCDC projects were carried out in highland basin water resources management, interior cargo terminals and regional information systems (in collaboration with UNESCO). ECLAC strengthened its support of TCDC networks in social and economic planning, capital goods industries, development of mineral resources, international relations and rural development project management (in collaboration with FAO).

Regional training and advisory services by ILPES in socio-economic planning and policy formation, and by CELADE in population and demographic analysis, were funded by extrabudgetary contributions from UNDP, UNFPA, UNEP and several Governments. ILPES trained 119 fellows from 35 Latin American and Caribbean countries and held a seminar on the integration of women in development and planning in the region. CELADE awarded 24 fellowships to participants from 13 countries.

In a 25 April resolution,⁽¹⁶⁾ the Commission reaffirmed ECDC/TCDC as a viable means of strengthening national efforts to surmount the region's economic crisis and address development needs. It asked the Executive Secretary, among other things, to facilitate information dissemination, strengthen links with and between national focal points, increase the use of local currencies in project implementation, promote mechanisms and financial agreements for economic and technical co-operation, collaborate

with UNDP in supplying up-to-date information to countries concerning the availability of funds from the Special Programme Resources, promote exchange and co-operation programmes in export credit guarantees and insurance, and intensify activities carried out in conjunction with the other regional commissions.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 22 July, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/61** without vote, taking note of volume II, concerning the Caribbean, of the report of JIU on United Nations technical co-operation in Central America and the Caribbean, and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon.⁽¹⁷⁾ In so doing, it urged the United Nations system to take into account, in consultation with States members of ECLAC in the region, the main conclusions and recommendations contained in the JIU report with respect to the provision of technical co-operation to the Caribbean region.

Transport

Work continued towards creating an international transport information system for countries to improve management of their foreign trade; promoting the exchange of experience among members of the Latin American Railways Association and collaborating with that body in studying international rail transport facilitation; and promoting, with the International Maritime Organization, the creation of a regional operative network among the maritime authorities in the region on information dissemination and mutual support. ECLAC and SELA worked together to create a regional forum for economic co-operation in maritime transport. ECLAC worked with the World Bank and the Chilean Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications to study the institutional and economic efficiency of the Chilean transport system.

Among the meetings held during 1986 were: the first academic-entrepreneurial meeting on Argentine-Chilean integration (Vina del Mar, Chile, 19-22 March); and seminars on the impact of telecommunications on the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, 12-16 May) and on methodologies for analysing transport systems for the formulation of public-sector policies (Cordoba, Argentina, 19-25 May).

Industrial development

The Commission continued to assist Governments in analysing trends in the reorganization of world industry and the effect of those trends on national productive structures, and in redirecting industrial development and designing appropriate policies. Activities organized by ECLAC during

1986 included the third expert meeting on capital goods industries in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, 7 and 8 July) and a training course on industrial and technological development problems and policies (Montevideo, May).

Natural resources, energy and environment

The Commission continued to promote and support co-operation among the countries of the region in mineral, water and ocean resources development. The Natural Resources and Energy Division prepared studies on energy planning and projections, while the joint ECLAC/UNEP unit promoted the incorporation of environmental concerns into regional development activities through advisory services, studies and meetings.

During the year, ECLAC organized the tenth meeting of the regional group on the interconnection of electricity systems (Panama City, 30 and 31 January) and an international seminar on integrated systems for the development and management of river basins in the Andean region (Lima, 24-28 November). Training courses on environmental management in development planning (Santiago, 9 June-18 July) and on planning and environment in the Andean region (Cuzco, Peru, 17 November-5 December) were held in conjunction with other institutions. ECLAC organized a regional seminar on environmental systems and strategies to extend the agricultural frontier in Latin America (Santiago, 28-30 October).

On 25 April⁽¹⁸⁾ the Commission recommended that the region promote more rational and efficient use of water resources and seek increasing participation by users in the planning, conservation and financing of water resource programmes. It also recommended that the secretariat continue its support for government activities related to implementing the objectives of the 1977 Mar del Plata Action Plan for water resources development.⁽¹⁹⁾

Food and agriculture

The ECLAC food and agriculture programme, with support from the ECLAC/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, focused on the economic crisis, the adjustment process and specific policies for agriculture; agricultural policies and rural development; food policy in the context of economic policy; and support for agricultural planning.

Training seminars or courses were carried out during 1986 on urban food supplies (La Paz, Bolivia, 6-23 January); computer programming for the analysis of agricultural projects (Santiago, 14-18 April); a computer system for agricultural planning (Santiago, 28 April-5 May); micro-regional development (Tarapoto, Peru, 7-15 June); integrated rural planning and development (Salvador de Bahia, Brazil, 9 June-24 October); analysis of agricultural

projects (La Paz, 23 June-4 July); regional development planning and projects (Tucuman, Argentina, 30 June-26 September); regional agricultural planning (Balcarce, Argentina, 11 August-12 December); and rural development and urban food supply (Curitiba, Brazil, 1 September-19 December).

Science and technology

Activities aimed at strengthening technological capacity included a regional working group meeting, organized by ECLAC, UNIDO and the International Development Research Centre of Canada, on the creation and consolidation of technological capacity in Latin American industry (Buenos Aires, 25-27 June) and preparatory activities for a project on information technology at the service of the economic and social development of Latin America, organized in conjunction with UNIDO (Santiago, 28 August-2 September).

Social development and humanitarian affairs

The 1986-1987 ECLAC programme on social development and humanitarian affairs concentrated on styles of development and social change in Latin America and on the integration of women into development.

Meetings on social change and development, held in conjunction with other United Nations and regional entities, included a round table on development styles in Latin America and the challenges of the future (Santiago, 6-8 January); a meeting on possible measures to deal with the immediate and long-term impact on social development of the external crisis and the adjustment process (Lima, 25-28 November), which examined policies aimed at overcoming poverty in the framework of development change and equity; and an international expert seminar on youth in the Caribbean basin (Caracas, Venezuela, 3-5 December).

The subprogramme on women in development continued to review the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.⁽²⁰⁾ The Commission, on 25 April,⁽²¹⁾ called on Governments to allocate resources and adopt effective and appropriate measures to implement the Strategies.

In an October report,⁽²²⁾ the Secretary-General noted that the fourth regional conference on women's integration in Latin American and Caribbean development was scheduled for late 1987, and that current ECLAC activities relating to women's concerns dealt with research and studies on selected priority issues identified by Governments; budget studies on the financing of the social sector and its impact on women's situation; evaluation of household surveys for the measurement of women's labour force participation; development of new indicators on the status of women; and research carried out by ECLAC-affiliated institu-

tions. Meetings in 1986 included an expert meeting on measuring the participation, income and production of women in the informal sector (Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 13-17 October) and a course/workshop on women, development and planning in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, 27 October-14 November).

The UNICEF Executive Director, in a January 1986 report⁽²³⁾ to the UNICEF Executive Board, recommended that the Board approve \$750,000 from general resources for the regional programme for 1986-1989 for women's participation in development. In making the recommendation, he observed that there had been a growing awareness in the region about the importance of improving women's conditions of life as a prerequisite for development; available statistics indicated that a disproportionate share of the over 156 million poor people in Latin America were women, that women represented a high percentage of the region's illiterate population and that an increasing number of households were headed by women.

Human settlements

In conjunction with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, ECLAC studied the region's metropolitan areas and proposed planning and administrative mechanisms; reviewed housing norms and services, including makeshift settlements; carried out technical assistance missions; and co-ordinated information dissemination activities as part of the observance of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (1987).

The Commission conducted training workshops on urban planning (Brazil, September) and local management (Quito, Ecuador, December) and a seminar on critical poverty and housing needs (Santiago, October).

On 25 April,⁽²⁴⁾ the Commission reaffirmed the need for Governments in the region to promote new mechanisms and standards which would meet the population's needs in land, infrastructure, urban facilities and housing. Further, it emphasized the need for increased support for programmes to help improve the quality of life in rural settlements and stressed that ways must be sought of increasing the flow of concessionary external resources earmarked for solving the human settlements problems of the region, as well as of mobilizing additional domestic resources.

Population

The Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) conducted the ECLAC population programme through advisory services for analysis of population trends, integration of demographic variables into development planning, and the incorporation of population-related factors into plans and policies directed at specific groups.

In 1986, CELADE offered the second year of its two-year Master's programmes in demography and in social studies of population (1985-1986) at its Santiago headquarters, and awarded diplomas and certificates to 24 students from the region. The Centre's other activities included population courses or training workshops in demography (San Jose, Costa Rica, August-December); evaluation of census data and population projections (Port of Spain, May); population policy design in the English-speaking Caribbean (Bridgetown, Barbados, July); and quantitative methods and the use of models for problem analysis in the field of population and development (San Jose, July). The Centre, in conjunction with the Latin American Programme for Population Activities, held a seminar on the teaching of demography in Latin America and the Caribbean (San Jose, November), which reviewed CELADE's future role in the teaching of demography.

The Conference on Population and Small and Medium-sized Cities in Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico City, 24-28 February), sponsored by UNFPA in co-operation with the Government of Mexico, in its Declaration of 28 February, recognized that the region had the highest urbanization rate of all the developing regions, that the current distribution of population in the countries of the region involved social inequalities, and that, to improve the quality of life, small and medium-sized cities should be created or strengthened to counteract the urbanization trend and consequences. The Conference called on countries of the region to work together to solve the region's economic crisis; examine the causes and consequences of demographic change; develop information systems and conduct research on the relationship between population and social and economic events; adopt balanced land development policies; and support the creation of rural service centres and regional development centres.

Statistics

ECLAC continued in 1986 to reinforce a system of regional co-operation between the directors of statistics of each of the Latin American and Caribbean countries; introduced technological innovations into the dissemination of statistics and in respect of computer systems; and co-operated with Governments in improving statistical systems, national accounts and household surveys.

During the year, ECLAC conducted an inter-regional seminar (Mexico City, 9-14 February) and a regional seminar (Santiago, 7-11 April) on national accounts, and a methodological seminar on the economic characteristics of the population in the 1990 censuses (Santiago, 27-31 October). Training courses were held on basic statistical

techniques, economic statistics, national accounts and sample survey techniques.

Programme, organizational and administrative questions

Amendment of terms of reference

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In July 1986, the Economic and Social Council, which had approved in 1984⁽²⁵⁾ the change of the name of the Commission for Latin America to Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, further incorporated that change in the Commission's terms of reference by adopting **decision 1986/175** without vote, on the recommendation of its First Committee.

Amendment of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 22 July 1986, the Economic and Social Council decided to amend the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean as follows:

(a) In the introductory sentence of paragraph 1, the words "Economic Commission for Latin America" shall be replaced by the words "Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean";

(b) In paragraphs 1 (a), 1 (b), 2 and 15, the words "Latin America" shall be replaced by the words "Latin America and the Caribbean"; in paragraphs 1 (a), 1 (e) and 2, the words "Latin American" shall be replaced by the words "Latin American and Caribbean";

(c) The first sentence of paragraph 3 (a) shall be amended to read: "Membership in the Commission shall be open to the Members of the United Nations in North, Central and South America and in the Caribbean area, and to France, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom.";

(d) Paragraph 4 shall be amended to read: "The geographical scope of the Commission's work comprises the Latin American and Caribbean States Members of the United Nations and participating territories in Central America and the Caribbean.";

(e) Paragraph 9 shall be amended to read: "The Commission shall co-operate with and take the necessary measures to co-ordinate its activities with the appropriate organs of the Inter-American System in order to avoid any unnecessary duplication of effort between those organs and itself; to this end the Commission is empowered to, and shall seek to, make working arrangements with the appropriate organs of the Inter-American System regarding the joint or independent study of economic problems within its competence and ways of solving them and regarding the fullest exchange of information necessary for the co-ordination of efforts in the economic field. The Commission shall invite the Organization of American States and other regional bodies to nominate a representative to attend the meetings of the Commission in a consultative capacity."

Economic and Social Council decision 1986/175

Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1986/129) without vote, 15 July (meeting 13); draft by ECUAC (E/1986/98 & Corr.2); agenda item 8.

Rules of procedure

By a resolution of 25 April,⁽²⁶⁾ ECLAC, taking note of a secretariat note on rule 2 of its rules of procedure,⁽²⁷⁾ reaffirmed the principle of rotating the venue of its regular sessions among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and the practice of having the host country provide the facilities and local transport. In so doing, it recommended to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly that the United Nations regular budget for each biennium include the resources needed for holding ECLAC regular sessions in the city where the Commission's headquarters was located. The Executive Secretary was asked to finance any additional expenditures for the session from the ECLAC regular budget through reallocation of funds.

On 22 July, the Economic and Social Council, by **decision** 1986/173, endorsed the ECLAC resolution.

ECLAC meetings and programme of work

The Commission, by a 25 April resolution,⁽²⁸⁾ decided to convene a special conference at Mexico City, at the invitation of the Government of Mexico, to discuss the pressing problems connected with the economic crisis affecting the region since 1982. Members of ECLAC were urged to participate in the conference at both the technical and ministerial levels. The conference, originally planned to be held in late 1986, was rescheduled subsequently for January 1987.

The Economic and Social Council, by **decision** 1986/174 of 22 July, approved the ECLAC resolution on the special conference.

In another 25 April action,⁽²⁹⁾ the Commission authorized the Executive Secretary to consult with member States on the place of the Commission's next session, in 1988, subject to the agreement of the Secretary-General.

The Commission, in other resolutions adopted on 25 April, approved the ECLAC calendar of conferences⁽³⁰⁾ for 1986-1988,⁽³¹⁾ and the draft programme of work of the ECLAC system⁽³²⁾ for 1988-1989.⁽³³⁾

Damage to ECLAC headquarters

In October 1986,⁽³⁴⁾ the Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly on the evaluation of the damage to ECLAC headquarters at Santiago, caused by a severe earthquake (7.4 to 7.6 on the Richter scale) on 3 March 1985 and by floods and repeated minor earthquake shocks in June 1986. Resources approved by the Assembly for 1986-1987 for maintenance at ECLAC (\$121,600) had already been fully committed and no savings were anticipated to cover the estimated cost of emergency repair work. As a result, an additional appropriation

of \$410,000 was requested for design (\$50,000), repair and construction (\$130,000) and rehabilitation (\$230,000).

In November,⁽³⁵⁾ the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended approval of the Secretary-General's estimates, under section 32 of the programme budget for 1986-1987 (see p. 1027).

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Western Asia

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, holding its thirteenth session at ministerial level at its headquarters at Baghdad, Iraq, on 23 and 24 April 1986,⁽¹⁾ considered the external debt situation of ESCWA members and the impact of deteriorating oil prices in relation to the region's overall economic development, as well as regional co-operation, the United Nations financial crisis, industrial development and micro-electronics, international trade and development finance, energy policies, guest labour, and international finance and banking.

On 24 April, the Commission adopted 12 resolutions, on its 1986-1987 work programme, its financial status and secretariat staff vacancies, rules of procedure, relocation of its headquarters, telecommunications, the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian Arab people, energy,

social welfare, operational activities for development and the International Year of Peace. In the two resolutions concerning the Palestinian Arab people, ESCWA expressed appreciation⁽²⁾ to its secretariat for including in its studies information relating to the economic and social conditions in the occupied Palestinian territories, and decided⁽³⁾ to publish the summary and recommendations contained in the report of the 1985 Intergovernmental Meeting on the General Study of the Economic and Social Situation and Potential of the Palestinian Arab People in the Region of Western Asia.⁽⁴⁾

The Technical Committee (fourth session, Baghdad, 19-22 April),⁽⁵⁾ the only ESCWA subsidiary body, considered the programme of work and priorities for 1986-1987 and items included on the agenda of the Commission's 1986 session.

Economic and social trends

The economies of the Western Asia region had been adversely influenced by a combination of factors, among them, the conflict between Iran and Iraq, entering its seventh year, and the persistent military and political disturbances in Lebanon, according to a summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the ESCWA region, 1986.⁽⁶⁾

The continuous fluctuation of oil prices in international markets since 1983 and the resultant decline and contraction of oil revenues had slowed down economic activity in most countries of the region, both oil-exporting and oil-importing. Movements of the labour force, due to migration from heavily populated countries to oil-exporting countries or return migration, were indicative of the close links among the region's economies, as was the flow of financial resources in the form of concessional loans, grants and investments from Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) members (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates) to other countries of the region.

Rising protectionism in international trade continued to hamper the expansion of the region's petrochemical industry. The decline in oil revenues, the ensuing restraint in financial policies and the resulting decrease in the financial resources needed for development were anticipated to worsen the balance-of-payments position of the non-oil-producing countries and exacerbate their external debt problems. Declining oil revenues also meant that major ESCWA oil exporters and members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries had diminished ability to aid other developing countries. The region's total estimated GDP of \$265 billion in 1986 represented a decline by some 6 per cent, or \$18 billion, from its 1985 level. Deterioration of current accounts in most

ESCWA countries persisted in 1986. In an effort to curb imports, reduce pressures on balance of payments and stimulate growth, some countries were forced to devalue their currencies. Inflation rates varied from country to country, with a continuing drop in GCC members and increases of 20 per cent or more in others, such as Egypt, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

By sector, construction continued to record a negative growth rate in several Western Asian countries, due mainly to the completion of basic infrastructure projects and a decline in demand for housing. The agricultural sector did well, with favourable weather and policy measures facilitating increases in production; crop and live-stock production increased by 6 and 5.4 per cent, respectively, and total food production in the region rose by 7.6 per cent in 1986, with record harvests of cereals (17.3 million tons) and wheat (6.8 million tons) reported for the year. This, however, did not have a significant impact on food security in the region. At mid-1986, the total population of the ESCWA region had reached 108 million—representing some 2 per cent of the world population and 54 per cent of the Arab world; per capita agricultural and food production actually decreased by 0.65 and 0.35 per cent annually, respectively, during 1980-1986. The contribution of the manufacturing sector to regional GDP increased, to an estimated 10.7 per cent in 1986, mainly as a result of the industrialization drive initiated in the early 1980s. Efforts were intensified for better utilization of the water resources of the region.

On 23 July 1986, the Economic and Social Council, by **decision 1986/182**, took note of, among other documents, the summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the ESCWA region, 1985.⁽⁷⁾

Activities in 1986

Development policy and regional economic co-operation

The ESCWA programme on development issues and policies continued to focus on the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s),⁽⁸⁾ medium- and long-term planning models for ESCWA countries, problems facing LDCs in the region, and economic and social developments.

In February,⁽⁹⁾ the Executive Secretary reported on ESCWA consultations and collaboration with ECA in preparation for the special session of the General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa (see p. 442). In March,⁽¹⁰⁾ he examined the international debt crisis as it affected the ESCWA region and outlined policy measures

to be taken at the regional and global levels to deal with external debt.

In April,⁽¹¹⁾ the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to report to the Technical Committee on the conclusions of the 1986 triennial policy review by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of United Nations development activities (see p. 411) and to submit an evaluation report on the Commission's activity during the preceding two years. As requested by the Assembly in 1985,⁽¹²⁾ ESCWA provided its views in June 1986 on the system-wide policy issues affecting operational activities.⁽¹³⁾ It reported that the aims set out by the Assembly in 1977⁽¹⁴⁾ for the regional commissions to play a focal point in development activities had not been met in Western Asia, that the professional cadre of the ESCWA secretariat's substantive divisions needed strengthening, that an extensive survey of operational capacity had been undertaken within ESCWA to examine, among other things, the possibility of a greater role in developing technical co-operation projects, and that it engaged national experts and personnel and procured material, equipment and services from local or regional sources whenever possible.

Technical co-operation

In 1986, ESCWA continued to provide short-term regional advisory services and the monitoring and backstopping of technical assistance projects.⁽¹⁵⁾ It assisted member States in development planning, electronics and information processing, human resources development, industrial project identification, formulation and appraisal, household surveys, transport and communications, and new and renewable sources of energy.

As part of its work in promoting interregional ECDC/TCDC,⁽¹⁶⁾ ESCWA prepared draft project proposals on the development of the application of informatics in the Arab countries and on computer arabization research, aimed at wider dissemination and application of informatics, reduction of software cost and better use of information technology. In co-operation with UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO, the League of Arab States, and Arab scientific and financial institutions, ESCWA conducted a number of seminars and workshops designed to harmonize regional studies in informatics and computer techniques. Among others, ESCWA provided assistance⁽¹⁷⁾ to the preparatory/organizational committee for the Second Baghdad Conference on Computer Technology and Applications (Iraq, 24-26 March); an expert meeting organized by the Arab Fund and the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization on televi-

sion programmes for illiterates (Kuwait, 9-13 February); and a training course on industrial statistics (Kuwait, 18-31 October).

International trade and finance

During 1986,⁽¹⁸⁾ ESCWA reviewed and analysed developments in the external sector and collected information and statistics related to trade and production services. It completed studies of the region's external sector during 1975-1985 and of statistical developments relating to inter- and intraregional trade during that period. In co-operation with UNCTAD, ESCWA held a subregional seminar on trade and economic co-operation between the ESCWA countries and Bulgaria (Sofia, 6-10 October).

Transport and communications

In 1986, ESCWA studied or assisted in developing national and multinational merchant fleets, land transport links, and policy and planning strategies.

The secretariat submitted to the Commission at its 1986 session a report⁽¹⁹⁾ on an integrated transport development strategy for the region, based on a 1985 study on the topic; the strategy covered regional transport problems, current strategies, and future transport development prospects and trends.

Studies were initiated on regional transport policies and planning aspects and on development of multimodal transport in the region, and work on land transport harmonization and facilitation continued. A draft convention on a transit transport system for the member States of GCC, prepared at their request, was submitted to the GCC secretariat. In maritime transport, a study on the development of bulk fleets in Western Asia was finalized and published in April, while another study concerning break-bulk and container fleets was started. ESCWA also co-operated with ESCAP in implementing the activities for the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific (1985-1994).

A major project in regional co-operation among developing countries in the field of transport, the four-lane King Fahd Causeway, connecting the island State of Bahrain to Saudi Arabia, was officially opened for private cars and bus traffic in November. The Causeway, a 25-kilometre concrete structure, had five main bridges allowing the free passage of ships below them; the \$1 billion project was financed by Saudi Arabia.

In April,⁽²⁰⁾ the Commission invited member States to accord, in their respective national development plans and programmes, sufficiently high priority to the telecommunications sector as an important factor in the region's socio-economic development, and urged organizations and institu-

tions, particularly the International Telecommunication Union and the Arab Telecommunication Union, to support and contribute to the implementation of regional and national programmes.

Industrial development

ESCWA continued in 1986 to examine industrialization policies and strategies, financing, trade in strategic commodities, promotion and identification of regional projects in capital goods and other engineering industries, development of selected branches of industry and specialized industrial technologies.

Studies on the development of capital goods and of petrochemical industries were completed by ESCWA and the Arab Industrial Development Organization as they prepared a framework for a master plan for the development of technological capabilities in the Arab world. Among other studies completed was one conducted jointly with UNIDO on silicon foundry and design centres in Arab countries, which was discussed by a workshop (Algeria, 27-29 January) assessing the advantages and viability of establishing a pan-Arab integrated circuit design and fabrication base. An ad hoc expert group meeting, in January, discussed a study on the assessment of research and development needs in informatics in the Arab countries, which had been completed on the basis of joint missions conducted by ESCWA, UNIDO and the French Direction de l'industrie électronique et de l'informatique during 1984-1986.

Transnational corporations

The Commission, in co-operation with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, studied the operations of such corporations, particularly banks, in Western Asia, and provided advisory and training services. Some project elements were curtailed due to manpower shortages.

Environment, natural resources and energy

In 1986, ESCWA organized a workshop on industrial pollution control in Western Asia (April), in co-operation with UNEP and the Iraqi Scientific Research Council, and prepared a number of reports, including one for submission to the First Arab Ministerial Meeting on Environment and Development (Tunisia, October).

Studies prepared in 1986 on energy-related topics included an evaluation of the effectiveness of existing energy institutions in Democratic Yemen and Yemen. An intergovernmental technical meeting on new and renewable sources of energy (Amman, Jordan, December) identified nine project proposals for future implementation. A seminar on small-scale solar and wind technologies for rural and remote

areas (Amman, November/December) discussed technological, economic, social and environmental issues.

ESCWA participated in a workshop on issues and answers in implementing nuclear programmes in the Arab world and developing countries (Kuwait, November) and prepared a study on promoting regional and interregional co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

In April⁽²¹⁾ the Commission called on the countries of the region to send high-ranking representatives to the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (1987), urged financial and technical support for countries wishing to develop peaceful applications of nuclear energy, especially in generating electricity, and asked the ESCWA Executive Secretary to assist in promoting interregional co-operation.

As regards natural resources, ESCWA concentrated on implementation of the 1977 Mar del Plata Action Plan on water resources development⁽²²⁾ and the objectives of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990).⁽²³⁾

Food and agriculture

In 1986, ESCWA continued to review agricultural developments and improvement of agricultural information; to assist in planning and project formulation, including desertification control and training in project analysis; and to examine factors affecting food production and distribution, including the relationships between agrarian systems and the alleviation of rural poverty.

A study, conducted by the ESCWA/FAO Agriculture Division, on red meat, poultry and eggs in the ESCWA region⁽²⁴⁾ concluded that the region had become the world's largest importing area of such products, valued at over \$2.5 billion in 1984. Greater regional co-operation was encouraged, in addition to better utilization, on the national level, of pastures, expansion of fodder production and better utilization of agricultural and agro-industries by-products. An intergovernmental technical meeting on food security (Baghdad, 3-5 November) reviewed studies prepared by the Division during 1986.

A joint ESCWA/FAO/UNEP mission to Jordan and Yemen in 1986, to assist them in preparing national action plans for desertification control, resulted in a national range-lands development programme in Jordan and a resource conservation and watershed management project in Yemen.

The Commission participated in training programmes—one on agricultural planning, held in Turkey and organized by the Statistical Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, and the other on a com-

puterized system for agricultural and population planning and training, held in Egypt and organized by FAO and the Egyptian National Planning Institute.

Science and technology

In 1986, ESCWA initiated arrangements for establishing a regional advisory post in science and technology and assisted in the strengthening of local scientific and technological capabilities. Project proposals for co-operation in scientific research were formulated on desertification control, climatic design of buildings in the Arab region, fish farming and application of solar energy in agriculture.

Social development

In April⁽²⁵⁾ ESCWA requested the secretariat to prepare, for presentation at an interregional consultation scheduled for 1987 on developmental social welfare policies and programmes, a report reviewing the current situation of such policies and programmes in the region, as well as future strategies.

ESCWA continued research on social integration and change, the impact of socio-cultural changes among Arab women in the region, the development of national and regional programmes for women, and social aspects of rural development.

In October⁽²⁶⁾ the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly that ESCWA units—on women's training and research, natural resources, science and technology and energy—co-operated in a case-study on the introduction of biogas technology, funded by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). Similarly, the Social Development Division/Women's Unit had a substantive co-operating role in a UNDP-approved regional project on biogas demonstration plants for rural areas in selected countries of the ESCWA region. A UNIFEM-funded project on the role of women in economic development was executed in co-operation with the ESCWA Women's Unit and the Agriculture Division.

Population

Under UNFPA-funded regional advisory services, assistance was provided in the field of demography and in population statistics. ESCWA issued a publication on demographic and related socio-economic indicators for its member States during 1986, which for the first time included a section on the Palestinian population in the West Bank and Gaza. A training workshop (Kuwait, 8-20 November) on demographic software was held for two participants from each ESCWA member State.

On 13 October, a co-ordination and co-operation agreement was signed with the Arab Labour Organization (ALO), covering technical assistance to ALO in establishing an information unit in

Somalia's Labour Ministry, and preparation with ALO of a methodological manual on employment and labour force information and of a project proposal to UNDP on human resources development.

At the request of GCC, a preliminary project proposal on education and labour markets needs in GCC member States was prepared in April.

Human settlements

In 1986, ESCWA concentrated on the integration of physical planning with economic and social planning, city management, building materials and the survey, analysis and evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of prefabrication.

Country profiles on human settlements in Egypt, Kuwait, Oman and the Syrian Arab Republic were completed in 1986; studies on Qatar and the United Arab Emirates were under way. A study on the role of state and local authorities in city management was initiated and a questionnaire was sent to major municipalities of the ESCWA region. Under an ESCWA/France project on urban environmental management, technical assistance was provided to Egypt and Jordan in preparation of such management schemes for the cities of Alexandria and Amman. Work continued on a joint project with the French Agency for the Conservation of Energy in the application of energy-saving architectural design to community buildings in Democratic Yemen and Yemen.

Statistics

ESCWA concentrated in 1986 on statistical development, national accounts and economic data, and social and environmental statistics. Technical co-operation projects included the National Household Survey Capability Programme and training courses, one on data processing for household surveys (Cairo, October) and the other on sampling techniques (Amman, November).

The 1986 issue of Prices and Financial Statistics in the ESCWA Region, covering 1976-1985, included for the first time a section on financial statistics, comprising statistical tables on government revenues and expenditures, balance of payments, money and banking. Other 1986 publications included the ninth issue of the ESCWA Statistical Abstract, for 1975-1985, covering the main statistical series on population, national accounts, agriculture, industry, energy, foreign trade, finance, social statistics, transport and communications. The fourth issue of the External Trade Bulletin of the ESCWA Region and a study on environmental statistics in the region, including a plan for developing this field, were completed.

International Year of Peace

In April⁽²⁷⁾ the Commission, expressing support for the International Year of Peace (1986), affirmed

that a just solution should be found to the Palestine question in order that the Palestinians might exercise the right to self-determination under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization; that the prolonged armed conflict between Iran and Iraq threatened not only peace but the interests of the peoples of the region in regard to economic and social development; and that the continuation of the current situation in Lebanon threatened that country's sovereignty, security and territorial integrity and had caused a deterioration in its economic and social situation. The Commission called on the international community to support efforts to solve those issues in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and in the spirit of the International Year of Peace.

Programme, organizational and administrative questions

Relocation of ESCWA headquarters

In April 1986,⁽²⁸⁾ the Commission—having considered the request of the Government of Iraq, the host country, that ESCWA headquarters should move from its current premises—recommended to the Economic and Social Council that the ESCWA Executive Secretary be authorized to discuss with Iraq the provision of new premises and the timing and financial arrangements regarding a move to a new location in Baghdad.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 22 July 1986, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First Committee, adopted **resolution 1986/60** without vote.

Request for the relocation of the headquarters of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

The Economic and Social Council,

Having taken note of resolution 152(XIII) of 24 April 1986 of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the request for the relocation of the headquarters of the Commission,

Recalling the generous offer made by the Government of Iraq, and accepted by the Economic and Social Council, to provide for the establishment of the permanent headquarters of the Commission in Baghdad, together with all the necessary support facilities for the Commission and its staff,

Also recalling the agreement of 13 June 1979 between the United Nations and the Government of Iraq relating to the headquarters of the Commission and the supplementary agreements concluded pursuant thereto, including the supplementary agreement of 30 June 1983 relating to the premises to be occupied as the permanent headquarters of the Commission,

Taking note of the wish of the host country that, for security reasons, the headquarters be relocated to other premises in Baghdad without incurring any cost or loss to the United Nations as a result of such relocation,

Expressing the conviction that the host country, in accordance with the considerable hospitality and generosity which it has always extended to the Commission, will wish to ensure that in any change of location the highest standards already secured for the Commission and its staff at its present location will be maintained,

Desiring to ensure that any change in location will be carried out without disruption of the work of the Commission and in full accord with the terms of the headquarters agreement and the supplementary agreements concluded pursuant thereto,

Authorizes the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia to enter into discussions with the Government of the host country on the following matters:

(a) The provision by the host country of the permanent headquarters of the Commission at a new location in Baghdad, on the understanding that the Commission will be provided with all the necessary facilities, including equipment, to enable it to perform its functions;

(b) Suitable timing for the move to a new permanent headquarters once adequate alternative facilities to those available at the present headquarters have been identified;

(c) The financial arrangements involved in any move, so that it is carried out without cost to the United Nations and without any financial loss resulting from improvements made or equipment installed in the present headquarters at the expense of the United Nations which cannot be transferred to a new location;

(d) The formulation of any revised supplementary agreement or agreements which may be necessary to give effect to the foregoing or to deal with any other pending matters which either party may consider it necessary to resolve.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/60

22 July 1986

Meeting 38

Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1986/129) without vote, 15 July (meeting 13); draft by ESCWA (E/1986/98 & Corr.2); agenda item 8.

Financial status of ESCWA

The Commission, in April,⁽²⁹⁾ expressed deep concern at financial measures that would reduce the scope of ESCWA activities mandated for 1986-1987 and limit its ability to supplement the human resources necessary to implement the activities. It asserted that it had already cancelled 30 sub-programmes because of the lack of sufficient financial and human resources, and invited the Economic and Social Council to call on the General Assembly to strengthen and expand the Commission's role in the economic and social development of the region.

The secretariat informed the Commission at that time that the most important reduction, estimated at about \$950,000 or 7 per cent of the 1986 budget, had resulted from the deferment of programme elements constituting 135 work-months or the equivalent of about 12 vacant posts.

The Trust Fund for ESCWA Regional Activities had received contributions totalling \$1,008,864 since its inception in 1976 until 31 December 1986.⁽³⁰⁾ The activities financed from the Fund during the same period covered 50 projects at a cost

of \$1,309,368. Since commencement of the new biennium, 1986-1987, a total of \$226,200 had been allotted for projects, leaving an unencumbered balance of \$109,204 as at 31 December 1986.

During 1986, ESCWA made use of extrabudgetary resources, estimated at some \$1,635,000, from a number of contributors in support of activities financed from the regular budget.⁽²¹⁾ The main contributors of extrabudgetary resources for 1986 were UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM, the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and the Governments of France and the Netherlands. UNIDO, FAO, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements and UNEP supported ESCWA by financing posts to strengthen specific programmes.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 22 July, on the recommendation of its First Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/59** without vote.

Financial status of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined resolution 149(XIII) of 24 April 1986 of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the financial status of the Commission,

Having taken note of the concern expressed by the members of the Commission at any measures aimed at curtailing any of the Commission's mandated activities for the biennium 1986-1987 or at restricting the ability of the Commission to supplement the human resources necessary to carry out those activities,

Noting the concern of the members of the Commission, in view of the special and unique situation of the Commission, at the serious shortage of the human resources that are a basic necessity if it is to carry out its mandated programmes and activities, especially since the Commission has already undertaken, in adopting its budget, to cancel 30 subprogrammes because of the lack of financial and human resources,

Calls upon the General Assembly to strengthen the positive and constructive role assumed by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia in the economic and social development of the region so that it may make a more far-reaching contribution to promoting regional and national development plans and programmes.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/59

22 July 1986 Meeting 38 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1986/129) without vote, 15 July (meeting 13); draft by ESCWA (E/1986/98 & Corr.2), orally amended by Egypt; agenda item 8.

The text, as adopted, incorporated two oral amendments by Egypt. In the third preambular paragraph, the Council noted the ESCWA members' concern "in view of the special and unique situation of the Commission, at the serious shortage", instead of "at the application of the financial measures adopted by the United Nations Secretariat to all of its bodies indiscriminately, without regard for the special and unique situation of the Commis-

sion, particularly the shortage". In the operative paragraph, the words "and expand" after the words "to strengthen" were deleted.

1986-1987 programme of work

The Commission, in April,⁽²²⁾ endorsed changes in, and recommendations made by the Technical Committee on, the ESCWA programme of work and priorities for 1986-1987. It asked the Executive Secretary to give priority to those activities relating to the impact of changing conditions in the oil and currency exchange markets on economic policies and development prospects, on expatriate labour and on international financial and banking systems in the region. It also asked him to report to the Technical Committee in 1987 on the implementation of the Committee's recommendations.

Vacancies in the ESCWA secretariat

Citing the 1984 resolution⁽²³⁾ by which the General Assembly had noted the difficulties encountered by the ESCWA secretariat in recruiting qualified staff from unrepresented or under-represented States in the region, the Commission, in April 1986,⁽²⁴⁾ requested the Executive Secretary to fill the vacancies expeditiously and to take up the question with the United Nations Secretariat so as to enable the ESCWA secretariat to perform its role in the required manner.

Rules of procedure

In April 1986,⁽²⁵⁾ the Commission requested its secretariat to study the possibility and the consequences of amending rule 1 (a) of the Commission's provisional rules of procedure so that the session would be held every two years, with a view to providing more time to prepare for the ministerial-level meetings and thus ensuring optimum performance. In the mean time, the Commission amended part of rule 1 (a) to state that its sessions would be held in April. The fourteenth session of the Commission was scheduled for 4 and 5 April 1987.

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Chapter VIII

Natural resources and cartography

After three consecutive years of decline, the expenditures of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration—administered by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)—more than doubled in 1986 to \$6.9 million, financing a record number of projects at a time when mineral exploration financing, world-wide, was at a low point.

Training courses and other projects were implemented as part of the efforts to achieve the objectives of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990). Reflecting the shifting emphasis to a new, integrated approach to water resources management, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) continued to promote environmentally sound management of inland waters.

General aspects of natural resources**Exploration****UN Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration****Activities**

The United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration continued to assist developing countries in searching for new sources of both solid minerals and geothermal energy and bringing the results of previous discoveries to the investment stage. While most metal prices continued to be depressed, and reductions were made in the exploration budgets of many countries and in new mining ventures, the Fund provided assistance to more projects than ever—eight in mineral exploration (Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Peru, Rwanda, Sierra Leone) and one in geothermal exploration (Saint Lucia).⁽¹⁾

In Argentina, where promising high-grade gold and silver deposits had been discovered, the Government requested \$375,000 from the Fund for drilling and foreign currency expenditures during the first stage of a phased programme. In Benin, the Fund provided assistance in the possi-

ble commercial exploitation of kaolin, which had been found to be suitable for the production of tableware, sanitary fixtures and tiles. On-site field evaluation was completed in the Congo as part of the Fund's feasibility study project, jointly financed by France, on the use of phosphorite/shell in Congolese agriculture. A project for base and precious metals exploration in Côte d'Ivoire became fully operational, while in Haiti an intensive drilling programme continued to outline the boundaries of the gold-bearing veins with potential economic value. An exploration project for gold, silver and zinc in Honduras, which became operational early in the year, uncovered a gold/silver-bearing vein structure. Field operations in the search for gold commenced in Rwanda, continued in Peru and were completed in Kenya; similar operations in Sierra Leone concentrated on detailed follow-up investigations. All the preparatory work was completed prior to initiating exploration drilling in 1987 in Saint Lucia, where the Fund's first geothermal project was launched under joint financing with the United States Agency for International Development.

Contributions and expenditures

Project expenditures in 1986 were more than double those in the preceding year, at \$6.9 million. Voluntary contributions totalled \$418,373 from five countries. By year's end, the Fund had an estimated \$8.6 million available for future years. Despite the recent increase in voluntary contributions, there was concern that the Fund's financial base would not grow sufficiently to keep pace with growing project demand.

By a 27 June 1986 decision,⁽²⁾ the UNDP Governing Council noted that all accumulated resources of the Fund had been committed and that no new projects could be considered without additional financial support. The Council again appealed to Member States to contribute to the Fund.

Committee on Natural Resources

In 1986, the Economic and Social Council examined the measures taken by the Secretary-

General, in response to its 1985 request⁽³⁾ for improving the Secretariat servicing and substantive support services for the Committee on Natural Resources, which meets biennially. The Committee's next session was scheduled for 1987.

By decisions 1986/104 of 7 February and 1986/157 of 21 July, the Council took note of oral reports made by Secretariat officials on measures taken in that regard.

Mineral resources

In May 1986, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC)⁽⁴⁾ took note of the Secretary-General's report, submitted in 1985,⁽⁵⁾ containing a triennial review of the implementation of the 1982 CPC recommendations on the United Nations mineral resources programme⁽⁶⁾ Due to lack of time, CPC had postponed until 1986 consideration of the report, which included recommendations on the organization of evaluations, co-ordination at the intergovernmental and organizational levels, assessment of technical advisory services, modalities for post-exploration assistance and improvement of project implementation, as well as programme planning and design, and expansion and monitoring of documents distribution.

The Committee decided not to act on those recommendations having relevance to other issues under consideration or having been overtaken by time or by further development. However, it recommended a series of measures aimed at enhancing the usefulness of the mineral resources programme through improved technical advisory services, exploration follow-up, project implementation, application of existing planning and design criteria, and identification of intended end-users and distribution of documents.

In Latin America, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean helped in organizing the First Latin American Mining Congress, of the Latin American Mining Organization, at Lima, Peru, from 21 to 23 November.

Technical co-operation

In addition to the Revolving Fund, the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) continued to assist countries in identifying mineral resources projects worthy of investment and in strengthening related infrastructure. More than 60 DTCD projects were operational in 1986, and over 70 advisory missions were undertaken, with funding from the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation⁽⁷⁾

A large-scale airborne geophysical survey of Malawi was completed and a comprehensive interpretation of the resulting data set was initiated. Exploration for metals and minerals continued in Benin, Cameroon and Gabon; gold was under investigation in the northern part of Burundi. Exploration for non-metallic minerals was carried out in Jamaica, while similar

activities in Paraguay resulted in geological, hydrogeological and metallogenic maps of the country. Gold exploration in Haiti led to the discovery of two economic gold deposits, and a volcano-monitoring system project continued in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Assistance was given to Colombia in formulating contract models for coal resources exploitation.

A project was begun to assist Ghana in strengthening its newly created Minerals Commission, and Greece, India, Malawi, Turkey and Viet Nam received assistance in strengthening similar government or academic institutions. During the year, 13 Namibian students were placed at several universities in the United States to study mining and mineral resources development.

Water resources

Added emphasis was given to the need to raise public consciousness as efforts to increase access to safe drinking water continued in 1986 in the context of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990). The UNDP Administrator recommended continuing the information support project, aimed at generating support for attaining the Decade's goals among those whose understanding and action had influence on the success of drinking water/sanitation programmes in developing countries⁽⁸⁾

On 27 June⁽⁹⁾ the UNDP Governing Council allocated \$1,280,000 for the project during 1987-1990.

Inter-agency co-ordination

The inter-agency Steering Committee for Co-operative Action for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (fourteenth meeting, Geneva, 4 and 5 September), organized by the World Health Organization, endorsed the value of regional consultations on the Decade.

The Intersecretariat Group for Water Resources, of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, continued to promote co-ordination among the organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the 1977 Mar del Plata Action Plan.⁽¹⁰⁾ At its seventh session (Geneva, 8-12 September)⁽¹¹⁾ the Group discussed the water situation in Africa, taking into account, among other things, recommendations stemming from the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990, adopted on 1 June 1986 by the General Assembly (see p. 446), and from the Regional Meeting on Socio-economic and Policy Aspects of Water Resources Management in Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2-6 June), convened by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The Group also discussed the role of non-governmental organiza-

tions, and co-ordination and co-operation in the implementation of ongoing programmes and field activities.

Technical co-operation

In 1986, DTCD activities in water resources management and development covered institution building and other technical assistance, with 116 projects under execution.⁽⁷⁾

Among 27 new and follow-up projects initiated during the year were those aimed at establishing a master plan for water resources development and management in Mauritania, and strengthening infrastructure for co-ordinating rural water-supply activities in Sierra Leone. Assistance was given to Argentina's National Institute for Water Sciences in upgrading its technical equipment and staff resources for applied research. Laboratories in India were provided with advanced instruments to evaluate, among other things, data for dam construction. A project in Pakistan, with \$1.87 million in UNDP support, was launched to assist the International Institute of Waterlogging and Salinity Control in conducting or co-ordinating research.

Fifty-two interregional advisory missions were undertaken in response to requests from Governments for assistance in solving specific problems. Those included rural water development in Cameroon, technical advisory assistance in ground-water exploitation in Grenada, an analysis of water legislation in Guatemala, activities for increasing aquifer storage and establishing a ground water-monitoring network in Iraq, and efforts to overcome difficulties encountered in the water-well drilling programme in Mexico.

UNEP activities

A new comprehensive approach to water resources management continued to be promoted by UNEP in 1986, as it implemented its programme for the environmentally sound management of inland waters, with a view to assisting Governments to develop and implement action plans, providing training for experts and making a regular world-wide assessment of the state of the environment in inland water systems. Under a joint UNEP/UNESCO project on integrated environmental evaluation of water resources development, a meeting was held in Paris in March 1986 to discuss a draft classification system and methodological guidelines on integrated environmental evaluation of water resources development.

Training courses were offered as part of UNEP's continuing support to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, among them, one on socio-economic aspects of community water supply and sanitation, for French-speaking African professionals (Sophia Antipolis,

France, and Lomé, Togo, 6-31 October), and another on environmentally sound management of water resources (Harare, Zimbabwe, 20-31 October). As part of a drinking-water quality control project, development of three pilot sites in Indonesia, Peru and Zambia was completed.

UNEP activities also were aimed at protecting living marine resources (see p. 669).

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Ground Water in Continental Asia (Central, Eastern, Southern, South-Eastern Asia) (ST/ESA/157), Sales No. E.86.II.A.2. Methodologies for Assessing the Impact of Deep Sea-Bed Minerals on the World Economy (ST/ESA/168), Sales No. E.86.II.A.13. Acquisition of Marine Surveying Technologies (Bangkok 1985) (ST/ESA/178), Sales No. E.86.II.A.18. Ground-Water Legislation in the ECE Region (ECE/WATER/44), Sales No. E.86.II.E.21. Systems of Water Statistics in the ECE Region (ECE/WATER/43), Sales No. E.86.II.E.22. Water Resources Legislation and Administration in Selected Caribbean Countries (ST/TCD/1), Sales No. E.86.II.H.2.

Cartography

The sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa was held at ECA headquarters at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 November 1986—the year commemorated also as the Year of Cartography and Remote Sensing in Africa.

The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names held its twelfth session at Geneva from 28 September to 7 October, and examined developments in cartographic activities since the Group's last session in 1984.

A total of 56 DTCD projects were operational in 1986, dealing with geodesy, topographical surveying, Photogrammetry, mapping, cartography, hydrography and cadastral surveying and registration, and map reproduction and printing. Two interregional meetings were held during the year: a seminar on hydrographie surveying and bathymétrie charting, and a training course on large-scale mapping for planning and cadastral purposes.

PUBLICATIONS

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Chapter IX

Energy

During 1986, a number of United Nations bodies continued to focus on the energy problems of developing countries, whose ability to carry out energy programmes was hampered by financial constraints as well as the complexities of energy planning, by rapidly changing technology and by environmental factors.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank co-operated in energy development and assessments of countries' energy needs and options. The UNDP Energy Account supported the Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme, which was carried out with the co-operation of both organizations, as well as a number of other projects in technological assessment, resource assessment and development, training and information flow. Expenditures of the Account in 1986 totalled \$6 million; \$4.1 million for seven projects was approved during the year.

While nuclear power-generating capacity increased by 8.9 per cent, accounting for more than 15 per cent of the world's electricity generation, the environmental factors of nuclear energy were highlighted by the accident at Chernobyl, Ukrainian SSR, on 26 April, producing an upsurge of opposition to nuclear power in many countries. Shortly after the event, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) began to consider new national and international safety measures, and a governmental expert group was convened to draft two international conventions, on early notification of a nuclear accident and on assistance in the case of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency. By resolution 41/36, the General Assembly urged all States to strive for effective and harmonious international co-operation in carrying out the work of IAEA and welcomed the signing by a significant number of States of the two conventions.

In his report on the work of the Organization (see p. 3), the Secretary-General affirmed that IAEA was playing an essential role in enhancing international co-operation to prevent nuclear accidents or mitigate the effects of such accidents; meriting early, positive consideration were suggestions that IAEA's role and activities in nuclear safety be strengthened and expanded. The United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, to be held in 1987, would take place under the favourable auspices of recently intensified contacts.

Preparations for the Conference continued, with the Preparatory Committee holding its last session in November 1986. By resolution 41/212 A, the Assembly took note of the Preparatory Committee's report, while in resolution 41/212 B, it appealed to all Governments to ensure the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear plants, and to take into account the interests of neighbouring countries when discussing nuclear energy matters at the Conference.

The Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy held its third session in June 1986. By resolution 41/170, the Assembly called for preparation of a new set of proposals on activities to be undertaken for consideration by the Committee, and it urged that greater attention be given to the development of new and renewable sources of energy for the rural sector.

General aspects

Energy resources development

Report of the Secretary-General. In a June 1986 report,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General analysed trends and future prospects in energy exploration and development, with emphasis on the energy-deficient developing countries. In his analysis, the Secretary-General paid special attention to activities in oil-importing developing countries, and emphasized trends in the oil and gas sectors, since they accounted for nearly 80 per cent of total commercial energy consumption in developing countries. He also considered new constraints and opportunities which might be provided by lower oil prices. Since 1985, oil prices had declined by 50 per cent; if maintained, the decline could profoundly affect both the level and geographical distribution of energy activities, and early effects, in the form of cuts in exploration budgets, were already being felt.

The Secretary-General concluded that, overall, energy exploration and development in developing countries had declined, caused by such factors as a continued concentration of effort in the developed market economies; a slow-down in the growth of energy demand; lower energy prices;

and financial constraints affecting the developing countries, transnational oil corporations and multinational and bilateral programmes of assistance. Yet several of the energy-deficient developing countries had been successful in exploring and developing indigenous energy resources. Available evidence indicated that oil and gas exploration had been particularly favourable in developing countries, though additional financing would be required from multilateral and bilateral assistance programmes and transnational oil corporations in order to meet higher energy demand for economic growth. The Secretary-General also noted that collection of up-to-date information could be considerably improved, as the most important challenge to the international community was to reduce uncertainty about trends in energy exploration and development and to enhance the stability of world energy markets.

The Economic and Social Council, by **decision 1986/160** of 21 July, took note of the Secretary-General's report, as did the General Assembly on 5 December by **decision 41/439**.

UNDP activities. The UNDP/World Bank Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ESMAP), initiated in 1983,⁽²⁾ continued to help developing and donor countries implement recommendations of individual energy assessment reports. In January 1986, UNDP and the World Bank convened in Paris a consultative meeting with high-level participation of donors and developing countries to review past ESMAP activities and its future scope. The meeting noted that, despite the decline in oil prices, the energy crisis continued, particularly in such regions as sub-Saharan Africa, where commercial energy use was limited; while lower energy prices might, in the short run, provide a measure of relief for oil-importing countries, there was reason to believe that prices would once again increase as a result of rising demand and declining exploration. Depletion of biomass through continued deforestation was noted with concern, and it was recommended that ESMAP pay attention to formulating household strategies in both urban and rural areas.

Consequently, ESMAP began to examine household energy use in Ethiopia, Morocco and the Niger, and to investigate in Liberia and Mauritius possibilities for enhancing the role of the private sector in energy production. In other countries, such as Bolivia, ESMAP was working to improve co-ordination among institutions in the energy sector; in Thailand and other countries, ESMAP was identifying measures to be taken by the Government in response to falling energy prices. With regard to energy supply, ESMAP continued to carry out pre-investment studies on peri-urban fuelwood plantations, the identification of potential natural gas reserves and the introduction

of new and renewable energy technologies. On the demand side, ESMAP collaborated with the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) on a wood-stove programme in the Niger, with additional funding from the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Norway. The project, in which a number of non-governmental organizations participated, led by mid-1986 to the distribution of some 25,000 improved stoves in urban areas. In the Sudan, a major fuelwood/forestry feasibility study was under way with the support of Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands and Norway. As ESMAP placed new emphasis on enhancing local human resources, an energy strategy study, with the support of Canada, was conducted in Colombia and largely entrusted to Colombian consultants; a study in Ghana, also Canada-supported, on prospects for utilizing sawmill and forest plantation wood-wastes for power generation and briquetting applied the same approach for data gathering.

While the major part of the resources of the UNDP Energy Account was utilized to support ESMAP, a number of other projects were undertaken by the Account in the areas of technological assessment, resource assessment and development, training and information flow.

In the area of technological assessment, two global programmes were being undertaken with the World Bank as executing agency: a gasifier programme with the objective of identifying projects and promoting investment in biomass technology that utilized for energy production waste biomass materials in developing countries; and a wind-pumping evaluation programme to summarize the status of that technology in 18 countries, leading to a handbook for decision-makers and practitioners. Other projects approved in 1986 included a mini-hydro feasibility study at Somo-Somo, Fiji, and an international training programme in coal technology.

UNDP activities in energy development were summarized in an April 1986 report of the UNDP Administrator⁽³⁾ and in his annual report for 1986.⁽⁴⁾

The UNDP Governing Council, on 27 June⁽⁵⁾ called on Governments to provide contributions and co-financing on an increasing basis to enable the Energy Account to initiate high-priority projects, including those in the field of new and renewable sources of energy, and called on the Administrator to continue to provide support for energy activities initiated under the Account and to report regularly on developments regarding the utilization of country and intercountry indicative planning figures/or the financing of energy projects.

Recognizing the need to strengthen the Energy Account, the Committee on the Development and

Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (see p. 581), in a June 1986⁽⁶⁾ resolution, invited the Governing Council to intensify efforts to attract additional contributions so that the Account could expand its activities in response to developing countries' needs in new and renewable energy sources development and utilization.

Voluntary contributions to the Energy Account in 1986 amounted to \$109,413; cost-sharing and sub-trust funds reached \$4,199,539. Expenditures from the Account totalled \$6,129,000.

Other activities. The United Nations University continued to focus on aspects of energy development research. Work in the programme area of energy systems and policy aimed to develop a concept of integrated energy systems for rural areas of developing countries and methods of applying such concepts. Particular attention was given to problems in energy planning and to the wide dissemination of successful models of energy development. (For further information, see p. 643.)

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) continued to collect, study and disseminate information on the environmental impact of energy sources and to support energy conservation and environmentally sound ways of using energy in developing countries, according to the 1986 annual report of the Executive Director.⁽⁷⁾ By a 4 February letter,⁽⁸⁾ Mexico and Venezuela transmitted to the Secretary-General a joint statement, issued at Cancún, Mexico, on 30 January 1986, expressing concern at the situation and prospects of the world hydrocarbons market.

Technology transfer

UNCTAD activities. The Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), in response to a 1985 resolution of the Trade and Development Board,⁽⁹⁾ convened at Geneva from 15 to 24 October 1986 a Meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Transfer, Application and Development of Technology in the Energy Sector, Paying Particular Attention to New and Renewable Sources of Energy.⁽¹⁰⁾ The Meeting considered studies on transfer, adaptation and diffusion of mature renewable energy technologies in developing countries,⁽¹¹⁾ and the technology policy implications for developing countries of the development and commercialization of new and renewable energy technologies.⁽¹²⁾

Discussing experiences of their own and those of regional and international organizations, the experts concentrated on six specific issues and adopted conclusions and recommendations for each. Concerning the identification of energy users' needs, motivation and popularization, and use of renewable energy to satisfy rural energy requirements, the Meeting stated that critical needs for fuel arose where

fuelwood was used in an intensive way, contributing to serious ecological imbalance and environmental degradation. Since income-earning capacity of the rural population was extremely limited, schemes to improve the use of existing energy resources or to replace them would have to be accompanied by governmental subsidies.

Regarding problems of information, facilitation of information exchange and dissemination, establishment of networks and information on information, the experts stated that there was a need at the national level to promote training for personnel to handle information and strengthen linkages among entities and institutions involved; they recommended that the scope of existing information networks be modified and enlarged to facilitate exchange of detailed information on the technological and socio-economic results of application of renewable energy technologies.

The experts stated that moving from the pilot or experimental stage to the diffusion stage of mature technologies represented the most critical policy task in the area of new and renewable sources of energy; they recommended that cases of success and failure in diffusion be systematically analysed and the results made available to developing countries. Financing schemes for national and international diffusion should be studied, with a view to establishing mechanisms for financing projects based on mature renewable energy technologies in developing countries. The establishment of local equipment manufacture as a diffusion mechanism should be an essential part of national and international programmes; to promote large-scale utilization of mature renewable energy technologies, the concept of coupling energy projects with income- and employment-generating projects should be implemented as "seed projects" under varying local conditions.

Regarding means of energy production designed for remote areas (away from centralized energy supply systems), the Meeting recommended that the combining of different energy sources, including not only new and renewable but also conventional ones, be investigated and that subsidies or pricing policies be considered to permit affordable energy consumption.

Recognizing the importance of planning in determining future energy requirements and the necessity to integrate new and renewable resources in overall energy policy, the experts stressed the importance of relations between governmental authorities, enterprises and other sectors and recommended that complementarity be sought between State actions and initiatives of entrepreneurs. They recommended improving policy co-ordinating mechanisms to ensure adequate integration of energy policy in overall economic and social policy; improving forecasting mechanisms

and cost assessments; and promotion of training in energy planning and renewable energy project design, testing and evaluation.

Complementarity should also be sought, the experts recommended, between regional and subregional co-operation on the one hand, and international co-operation, especially involving United Nations organizations, on the other. International projects should aim at building up domestic technological capability in developing countries, should focus on the generation, development, promotion and use of non-conventional energy, and should facilitate the transfer of technology through: full joint participation of national experts and organizations in project conception and execution; incorporation of training programmes enabling developing countries to operate and maintain equipment and ultimately design and manufacture it themselves; provision of improved access to technologies; and promotion of direct contacts of experts, research and development institutes and industry associations, between developing countries, and between developing and developed countries. United Nations organizations should pool their resources for promoting renewable energy technology projects in critical areas, such as rural development, particularly in the least developed countries.

The UNCTAD Committee on Transfer of Technology, on 13 November 1986,(13) noted the constructive outcome of the Meeting and requested that its recommendations be sent to the United Nations regional commissions for further consideration. The commissions were invited to inform the Committee of their response.

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New and renewable energy sources

Implementation of the 1981 Nairobi Programme of Action

Throughout 1986, various United Nations bodies continued their efforts to implement the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, endorsed by the General Assembly in 1981.(1) Among them, the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development was responsible for disbursing about \$10 million annually on projects in energy planning and conservation, solar, wind, biomass,

geothermal energy and mini-hydropower. UNCTAD carried out policy-oriented research in two areas enumerated in the Nairobi Programme: research, development and demonstration of new technologies; and transfer, adaptation and application of mature technologies in the area of new and renewable energy sources. The International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women provided training to help alleviate the burden on women as energy producers and users, particularly in rural areas.

A major part of UNDP resources in the energy programme was committed to new and renewable energy sources, and the Energy Account increasingly provided support for projects in that field. Among them, the UNDP Energy Office convened in April the first in a planned series of information programmes on renewable energy; the inaugural events were two regional symposia and information workshops on the cost and applicability of photovoltaics in such sectors as health, water pumping and irrigation, education and development; one was held at Nairobi, Kenya, for East African countries, the other at Chiang-Mai, Thailand, for Asian countries. An important feature of those symposia and workshops was that, for the first time, UNDP and the private sector co-operated in creating awareness of renewable energy technology at decision-making levels in developing countries; six major international companies from the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States joined with the Energy Office in presenting the programmes. UNDP also pursued initiatives in other areas of renewable energy technology; among them was a coal technology training programme, in co-operation with the Australian Government, which started in 1986 with a nine-week training programme for 17 participants.

Energy programmes of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) dealt with efficient use of commercial and non-commercial energy and development of new and renewable energy sources; priority was given to the building of national capabilities and facilitating the exchange of information and experience. In its training activities, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) placed emphasis on labour-intensive technologies and popular participation.

In 1986, UNEP published a report entitled "Assessment of tools and methods for incorporating the environmental factor into energy planning and decision making". With full support from the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, UNEP organized an expert group meeting (Bahrain, 1-6 February) on energy conservation in Western Asia. In Kenya, UNEP initiated a project to evaluate fuelwood stoves. Progress was made in a project on environmental

impacts of fuelwood utilization in rural areas of Bolivia and Brazil. With funding from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), UNSO was carrying out a project in the Sudan for the production of fuel briquettes from peanut shells and the waste products of cotton production. In Senegal, DANIDA financed a project to convert peat into fuel briquettes for domestic use and to distribute fuel-efficient cooking stoves. Such stoves were also taken in 1986 to Mauritania in a project financed by Norway, to Burkina Faso with funding from the Swedish International Development Authority, to Mali and the Niger with the help of Norway and to the Sudan with the support of DANIDA.

According to a March 1986 report of the Secretary-General on monitoring implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action⁽²⁾ new and renewable energy sources made up 13 per cent of the total world energy supply and substantial activities were taking place in the priority areas identified in the Programme. Resources had been committed by the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations and through bilateral co-operation. Domestic commitments had also been made by developing countries. However, further concerted effort was needed and the focus should be on the application of mature technologies (such as large and small hydropower, geothermal energy, small-scale wind power, specific applications of solar power for space and water heating, as well as crop drying, draught-animal power and peat). Special attention should be given to the development of energy supply for the rural sector and for low-income groups in developing countries, including an adequate response to the fuelwood crisis. To facilitate such activities, extensive support actions were needed in institution-building or strengthening, resource assessment for individual energy sources, technology assessment, information flows and training, and popular participation in the design and implementation of activities was called for.

Concerning the mobilization of financial resources for implementation of the Programme of Action, the Secretary-General noted in another report⁽³⁾ that consultative meetings recommended by the Programme had had limited impact, but had brought together donors and recipients, providing a forum for identifying areas for action and constraints. That had resulted in improved project proposals and provided an opportunity for co-ordinating co-operative projects. In preparing such meetings, emphasis should be on active participation of donors, recipients and other interested parties at an early stage; as to further ways of mobilizing resources, what was needed was increased funding through existing channels, including the UNDP Energy Account or a fund-in-trust arrangement.

A global consultative meeting on UNDP/World Bank energy programmes was held in Paris (15-17 January 1986) in order to generate financial support for the energy programmes of both organizations, utilizing whenever feasible the UNDP Energy Account. The programmes in question included the Energy Sector Assessment Programme, ESMAP, the Technology Assessment Programme and the Accelerated Energy Training Programme. Another global consultative meeting was held in March and a regional consultative meeting in Africa was planned.

The number of national focal points for information on new and renewable sources of energy had increased to over 115, and substantial progress had been made in collecting such information.

Committee on new and renewable sources of energy

Established as an intergovernmental organ by the General Assembly in 1982⁽⁴⁾ to promote the Nairobi Programme of Action, the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy held its third session in New York from 9 to 13 June 1986.⁽⁵⁾ The Committee discussed three subjects based on reports by the Secretary-General on: monitoring the implementation of the Programme,⁽⁶⁾ mobilization of financial resources for its implementation⁽⁷⁾ and progress made⁽⁸⁾ in implementing projects and programmes outlined in 1982 by the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC).⁽⁹⁾ On 13 June, the Committee adopted two resolutions. By the first⁽⁸⁾ it decided to adopt a substance-oriented approach and place on the agenda of each session one or two specific themes to give depth to its deliberations. For the agenda of its next (1988) session, the Committee decided to include the themes: research, development and demonstrations; and systems of information in the field of new and renewable sources of energy. The Committee also invited Member States to inform it in 1988 of ongoing practical and scientific activities and/or evaluations with regard to those themes, and requested the Secretary-General to report on United Nations activities in that regard.

By the second resolution⁽⁹⁾ the Committee, reaffirming the continued validity of the Nairobi Programme of Action as the basic framework for multilateral co-operation in the area of new and renewable sources of energy, and expressing concern at the slow pace of the Programme's implementation, invited Governments, international financial institutions and United Nations organizations and bodies to intensify their efforts towards an accelerated and comprehensive implementation. It stressed the need to devote substantial attention to energy planning; to integrate energy strategies in overall economic and

social development planning; and to improve multilateral co-operation in the field of new and renewable energy sources, reaffirming in that context the vital role of the United Nations but also recognizing the important role of bilateral activities. The Committee endorsed the importance of increasing inter-agency co-ordination to implement the Programme more effectively, stressed the importance of increasing co-ordination of development activities for new and renewable energy sources and called on the international community to assist developing countries in accelerating co-operation among themselves. It urged greater attention to the development of new and renewable energy sources for the rural sector, bearing in mind the depleting fuelwood supply in many regions; while developing such energy sources, emphasis should be given also to environmental protection and to finding non-polluting energy sources and energy-saving production methods.

The Committee emphasized the need to mobilize additional financial resources, stressing the importance of promoting investment in the development and utilization of new and renewable energy sources. It recommended that consultative meetings be prepared in such a way as to ensure efficient follow-up leading to mobilization of additional resources in support of specific projects and programmes; in that context, it invited United Nations support to developing countries in identifying projects and strengthening national frameworks. It further invited UNDP to report on its activities in that field.

On 21 July 1986, the Economic and Social Council, by **decision 1986/159**, took note of the Committee's report.

Inter-agency co-ordination

As requested by the Committee on new and renewable energy sources in 1984,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Secretary-General submitted to it in 1986 a report on progress made by the United Nations system in implementing projects and programmes within the framework of the Nairobi Programme of Action⁽⁶⁾ those projects and programmes corresponded to proposals outlined in a 1982 ACC report⁽⁷⁾ which had been considered by an interim committee in the same year.⁽¹¹⁾ Project and programme areas included energy assessment and planning; evaluation, research, development and demonstration; integrated rural energy development; energy and industrialization; human resources development; and information flows.

The Secretary-General stated that substantial progress had been achieved in implementing projects in energy assessment and planning; activities were initiated for country assessments, assessment of national exploration requirements, strengthening national planning capabilities and

statistical information. While progress in some areas was quite good, it was not satisfactory in others, he said, largely due to the scarcity of financial resources and in a few cases to changed requirements; except for very few cases, many projects had to be implemented in reduced scale in view of insufficient funds. Resource mobilization for project implementation thus continued to be one of the major problems facing the Committee, the Secretary-General concluded.

The 1985 global consultative meeting⁽¹²⁾ considered 21 projects based on ACC's 1982 proposals, which had been updated and revised, with particular attention paid to a number of criteria, such as readiness of technologies for application; effective contribution to the solution of most urgent energy problems; promotion of energy conservation and waste reduction; impact on lower-income groups, particularly rural populations; and greater attention to the problems of the least developed countries. In addition, attention was paid to the projects' technical and economic feasibility and social adaptability and their applicability to developing countries. A list of those projects was annexed to the Secretary-General's report.

The Inter-Agency Group on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, established in 1983⁽¹³⁾ to increase United Nations responsiveness to the Nairobi Programme of Action, at its fifth session (Geneva, 19-21 February; New York, 9 June 1986),⁽¹⁴⁾ considered the Secretary-General's three reports to the 1986 Committee session; follow-up to consultative meetings; and collection of information on activities in the area of new and renewable energy sources. With regard to consultative meetings, the Group agreed that, while so far they had not resulted in any substantial mobilization of financial resources, their consultative function had proved useful. The Group also discussed the possibility of substituting a "consultative process" for that of a single-event meeting. In such a process, a meeting would be held at an early stage in order to define areas in which action was needed; projects in those areas would then be formulated by teams of specialists, country representatives and interested donor organizations. Concerning information on ongoing and planned activities, it was found that, except for some delays, reporting by United Nations organizations had generally taken place in a satisfactory manner. As for the collection of information on bilateral and domestic activities, it was noted that while most Governments had designated national focal points, the rate of response and the quality of information received left much to be desired. The Group discussed the initiative taken by UNEP to circulate a questionnaire to Member States and organizations requesting information on their projects and programmes in the area of new and renewable energy sources.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, adopted **resolution 41/170** without vote.

Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/193 of 17 December 1981, 37/250 of 21 December 1982, 38/169 of 19 December 1983 and 39/173 of 17 December 1984,

Stressing that, while recent changes in the energy sector may have had a significant impact on the cost-effectiveness of some forms of new and renewable sources of energy, the importance of their continued development and efficient utilization is not diminished,

Taking into account the fact that new and renewable sources of energy constitute a significant share of world energy supplies, in particular in developing countries,

1. Takes note of the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its third session and endorses the resolutions and decision contained therein;

2. Reaffirms the significance and importance of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy as the basic framework for action by the international community and the United Nations system in that field;

3. Expresses concern at the slow rate of implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, and invites all Governments and the appropriate international financial institutions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and organs and bodies of the United Nations system to continue their support and intensify their efforts towards the accelerated and comprehensive implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action, and, to this end, stresses the importance of increasing inter-agency co-ordination within the United Nations system as well as co-ordination of development activities for new and renewable sources of energy at all levels;

4. Recommends, in that regard, that the effective implementation of the proposals put forward by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination be pursued and calls for the preparation of a set of updated or new proposals, within the framework of the Nairobi Programme of Action, for the consideration of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its fourth session, taking into account technological innovations as well as the conclusions and recommendations of technical panels and expert group meetings in that field, in order to help identify areas in which activities should be undertaken;

5. Endorses resolution 1(III) of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, in which it decided to adopt a substance-oriented approach that would enable it, at each of its sessions, to give depth to its deliberations by placing one or two specific themes on the agenda, within the scope of its mandate, and calls for the increasing participation of experts at future sessions of the Committee and a more effective exchange of information on technology and experience regarding the development of new and renewable sources of energy;

6. Reiterates the need to utilize fully existing channels, including the United Nations Trust Fund for New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and actively to pursue ways and means of mobilizing adequate additional financial resources, commensurate with the needs of developing countries in the field of new and renewable sources of energy, and, in this connection, inter alia, emphasizes the importance of positive measures for promoting investment in the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy in accordance with national laws, regulations, plans and priorities, and invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to intensify its efforts to attract additional voluntary contributions to the Energy Account of the Programme to enable it to expand its activities in responding to the needs of the developing countries for the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy;

7. Invites the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide assistance to developing countries, upon request and within the context of their national policies, in identifying specific and viable projects in the areas of their most pressing needs and in strengthening their national frameworks for new and renewable sources of energy;

8. Urges that greater attention be given to the development of new and renewable sources of energy for the rural sector and to their integration into the overall rural economy, bearing in mind the depletion of the fuelwood supply taking place in many regions of the world;

9. Invites the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, at its fourth session, to review its working methods so as to ensure further improvement in the fulfilment of its mandate;

10. Invites all the organizations of the United Nations system concerned to take the necessary steps to contribute effectively to the preparation, convening and follow-up of consultative meetings at the national, subregional, regional and global levels for the appraisal of projects and the mobilization of additional financial resources for the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action;

11. Also invites the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in particular its Inter-Agency Group on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and the appropriate intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations to take into account in their future work the relevant content of paragraphs 218 to 223 of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.

General Assembly resolution 41/170

5 December 1986 Meeting 98 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/857/Add.3) without vote, 19 November (meeting 33); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/41/L.32), orally revised, based on informal consultations on draft by Yugoslavia, for Group of 77 (A/C.2/41/L.10); agenda item 79 (c) and (d).

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 19, 33; plenary 98.

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- (1)YUN 1981, p. 691, GA res. 36/193, 17 Dec. 1981. (2)A/AC.218/9. (3)A/AC.218/10. (4)YUN 1982, p. 896. GA res. 37/250, 21 Dec. 1982. (5)A/41/44. (6)A/AC.218/11. (7)YUN 1982, p. 894. (8)A/41/44. (res. 1(III)). (9)Ibid. (res. 2(III)). (10)YUN 1984, p. 660. (11)YUN 1982, p. 895. (12)YUN 1985, p. 691. (13)YUN 1983, p. 681. (14)ACC/1986/PG/9.

Nuclear energy

Total installed nuclear power-generating capacity in the world increased by about 8.9 per cent during 1986, reaching 273.7 gigawatts by the end of the year. Nuclear power plants accounted for more than 15 per cent of the world's electricity generation in 1986, at the end of which there were 397 nuclear power plants in operation.

The most important event in 1986 in the nuclear power field was the accident at Chernobyl, Ukrainian SSR, on 26 April, which produced an upsurge in public and political opposition to nuclear power in many countries, but did not cause the cancellation of any nuclear power programmes. The delays in some nuclear power projects and the slowing down of some programmes might however be attributable, at least partly, to the accident. The only nuclear reactor permanently shut down during 1986 was the Chernobyl No. 4 unit.

During the year, 23 new plants came on line, while the construction of two reactors (in the United States) was cancelled and that of one (Philippines) suspended. There was no general upturn in the ordering of new plants or in construction starts. With regard to advanced nuclear systems, the highlight in 1986 was the grid connection of the 1200-megawatt Super Phenix fast breeder reactor in France.

Communications. In 1986, the Secretary-General received several communications relating to the accident at Chernobyl. The Prime Minister of Greece, by a letter of 8 May⁽¹⁾ said that the accident was an obvious manifestation of the risks of nuclear catastrophe threatening mankind. Four measures should be taken immediately: the freezing of nuclear tests; transparency of control of all reactors; continuous and automatic exchange of information on any development occurring in nuclear plants; and the cessation of construction of breeder reactors.

On 14 May⁽²⁾ the USSR transmitted a television address of the same date by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stating that the accident at Chernobyl was a painful experience for the Soviet people and had caused anxiety to the world at large. After describing the extent of the accident and measures taken to limit its effects, he said the charge by certain countries—in particular the United States—that information on the accident was inadequate was contrived and a political campaign was constructed around it. Peaceful atomic energy was of substantial benefit to mankind and there was a need for serious enhancement of co-operation under IAEA: by setting up an international system for the safe development of nuclear power generation, based on

close co-operation by all States engaged in the field; convening of an ad hoc international conference under IAEA auspices; enhancing IAEA's role and capacity; and involving the United Nations and some of its specialized agencies more closely in the efforts to secure safe development of peaceful nuclear operations.

A statement on the implications of the accident, issued on 5 May at the Tokyo Economic Summit of the heads of State of seven major industrial nations and the representatives of the European Community (EC) and forwarded by Japan on 21 May⁽³⁾ affirmed that nuclear power, properly managed, would continue to be an increasingly widely used source of energy, that each country had full responsibility for the safety of its nuclear installations and that the countries participating in the summit were meeting exacting standards in that regard. Each nation was responsible for promptly providing complete information on nuclear emergencies and accidents, in particular those with potential transboundary consequences. The USSR was urged to provide such information. Noting the USSR's willingness to discuss the accident with the IAEA Director General, the statement welcomed the work of IAEA in seeking to improve international co-operation on the safety of nuclear installations and urged the early elaboration of an international convention committing the parties to report and exchange information in the event of nuclear emergencies or accidents.

By a letter dated 22 September⁽⁴⁾ the United Kingdom transmitted a memorandum on behalf of EC which dealt with, among other things, nuclear safety. Welcoming the successful negotiation of international conventions on early notification and mutual assistance in the event of nuclear accidents, the memorandum stated that the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, which spread radioactivity throughout Eastern and Western Europe, demonstrated the need to provide all facts promptly and for greater East/West co-operation. The USSR was urged to give IAEA and other competent international bodies all necessary information on the disaster.

IAEA report

The IAEA report for 1985 was transmitted to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General in August 1986.⁽⁵⁾

Presenting and updating the report in the Assembly on 11 November, the IAEA Director General underlined trends and activities and reviewed events that had taken place in 1986. The Chernobyl accident had prompted new activities and developments in the field of nuclear safety and raised public questions concerning the role of nu-

clear power, as it interrupted some 4,000 power reactor years of experience without any fatal radiation accident or major environmental contamination, he stated. Shortly after the accident, he had been invited to the USSR to discuss actions which could be taken within IAEA to enable all to learn from the accident and consider national and international safety measures. Among those actions was the convening of a governmental expert group in July/August to draft two international conventions, on early notification of a nuclear accident and on assistance in the case of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency. The two consensus texts which emerged from the four-week meeting were adopted at a special session of the IAEA General Conference, convened in September for the sole purpose of considering measures to strengthen international co-operation in nuclear safety and radiological protection. The conventions had been signed by some 60 States and the one on early notification had entered into force on 27 October. The consensus reached at the special session was that nuclear power would continue to be an important source of energy for social and economic development; that each country was responsible for securing the highest level of safety; that there was scope for further international co-operation in nuclear safety; and that IAEA had a central role in encouraging and facilitating such co-operation.

At a post-accident review in Vienna in August, more than 500 nuclear experts from all over the world discussed a comprehensive report by USSR experts. Some 30 persons had died of radiation from the Chernobyl accident and a substantial area of land around the plant was made uninhabitable, perhaps for several years. The health effects of the radiation which spread to other European countries did not appear significant, although contamination of land, in particular animal grazing areas, was significant in some regions, as in parts of Scandinavia. Many of the lessons learned from the accident were specific to the type of reactor used in the USSR, though some had broader bearing. A consensus report summarizing the results of the expert meeting and adding recommendations for action and programmes to strengthen nuclear safety was prepared by an international expert group. As a result of that report, a considerably expanded IAEA nuclear safety programme for 1987 was approved by the Board of Governors in December.

To improve inter-agency co-ordination with regard to radiation protection, IAEA, together with WHO, WMO and the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, began planning for the systematic collection of data. Those organizations, as well as FAO, ILO and UNEP, met to discuss action needed for improving accident response capabilities and established

an Inter-Agency Committee for the Co-ordinated Planning and Implementation of Response to Accidental Releases of Radioactive Substances.

Taking up the question of the risks of nuclear power, the IAEA Director General pointed out that the current quantity of electricity generated—be it by hydro, coal, oil, gas or nuclear power stations—could never be generated without risk. Nuclear power through fission was a reality people must continue to live with, as no new sources were around the corner for the large-scale additional electricity generation the world would need to help raise standards of living and promote development. The continued and expanded use of nuclear power was needed until some other technology could provide large quantities of electricity at reasonable cost. A variety of constraints worked against the nuclear power option in many countries, however, and for developing countries the high initial capital investment was just one of many hurdles. Following requests made at the August/September 1985 Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons⁽⁶⁾ and the IAEA General Conference held in September of that year, a senior expert group was established to advise the Agency on mechanisms to assist developing countries in promoting and financing nuclear power programmes.

A number of mechanisms might be further developed and used more extensively to foster nuclear safety and public confidence in IAEA. Among such mechanisms were the operational safety review teams; under that programme, IAEA sent teams of some 12 to 15 international nuclear safety experts to review the operational safety of nuclear power plants at the request of national authorities, in contrast to safeguards inspections which verified that peaceful nuclear installations were not used for military purposes.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 November 1986, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/36** without vote.

Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1985,

Taking note of the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 11 November 1986, which provides additional information on the main developments in the Agency's activities during 1986,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency to promote further the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its statute,

Also recognizing the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance by the Agency in order to benefit effectively from the application of nuclear

technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development,

Conscious of the importance of the work of the Agency in the implementation of safeguards provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as in ensuring, as far as it is able, that the assistance provided by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purposes, as stated in article II of its statute,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency on nuclear power, nuclear safety, radiological protection and radioactive waste management, including its work directed towards assisting developing countries in planning for the introduction of nuclear power in accordance with their needs,

Emphasizing the need for the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear plants so as to minimize risks to life and health,

Commending the International Atomic Energy Agency for its recent speedy responses and initiatives in the field of nuclear safety, in co-operation with its member States and with other international organizations concerned, and for its timely and expeditious efforts in the conclusion of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency,

Bearing in mind resolutions GC(SPL.I)/RES/1 and GC(SPL.I)/RES/2 adopted on 26 September 1986 by the General Conference of the Agency at its first special session, and resolution GC(XXX)/RES/468 adopted on 3 October 1986 by the General Conference at its thirtieth regular session,

1. Takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. Affirms its confidence in the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

3. Urges all States to strive for effective and harmonious international co-operation in carrying out the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency, pursuant to its statute; in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to health; in strengthening technical assistance and co-operation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system;

4. Welcomes the signing by a significant number of States of the two Conventions regarding nuclear accidents referred to above and calls upon those States that have not yet done so to become parties to them as soon as possible;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the forty-first session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

General Assembly resolution 41/36

11 November 1986

Meeting 66

Adopted without vote

3-nation draft (A/41/L.32); agenda item 14.

Sponsors: Canada, Czechoslovakia, Pakistan.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: plenary 65, 66.

Preparations for the 1987 Conference on nuclear energy

Communications. In a joint declaration transmitted to the Secretary-General on 22 January 1986,⁽⁷⁾ Argentina and Brazil reiterated their commitment to develop nuclear energy solely for peaceful purposes and their intention to co-operate in all aspects of the peaceful use of energy. To promote their relations in that area, further their development of nuclear technology and establish mechanisms to safeguard peace and security in the region, they decided to establish a joint working group.

The Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, Zimbabwe, 1-6 September), in its Economic Declaration,⁽⁸⁾ underscored the need to continue to co-ordinate efforts with a view to promoting the interests of non-aligned and other developing countries in international forums, including IAEA, and to working towards a successful United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

Preparatory Committee activities. Established by the General Assembly in 1980,⁽⁹⁾ the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy held its seventh and last session in 1986 (Vienna, 10-21 November),⁽¹⁰⁾ with the Conference to follow in 1987. An inter-sessional intergovernmental working group of the Committee, which had been established in 1985 under the guidance of the Committee Chairman to decide on the programme of work, assess the situation regarding international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and formulate options for enhancing such co-operation,⁽¹¹⁾ held its last session in October 1986 and briefly reconvened on 10 November. The working group was not able to approve a report for submission to the Committee which, according to the Committee Chairman, reflected lack of agreement on how to treat the documentation submitted to the Committee rather than absence of progress in the working group's deliberations. The group had agreed, however, on a proposed outline of the output document of the Conference, had made progress on the topics to be discussed in Conference Committee II and had agreed on procedures for the work of that Committee.

The Preparatory Committee decided to establish an open-ended contact group to continue the remaining work of the working group. The contact group focused mainly on recommendations on ways to promote international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and on topics for the work of Conference Com-

mittee II. A preliminary discussion on principles universally acceptable for international co-operation took place, following a presentation by the Group of 77 developing countries of a draft set of principles. Based on the contact group's deliberations and conclusions, the Preparatory Committee developed four working papers for consideration by the Conference, which contained recommendations on ways to promote international co-operation, a proposed outline of the Conference output document and procedures and topics for the work of the two main committees of the Conference.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, on 11 December 1986, adopted two resolutions on the Conference. It adopted **resolution 41/212 A** without vote.

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles and provisions of its resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977,

Recalling its subsequent resolutions 33/4 of 2 November 1978, 34/63 of 29 November 1979, 35/112 of 5 December 1980, 36/78 of 9 December 1981, 37/167 of 17 December 1982, 38/60 of 14 December 1983, 39/74 of 13 December 1984 and 40/95 of 12 December 1985,

Noting with satisfaction that the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy has successfully concluded its work related to the preparations for the Conference,

Recalling that the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, to be held from 23 March to 10 April 1987 at Geneva, represents a global effort under the auspices of the United Nations specifically for the purpose of promoting international co-operation in this field for economic and social development,

1. Takes note of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy on its seventh and final session;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Chairman and the members of the Preparatory Committee for the time and effort devoted to the preparation for the Conference;

3. Invites all States to participate in the Conference at an appropriately high level;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy".

General Assembly resolution 41/212 A

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 Adopted without vote

Draft by Yugoslavia (A/41/L.42/Rev.1); agenda item 34.

The Assembly adopted **resolution 41/212 B** by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Aware of the intensification of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in order to ensure safer development of nuclear energy for the future,

Bearing in mind that the need to improve the safety of nuclear energy and the need for intensified international co-operation are in the forefront of public opinion,

Aware of the central role that the International Atomic Energy Agency is being given in this context,

Realizing that effects and consequences of possible nuclear accidents are of equal concern to all States, including those which may not be carrying out any nuclear activity on their territory,

Bearing in mind its resolution 41/36 of 11 November 1986 on the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Convinced that it is in the interest of the international community that safety aspects be considered whenever nuclear energy is being discussed,

1. Appeals to all Governments to ensure that the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear plants are applied in order to minimize risks to life and health;

2. Further appeals to all Governments to take into account, when discussing nuclear energy matters during the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, the legitimate interests of neighbouring countries that could be affected by transboundary effects of the use of nuclear energy.

General Assembly resolution 41/212 B

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 119-0-28 (recorded vote)

Draft by Austria (A/41/L.47); agenda item 34.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Australia said it abstained because it considered a separate resolution on nuclear safety to be unnecessary and inappropriate. In the view of the United Kingdom, the text was contentious and drafted in general terms that could lead to misunderstandings about the future of nuclear energy; while the text acknowledged the central role of IAEA, the singling out of nuclear safety in the context of the forthcoming conference was unbalanced, detracting from IAEA's consideration of the subject and overlooking more important issues on the Conference agenda. Belgium felt that the resolution not only seemed to prejudge selectively the work of the Conference but also could, owing

to excessively general terms which might give rise to confusion, cast doubt on the safety of the use of nuclear energy. A similar position was held by the Netherlands, which stressed that the text should have been of a purely procedural nature. France also would have preferred a single procedural resolution; questions of safety had been amply taken into account in the list of technical terms proposed for discussion in Conference Committee II. The Federal Republic of Germany held the view that IAEA was the appropriate forum for discussion of the issues addressed in the text, which itself recognized in the preamble the Agency's central role in that regard. Mexico felt that resolution was submitted for reasons not in accordance with the goals set by the Assembly nine years earlier⁽¹²⁾ In Algeria's opinion submission of a separate text tended to undermine the consensus that previous resolutions on the subject had enjoyed.

Norway explained that its positive vote reflected its emphasis on increased safety of nuclear installations and intensified international co-operation in that regard; it would, however, have preferred that only one procedural text had been put forward.

Introducing the draft resolution, Austria said it appeared essential that the international com-

munity face the risks and challenges arising from the use of nuclear power; problems in connection with nuclear safety must be dealt with through a common approach by the international community and must be taken into account whenever nuclear energy matters were being discussed. On the condition that the Assembly acted on its draft resolution, Austria agreed to withdraw an amendment⁽¹³⁾ to the text which became resolution 41/212 A; by that amendment, a preambular paragraph would have been included, emphasizing the need for the highest safety standards in design and operation of nuclear plants so as to minimize risks to life and health, and the need to take into account the interests of States which could be affected by transboundary effects of the use of nuclear energy.

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Chapter X

Food

During 1986, the World Food Programme (WFP)—a joint undertaking of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)—shipped more food than in any previous year, mainly due to shipments for ongoing and newly approved development projects. Pledges to WFP's regular resources reached an all-time high, over \$1.1 billion for 1985-1986, while contributions to the International Emergency Food Reserve amounted to 592,100 tons of food, of which 564,900 tons were in cereals, for a total value of \$124.4 million. The value of WFP emergency assistance in 1986 was 21 per cent lower than in 1985 as good rains over most of sub-Saharan Africa ended years of drought. However, as emergency food aid for drought victims fell, WFP's emergency aid to refugees, returnees and displaced persons rose to the highest level ever, almost four fifths of the total. The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA), WFP's governing body, held two sessions in 1986 and approved 37 new projects at a total cost of some \$557 million.

The World Food Council (WFC)—the highest-level international body dealing with food problems—meeting at Rome, Italy, in June, reviewed the global food and development situation. The Council observed that, although food supplies were ample following record production in many regions, performance had been uneven, with many developing countries experiencing a deterioration in their food situation.

In December, the General Assembly affirmed that increasing food production in developing countries would contribute significantly to eliminating poverty and malnutrition and to attaining self-reliance, and recommended that higher priority be given to food production in the national development policies of those countries and that the agricultural sector be granted a larger part of resources devoted to economic and social development (resolution 41/191).

Food problems

The world food situation in 1986 gave rise to both satisfaction and concern. Although global food supplies were ample following record produc-

tion in many regions, food production performance was uneven with many developing countries experiencing a deterioration in their food situation.

Good rains over most of sub-Saharan Africa ended the years of drought, at least temporarily, for all but a few countries and emergency aid scaled down in most areas. WFP became engaged in a new role—managing large trucking operations in Ethiopia and the Sudan to keep food aid moving to those still in need. The greatest ongoing emergency situation concerned refugees, returnees and persons displaced by internal strife. Over three quarters of total WFP emergency food assistance approved in 1986 was channelled to refugees. The largest continuing refugee situations remained in Pakistan and Somalia where WFP co-ordinated all food supplies to the refugees and worked to ensure a smooth flow in the delivery of commodities.

In its eleventh annual report,⁽¹⁾ CFA stated that WFP would continue to encourage the linking of food aid with increased participation in consultative groups headed by the World Bank and round tables led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Above all, it would seek better integration of food aid into recipient countries' development plans and policies.

In the report on its twelfth session (Rome, 16-19 June),⁽²⁾ WFC stated that, according to several delegations, hunger and malnutrition were the results of diminishing effective demand in the developing countries, which was the consequence of the international financial and trade crisis and an inequitable international economic order. The economic and financial situation of many developing countries, domestic and regional conflicts and international tension contributed to the deterioration of the food situation in parts of the developing regions. In the view of several delegations, a policy of disarmament in the industrialized countries as well as in the developing countries could release financial resources that could be employed towards solving food problems.

By decision 1986/158 of 21 July 1986, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of WFC on its twelfth session⁽³⁾ and the eleventh annual report of CFA.⁽¹⁾

WFC activities. The 36-member WFC held its twelfth ministerial session at Rome from 16 to 19 June 1986⁽²⁾ and reviewed the global food and development situation. Deliberations focused on

urgent measures for Africa's recovery, the difficult food, economic and financial situation in Latin America and the Caribbean and the lessons to be learned from Asia's food efforts. The Council discussed current disorders in international trade in foods and adopted measures designed to strengthen its role as the political forum of the General Assembly for food and hunger issues.

WFC expressed satisfaction that global food supplies were ample. However, it was concerned that the food situation in many developing countries had deteriorated, resulting in hunger and malnutrition, and attributed the decline to the international financial and trade crisis and to an inequitable international economic order. The Council also considered that, although the solution of food and development problems was primarily the responsibility of each country, national food objectives could not be achieved without the support of increased international solidarity and co-operation.

The Council noted that the food situation in Africa had improved during the preceding year but that millions of African people still needed emergency aid. Early warning and information systems should be promoted and international co-operation and solidarity were required to solve the problem and its causes.

WFC welcomed the adoption by the General Assembly, at its May/June 1986 special session on the critical economic situation in Africa, of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (see p. 446), and stated that it would promote measures to translate the Programme into specific action and assist the Secretary-General and the Assembly in progress reviews. For its consideration of the food crisis facing Africa, the Council had before it a report by the WFC Executive Director on the imperative of food-centred development in Africa's programme for recovery⁽³⁾ and the summary report and conclusions of a workshop on statistics in support of African food strategies and policies (Brussels, Belgium, 13-16 May)⁽⁴⁾.

The Council endorsed the recommendations of three regional consultations held during the first half of 1986 to discuss strengthening regional and interregional co-operation. A ministerial colloquium on regional co-operation and food strategies in Africa (Dakar, Senegal, 30 January-1 February)⁽⁵⁾ identified areas for technical co-operation where significant immediate progress was feasible. It recommended that efforts to expand economic and trade co-operation focus initially on two areas: the harmonization of food and agricultural policies, especially price policies and the protection of regional markets; and the development of preferential mechanisms to increase intra-Africa trade in agricultural products and related inputs.

At the ministerial consultation on food policies and strategies in Latin America and the Caribbean (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1-3 April)⁽⁶⁾ ways of encouraging regional co-operation in food trade and food security were explored, such as the initiative of the Presidents of Argentina and Uruguay for a regional treaty for assistance in emergency food situations. The Ministers emphasized their countries' efforts to protect the food and nutrition levels of low-income people during the difficult period of economic adjustment, and requested WFC to bring the critical problems affecting the agricultural economies of the region to the attention of the industrialized countries and international financial and credit organizations. WFC was also requested to point out the destructive effects of unfair and protectionist trade practices employed by developed countries on the production systems of the developing countries, and the need for the former to introduce adjustments in their agricultural policies.

A two-part workshop on exchange of experience between African and Asian food policy makers (New Delhi, India, 5-10 May, and Guangzhou, China, 12-17 May)⁽⁷⁾ demonstrated the potential for South-South co-operation in support of African food and development objectives. The workshop called on the donor community to facilitate, with financial support, co-operation between Africa and other developing regions.

For a survey of problems affecting the international agricultural commodity markets, the Council had before it a report by the WFC Executive Director on problems of stability and security in international food trade⁽⁸⁾. It noted with concern that the agricultural trade situation, marked by structural surpluses, growing protectionism, heavy subsidies and distortions in the use of resources, was not in the interest of developed or developing countries. The Council requested that the possibility of continuing discussions on the subject be examined by the different parties concerned, in particular with regard to the relationship between problems of trade and agricultural development.

For its discussion of practical measures to strengthen the role of WFC, the Ministers considered the recommendations and suggestions for the future put forward by an advisory group which met on 14 February 1986⁽⁹⁾. They agreed that WFC should continue to be a political catalyst and a forum for discussing policy ideas and proposals. It was recognized that the Council should not have an operational role but should continue to stimulate action, and every effort should be made to strengthen it through improvements in its organization, programmes and work methods.

With regard to its future work programme, the Council agreed that, in support of the African economic recovery and development Programme 1986-1990 and the efforts of countries in other regions

to meet their food objectives, it would promote national and regional food strategies and intensify its efforts to mobilize political and financial support for the Programme's food and agriculture component. Since the recommendations of the Council's recently concluded regional meetings suggested specific areas for further action, the WFC secretariat was requested to investigate prospects for regional and South-South co-operation. The secretariat was also requested to report on the adequacy of ongoing activities regarding the consequences of economic adjustment measures for the food and nutrition levels of low-income groups, to suggest areas where WFC initiative might be of benefit, and to follow studies undertaken by the United Nations Centre and the Commission on Transnational Corporations and other bodies on the activities of transnational corporations in the food sector.

Communication. On 13 October,⁽¹⁰⁾ Australia transmitted to the Secretary-General the final document of the meeting of the Group of 14 Fair Trading Countries in Agriculture (Cairns, 25-27 August 1986). The Ministers of those countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Fiji, Hungary, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, New Zealand, Thailand, Uruguay) met to consider the crisis in world agricultural trade and to identify areas of co-operation and common strategies to bring about lasting solutions. They agreed that there was an urgent need to reform and liberalize agricultural trade to improve the economic prospects of all participating countries.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/191** without vote.

Food and agricultural problems

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition adopted by the World Food Conference,

Stressing the imperative need to keep food and agricultural issues at the centre of global attention,

Reaffirming that food and agricultural problems in developing countries should be considered in a com-

prehensive manner in their different dimensions and in their immediate, short-term and long-term perspectives,

Reaffirming also the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, in which the African countries and the international community committed themselves, *inter alia*, to give priority attention and increased resources to the rehabilitation and development of food and agriculture in Africa,

Noting with concern that the present agricultural trade situation, marked by structural imbalances, protectionism, heavy direct and indirect subsidies and distortions in the use of resources, is detrimental to all countries, in particular the developing countries,

Noting the views expressed during its forty-first session on the issues of international agricultural trade,

Emphasizing the important role that a reliable and increasing supply of agricultural inputs and manpower development could play in enabling food-deficit developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, to increase domestic food production and thereby stimulate national economic growth and social progress in those countries, especially in Africa,

Reaffirming that the right to food is a universal human right which should be guaranteed to all people and, in that context, believing in the general principle that food should not be used as an instrument of political pressure, either at the national or at the international level,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/44 of 21 July 1986, entitled "Countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa",

Reaffirming also that the maintenance of peace and security and the strengthening of international co-operation in food and agriculture are important for improved economic conditions and enhanced food security,

Welcoming the support given by the international donor community to agricultural development in developing countries, and the efforts of these countries in their food and agricultural developments,

Recognizing the positive efforts of developing countries to intensify regional and interregional co-operation to increase their food and agricultural production through such measures as the harmonization of pricing policies, the creation of preferential trade mechanisms and the accelerated promotion of regional and subregional food strategies,

1. Welcomes the conclusions and recommendations, as adopted, contained in the report of the World Food Council on the work of its twelfth ministerial session, held at Rome from 16 to 19 June 1986;

2. Affirms that increasing food production in developing countries will contribute significantly to the elimination of poverty and malnutrition and to the attainment of self-reliance, and recommends that higher priority be given to food production in the national development policies of those countries and that the agricultural sector be granted a larger part of resources devoted to economic and social development;

3. Stresses the need to continue and to intensify the support for programmes and policies for increasing food and agricultural production and raising nutritional standards in developing countries, in particular in Africa and the least developed countries, and in this context urges the international community, in particular the developed countries, to take further determined action, in support of the efforts of developing countries, to increase

the flow of resources, in particular the concessional flow, by, inter alia, increasing their contributions to multilateral organizations;

4. Emphasizes, in this context, the particular need to increase the aid commitments to food and agriculture and for such assistance to be channelled through existing organizations and programmes;

5. Emphasizes also that the success of efforts of developing countries to solve their food and agricultural problems in immediate, medium-term and long-term perspectives depends overwhelmingly on their economic growth, which, in turn, requires an international climate favourable to development, and calls for further concrete international action towards that end;

6. Urges all Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take effective action for the rapid and full implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, in which the international community recognized that the African countries needed additional external resources and in that context committed itself to making every effort to provide sufficient resources to support and supplement the efforts of the African countries in achieving the growth and development of the food and agricultural sector through the promotion of national and regional food strategies, particularly taking into account the role that improvement in that sector could play in Africa's overall development and noting in this regard the four-point programme of action endorsed in September 1986 by the Fourteenth Regional Conference for Africa of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

7. Stresses the urgent need to provide the International Development Association with adequate financial resources for its eighth general replenishment in order to meet the increasing demand for assistance from that source, especially for the development of food and agriculture;

8. Appeals to the international community to contribute generously to the achievement of the target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1987-1988, as set out in General Assembly resolution 40/176 of 17 December 1985, and urges the international community to fulfil the unmet food aid needs of the African countries affected by drought and famine;

9. Urges the international community to give its full and enduring support to the International Fund for Agricultural Development by providing it with a firm financial basis and, in this context, appeals for increased contributions for the implementation of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification of the Fund;

10. Appeals to donor countries to increase, within and consistent with their development assistance programmes, the provision of essential agricultural inputs;

11. Welcomes the commitments agreed upon at the special ministerial session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 15 to 20 September 1986, on standstill and roll-back, also applicable to agricultural trade, and recognizes that the new round of multilateral trade negotiations, taking into account all the general principles governing those negotiations, including the principle of differential and more favourable treatment,

embodied in part IV of the General Agreement, as well as other relevant provisions thereof, will address agricultural trade issues with the aim of achieving greater liberalization of trade in agriculture as well as in tropical products;

12. Recognizes that further consideration of the problems which impede liberalization of international agricultural trade is necessary, and requests the Secretary-General to keep these problems under review, to report orally to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987 and to make available to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987, the relevant reports prepared by various competent organs, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system;

13. Stresses the importance of competent international organizations and agencies according high priority to human resources development with a focus on professional training in agricultural production and research and rural development, especially at the farm level;

14. Emphasizes the urgency of strengthening international co-operation in the field of transfer of agricultural technologies to developing countries and of enhancing research so as to allow constant innovation and technological improvement adaptable to climate, soil and agricultural systems, strengthening advisory services and increasing support in this regard to facilitate free exchange of information on experience and technology relating to food production, processing and storage;

15. Encourages efforts to increase productivity of small farmers and to optimize employment possibilities in rural areas through adoption, where appropriate, of labour-intensive technologies;

16. Stresses the need for promoting co-ordinated international action to tackle the longer-term problems of migratory pest control, particularly in Africa, and calls upon donors to continue to give high priority to the implementation and co-ordination by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of emergency control programmes against grasshoppers and locusts at present affecting vast areas of Africa, and to remain prepared to provide assistance to affected countries at short notice, as necessary;

17. Supports the establishment of effective early-warning systems and national, subregional and regional food security arrangements in developing countries to combat future food emergencies;

18. Urges Governments to ensure and enhance the participation of women in the formulation and implementation of national food policies, plans and projects, in view of the importance accorded to food and the acknowledged role of women farmers in food production, marketing and family nutrition and in view of the consensus achieved on the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

19. Invites the World Food Council within its mandate:

(a) To assess the impact of economic adjustment policies in developing countries on the nutrition levels of low-income groups and to suggest, where necessary, remedial measures in this area, including ways to stimulate the provision of resources to alleviate the sufferings of these groups;

(b) To assess the impact of the present agricultural trade situation in all its aspects and to maintain an ac-

tive interest in the progress and outcome of multilateral negotiations on agricultural trade issues;

(c) To assist in accelerating the promotion of regional and subregional food strategies by stimulating vigorous follow-up action with all parties concerned in order to implement the recommendations adopted at the regional and interregional consultations organized by the World Food Council in 1986;

(d) To stimulate progress in and contribute actively to the implementation of the food policy and programme components of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, particularly in increasing food production and reducing hunger, and to assist African Governments in implementing the mutually agreed food-sector priorities through concrete and accelerated assistance in support of food strategies and policies.

General Assembly resolution 41/191

8 December 1986 Meeting 100 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/857/Add.2) without vote, 28 November (meeting 36); draft by Yugoslavia, for Group of 77 (A/C.2/41/L.11/Rev.1 & Rev.1/Corr.1), orally revised following informal consultations; agenda item 79 (b). Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 19, 36; plenary 100.

Related resolutions: GAS-13/2, 41/29, 41/185.

REFERENCES

(¹)E/1986/102. (²)A/41/19. (³)WFC/1986/4. (⁴)WFC/1986/4/Add.1. (⁵)WFC/1986/2. (⁶)WFC/1986/6. (⁷)WFC/1986/3. (⁸)WFC/1986/7. (⁹)WFC/1986/5. (¹⁰)A/C.2/41/5.

PUBLICATION

Interfaces between Agriculture, Nutrition and Food Sciences (WHTR-7/UNUP-478), Sales No. E.86.III.A.4.

Food aid

World Food Programme

In 1986, the World Food Programme continued to provide developing countries with food aid for development purposes and emergency relief.

CFA activities

At its twenty-first session, held at Rome from 26 May to 5 June 1986,⁽¹⁾ CFA—the WFP governing body—conducted its eleventh annual review of food aid policies and programmes. It also reviewed the WFP Executive Director's annual report covering 1985 activities⁽²⁾

CFA expressed satisfaction that 1986 commitments were expected to reach 1985 levels, reiterated its agreement with WFP's established priorities for allocating development assistance (least developed and low-income, food-deficit countries, while not excluding particularly poor people in other developing countries) and fully agreed with the continuing emphasis on sub-Saharan Africa. It welcomed the improved co-ordination of WFP food aid with other forms of de-

velopment assistance, and encouraged the Executive Director to continue WFP participation in consultative group meetings led by the World Bank and round tables organized by UNDP in order to improve integration of food aid into national development programmes. The Committee requested the secretariat to continue efforts to increase the participation of women in such programmes, supported the Executive Director's plans to build up the training programme for WFP and recipient government counterpart staff, and supported triangular transactions. It invited WFP to renew efforts to increase the share of developing countries' vessels in transporting commodities. It was hoped that WFP would investigate ways to recover the \$2 million in demurrage costs outstanding at the end of 1985.

CFA agreed that reviews and legislation of food aid policies and programmes in some major donor countries and organizations in 1985, together with the African crisis, had underlined five basic concerns in food aid: the need to understand the different ways in which food aid could be used in support of development policies, programmes and projects; the need to make it more flexible; the need to co-ordinate it with other forms of development assistance; the need to find ways to improve its effectiveness in times of emergency; and the need to assess its comparative cost and effectiveness in promoting development. The Committee urged recipient and donor countries and organizations to provide WFP with information on food aid. It agreed that there was need for a computerized, international data-sharing system to provide a better flow of information on food aid and logistical matters, to improve co-ordination and to permit a more detailed statement on world food aid to be produced. It requested WFP to establish such a system in consultation with beneficiary countries and donors.

The Committee approved 17 projects at a total cost of \$258.5 million, in addition to five budget increases for approved projects, making a combined total of \$276 million (equivalent to about 811,000 tons of food).

At its twenty-second session at Rome from 20 to 31 October⁽³⁾ CFA evaluated emergency operations and focused on lessons learned from the African food crisis. It stressed the importance of timely collection, co-ordination and assessment of information, greater recourse to local purchase and triangular transactions, the necessity for better contingency planning and the strengthening of emergency preparedness structures, and the need to link emergency assistance with rehabilitation and development. Cash and other non-food inputs were needed for an effective emergency response.

The Committee approved 20 projects, at a total cost of \$298.7 million, and eight budget increases

for approved projects. The combined value amounted to \$309 million, equivalent to about 700,000 tons of food.

In addition, the Committee was informed that between 1 January and 30 June 1986, the Executive Director had approved six projects of up to \$1.5 million each in food value at a total cost to WFP of \$8.7 million.

WFP activities

By the end of 1986,⁽⁴⁾ WFP had shipped more food in one year than ever before. Shipments rose to over 2.2 million tons, on the strength of a more than 20 per cent jump in WFP commodities dispatched to development projects. Pledges to WFP's resources also reached an all-time high of over \$1.1 billion for the 1985-1986 biennium. During 1986, WFP committed \$629 million to development projects, representing 1.8 million tons of food, and \$182.6 million to provide 550,967 tons of food to emergency operations.

With ample rain and good harvests in most African countries, WFP purchases of food from the region rose sharply in 1986, contributing to record purchases of 567,000 tons valued at \$91 million. Of that amount, nearly 72 per cent, worth \$65 million, was bought in developing countries.

With a reduced staff, and working in close liaison with the United Nations Office for Emergency Operations in Africa, the WFP Africa Task Force secretariat concentrated its special logistic-support activities on the remaining most seriously affected countries—Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique and the Sudan. With the emergency over for most African countries, WFP continued to pursue its support for African development, primarily in rural areas. Development activities, amounting to some \$1.4 billion, focused on forestry and soil conservation, the environment, desertification control, price stabilization and market restructuring, small-scale irrigation, rural road construction and human resource development. WFP worked in close collaboration with other agencies to support the objectives of the African Priority Programme for Economic Recovery and participated fully in the deliberations of the Steering Committee set up by the United Nations Secretary-General to co-ordinate the system's support for the Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (see p. 446).

Development assistance

In 1986, WFP's commitments to development projects amounted to \$629 million, representing 1.8 million tons of food. Of the total, \$541 million (86 per cent) financed 48 new projects, of which 37 (valued at \$524 million) were approved by CFA and 11 (valued at \$16 million) by the Executive

Director under his delegated authority. Of the food committed, 84 per cent went to low-income, food-deficit countries; in value terms, the share of commitments for the poorest countries was 78 per cent. The share of WFP development assistance committed to the least developed countries was some 56 per cent, although their total population accounted for only about 10 per cent of the developing country populations served by WFP.

By region, Africa south of the Sahara received the highest share of commitments (\$241 million or 38 per cent of the total), followed by Asia and the Pacific (\$163 million or 24 per cent), North Africa and the Near East (\$116 million or 20 per cent) and Latin America and the Caribbean (\$110 million or 17 per cent).

In 1986, \$510 million went to agricultural and rural development projects, focusing on forestry and agricultural development and settlement. Human resource development commitments amounted to \$119 million, with assistance to mother and child health programmes receiving the largest share (9 per cent). Commitments to food reserves received their largest share ever of development resources (8 per cent) with the approval of a project in Madagascar involving regulatory grain stocks for agricultural sector adjustment operations.

Emergency operations

During 1986, WFP committed \$182.57 million—including \$146.4 million drawn from the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR)—to provide 550,967 tons of food to 50 new emergency operations in 24 countries. In dollar terms, the value of WFP emergency assistance was 21 per cent lower in 1986 than in 1985, and about 184,688 tons less food was provided. The almost record harvests in 1985 in many parts of Africa (particularly the Sahel) and the subsequent overall good harvest in 1986 in almost all of Africa considerably reduced the need for emergency food aid.

Although, at 50, the number of emergency operations was five less than in 1985, the number of beneficiaries remained constant at about 11 million because of the larger number of beneficiaries in the 1986 refugee operations (6.1 million compared with 4.3 million the year before).

Of the year's total emergency assistance, 46 per cent (in dollar terms) went for 24 operations in sub-Saharan Africa, 41 per cent for 14 operations in Asia, 8 per cent for eight operations in Latin America and the Caribbean and 5 per cent for four operations in North Africa and the Near East. Over three quarters of total WFP emergency food assistance approved in 1986 (428,523 tons) was channelled to refugees, returnees and persons displaced by internal strife. Of the 6.1 million beneficiaries in this category, the vast majority were refugees. WFP co-ordinated the bilateral and

multilateral food aid distribution to refugees in Pakistan and Somalia and the displaced persons along the Thai-Kampuchean border (see also Chapter XX of this section).

Throughout 1986 considerable attention was given to ensuring speedy delivery of emergency supplies. In May, the speed of WFP's emergency response was tested by the urgent need for food when cyclone Namu, the worst storm in 15 years, struck Solomon Islands. The Government's request for assistance was approved in one day, and three days later the first 21 tons of WFP food aid reached the islands. Transport and logistics units, set up by WFP during the peak of the crisis in sub-Saharan Africa in 1985, functioned continuously throughout 1986 and were responsible for the transport of 520,600 tons of food for distribution to beneficiaries under WFP emergency operations and under government, bilateral and private agency programmes.

Throughout 1986, WFP, with the assistance of the FAO Global Information and Early Warning System, continued to monitor the food crisis in sub-Saharan Africa, adjusting its response to meet the changing needs as the food-supply situation gradually improved. By the end of the year, total special contributions from donors in support of the WFP food aid logistic and co-ordination response to the African food crisis reached about \$25 million. WFP road-transport operations in Ethiopia and the Sudan contributed substantially to the delivery of relief assistance to the affected populations of those countries.

WFP resources

Total net WFP commitments in 1986, for development projects, emergency operations and administrative costs, were \$823 million. Total expenditures amounted to \$664 million.

Pledges and contributions

During 1986, combined total resources contributed or pledged to WFP through regular

resources or under the 1980 Food Aid Convention⁽⁵⁾ or IEFR reached \$1,480.4 million, including some 4.2 million tons of food. By 31 December 1986, 100 countries had pledged \$1,117.7 million, amounting to 83 per cent of the target for regular pledges for the 1985-1986 biennium, set at \$1.35 billion.

For the fifth time since its inception, IEFR's target of 500,000 tons of cereals was exceeded in 1986. By 31 December, announced contributions amounted to 592,100 tons of food, of which 564,900 tons were in cereals, for a total value of approximately \$124.4 million. Of the total 1986 contributions, 96 per cent were channelled multilaterally through WFP. Seventeen donors, including three developing countries, contributed to IEFR in 1986.

At the twelfth WFP pledging conference, held in New York on 4 March 1986,⁽⁶⁾ pledges announced by 49 donors for WFP's regular resources for the biennium 1987-1988 amounted to \$305 million, representing 22 per cent of the target of \$1.4 billion for that period. Of the total pledges announced, the equivalent of \$213 million was made in kind and \$92 million in cash.

1986 Food Aid Convention

On 1 May, the Food Aid Convention, 1986, which, together with the Wheat Trade Convention, 1986, constituted the International Wheat Agreement, 1986, was opened for signature in New York. The Convention, concluded at the headquarters of the International Wheat Council, London, on 13 March, entered into force on 1 July 1986. By that date seven nations had become party to the Convention.⁽⁷⁾

REFERENCES

- (1)WFP/CFA:21/24. (2)YUN 1985, p. 702. (3)WFP/CFA:22/17. (4)WFP/CFA:23/4 & Add.1,2. (5)YUN 1980, p. 691. (6)A/CONF.135/SR.1,2. (7)Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1986 (ST/LEG/SER.E/5), Sales No. E.87.V.6.

Chapter XI

Science and technology

Science and technology, as a key instrument to enhance developing countries' development and strengthen their capabilities, continued to be an important issue for many United Nations bodies in 1986. Financial constraints and lack of resources, however, tended to lessen the enthusiasm that had grown from the 1979 Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development,⁽¹⁾ with its purpose of supplying third world countries with tools to handle their problems. Following a pledging conference in April 1986 which failed to procure the minimum funds needed, the General Assembly, in resolution 41/183, terminated the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and transferred its responsibilities and resources to a trust fund to be established within the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development continued to analyse and make policy recommendations for national and international action.

Consultations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology continued. The Assembly invited the President of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to resolve the outstanding issues in the code (resolution 41/166). Transfer of technology continued to be a focus of operational activities of UNCTAD and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

In his report on the work of the Organization (see p. 3), the Secretary-General stated that the continuing technological revolution had brought change to almost all aspects of human existence and provided hope that essential global development could be achieved. It also raised the question, however, of whether the international community had the ability to manage safely and to common advantage the inventions of the human mind. In that respect, the United Nations needed to pursue three broad objectives: to assist in bringing new technologies to all countries where they could be of use in promoting development; to encourage the widest possible co-operation in dealing with the dangers as well as the advantages inherent in technological advances; and to provide the multilateral structure for the management of

possible adverse consequences of new technologies which might affect the international community as a whole. There had been promising multilateral achievements in each of those areas and they should be pursued and expanded.

Specific issues pertaining to human resources mobilization were examined by an Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Mobilization of Human Resources for Scientific and Technological Development in Developing Countries. The Secretary-General addressed human and financial resources in a report to the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, whose Advisory Committee focused on mobilization of resources, among other issues.

REFERENCE

(1)YUN 1979, p. 636.

Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action**Strengthening the capabilities of developing countries**

In a March 1986 report to the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General discussed the mobilization of resources for science and technology for developing countries (see also p. 599), asserting that the mismatch between human and financial resources constituted a major impediment to a coherent strategy of technical development. Resource mobilization required a direct, explicit and strategic approach, if developing countries were to achieve endogenous scientific and technological development. The Secretary-General set out some specific proposals on the range of policy instruments designed to augment financial resources and to train and deploy skilled human resources more effectively towards such development, concluding that each country needed a set of policies designed to optimize the use of its resource endowments in their local context, as part of a coherent strategy of scientific and technological development.

Mechanisms for mobilizing human resources, he said, should include, at the national level,

country-wide inventories of high-level scientific and technological personnel and pooling of human resources, i.e., for task forces of individuals from various institutions and sectors for government-selected and -supported priority activities, and an incentive and support system for scientists. Entrepreneurship should be promoted to catalyse opportunities created by science and technology into development activities, and special campaigns should be launched to popularize science and technology. Institutional arrangements for effective mobilization included the creation of linkages among universities, research and development institutes, government departments and the productive sector, so that scientific and technological activities of a country would respond to local needs. Financial institutions such as national research development corporations should be established to serve as a link between research and development and industry, and as a conduit for risk capital, and the United Nations Financing System (see p. 599), the only funding organization within the United Nations with the mandate to concentrate exclusively on science and technology, should be strengthened.

The Working Group on Building Endogenous Capacities in Science and Technology, established in 1985 by the Task Force on Science and Technology for Development of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), held its second session at Geneva on 27 and 28 January 1986. Mandated to formulate terms of reference for policy-oriented studies on endogenous capacities, the Group set up a conceptual framework and broad guidelines for such studies (see also p. 603).

In a 6 June resolution⁽²⁾ on activities of the Centre for science and technology (see p. 603), the Intergovernmental Committee invited the Secretary-General to develop programmes to assist Member States so requesting in elaborating policies for creating and strengthening endogenous capacities in science and technology, in accordance with national development priorities. Programme implications of the 1985 Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in the field of science and technology for development were dealt with in another Committee resolution of the same date (see p. 792).

Strengthening the capacities of African countries

Recognizing the important contribution that science and technology could make towards implementation of the priorities identified in the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (see p. 446), the Intergovernmental Committee, on 6 June,⁽³⁾ urged the international community and invited United Nations organizations and

bodies concerned with science and technology to participate in the implementation of those priorities through specific programmes for strengthening the endogenous scientific and technological capacities of African countries. The international community was invited to improve its assistance to and co-operation with African countries in acquiring scientific and technological capabilities and the necessary resources. The Secretary-General was requested to report on progress achieved in that regard in his periodic reports on implementation of the Programme.

Technology and agricultural development

In an April 1986 report to the Intergovernmental Committee,⁽⁴⁾ the Secretary-General stressed the need for a reorientation of conceptual and practical approaches to agricultural policies and plans and for a more explicit focus on achieving food security in the sense of assured access to food at the household and individual level. Achievement of food security required an approach based on the recognition of the central role played by the small farmer/peasant in the food systems of developing countries and of the variation in agro-ecological conditions between different regions and zones. Central to the success of such food security policy was the development of technologies and technical knowledge which met the needs of the end-users and their dissemination by effective extension systems and services.

The Secretary-General said there was a need for a longer-term perspective in analysing food security problems, taking into account climate, population patterns, soil characteristics and other factors. Potential applications of new technologies for the benefit of small farmers must be explored, he said, with due consideration for possible negative implications. The flexibility and adaptability of new technologies to local conditions made them particularly suitable for developing countries.

An Ad Hoc Panel of Specialists on Science, Technology and Food Security (Harare, Zimbabwe, 7-13 January)⁽⁵⁾ made recommendations to the Committee on much the same lines as the Secretary-General, highlighting the need for new concepts for food security and stressing in that context the importance of neglected science and technology dimensions—a people's traditional knowledge and experience.

In order to develop a new perspective, a review of existing strategies and policies was recommended, and the Panel suggested the adoption and creative application of end-user approaches which took peasants and small farmers as the starting-point of the planning process. In developing those approaches, new and interdisciplinary scientific

and research initiatives would be needed, along with the development of a widespread network to collect localized and seasonal data. The Panel suggested the concept of a "mixed food basket" strategy, which would encourage a mix of basic staple foods, taking into account crop structures, food requirements and habits of different countries and cultures.

Taking note of both reports, as well as that of a 1985 international workshop on the subject, the Intergovernmental Committee, on 6 June 1986,⁽⁶⁾ invited all countries, in defining their priorities and plans of national science and technology policies, to take due account of their agricultural policy objectives, and invited industrialized countries to dovetail their research and development efforts in agriculture and related fields, including joint research with developing countries. It recommended that, in order to increase developing countries' endogenous capacities and improve scientific and technological co-operation, bilateral and multilateral donors support them in science and technology in agriculture and related fields, and that United Nations organizations and bodies ensure co-ordinated support.

Technology in the context of agricultural development was also discussed by the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development (see p. 602), with a focus on science, technology and food security, and application of science and technology for monitoring and combating drought and desertification.

End-of-decade review

In a March 1986 note⁽⁷⁾ to the Intergovernmental Committee, the Executive Director of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development suggested that the Committee devote its entire 1989 session to the end-of-decade review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action. Outlining the steps for the review process, he suggested that it should include discussions with Governments and national and international organizations, and elicitation of views and experiences of professional non-governmental institutions. He proposed a methodology based on the results of the 1985 mid-decade review,⁽⁸⁾ and on consultations with the Advisory Committee and the ACC Task Force. Accordingly, the review would focus on the three main elements of the Programme of Action, i.e., strengthening the endogenous scientific and technological capacities of developing countries; restructuring the existing pattern of international scientific and technological relations; and strengthening the United Nations system's role in science and technology, as well as provision of increased financial resources.

The review process should: help mobilize national and international opinion in favour of

science and technology for development; facilitate stimulation of national activities and identification of future programme orientation; stimulate international co-operation; aim to identify the reasons why implementation of the Programme had fallen short of expectations; highlight efforts and trends which could influence developments in the coming decade; and reflect on conditions which could enhance international co-operation.

The Intergovernmental Committee endorsed the proposed methodology for the end-of-decade review on 6 June 1986.⁽²⁾

Proposed global information network

The ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development (see p. 603), at its January 1986 session, continued to study a proposal to establish a global network for scientific and technological information. To facilitate gradual establishment of such a network, it recommended that a working group be set up which would also study the feasibility of applying the approach of the existing International Referral System for Sources of Environmental Information (INFOTERRA) of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (see p. 653).

The question of setting up a global network on science and technology had been examined in previous years,⁽⁹⁾ following a 1983 decision of the Intergovernmental Committee.⁽¹⁰⁾ The Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme Matters) (CCSQ(PROG)), at its April 1986 session,⁽¹¹⁾ decided that it would not currently be advisable to establish new machinery; it requested the Task Force to consider alternative arrangements, including the possibility of convening informal working groups during Task Force sessions. In October,⁽¹²⁾ CCSQ(PROG) postponed a decision on the proposal to set up a working group.

In December,⁽¹³⁾ the Task Force stated that since the concept of a global information network could not be accomplished at that juncture, United Nations efforts should focus on assisting countries in building national information systems; however, the goal of establishing a comprehensive network, of which the national systems would be the foundation, remained. A global referral system did not appear feasible at that time (the extension of INFOTERRA would require about \$1.3 million).

Unresolved issues

The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development in 1979 had been unable to reach agreement on several issues in the draft Programme of Action;⁽¹⁴⁾ they were placed before the General Assembly which referred them to the Intergovernmental Committee.⁽¹⁵⁾ The

issues were considered by the Committee but no decisions had so far been taken. The issues concerned scientific and technological information systems; technology transfer, acquisition and assessment; financial arrangements; and scientific and technological co-operation.

Several of the unresolved issues were related to or covered by issues under negotiation in the proposed codes of conduct on technology transfer (see p. 606) and on transnational corporations (TNCs) (see p. 525), as well as by issues being negotiated for a revision of the 1883 Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property; the status of those negotiations in other United Nations forums was periodically reported to the Committee. Little progress had been made, however, the Secretary-General stated in a March 1986 note to the Committee; the code of conduct on TNCs was still under negotiation and consultations were continuing with regard to the revision of the Paris Convention. With regard to the code of conduct on technology transfer, the UNCTAD Secretary-General would be holding consultations with member States, the results of which would be reported to the 1986 Assembly session.

Noting with concern the continuing delay in the negotiations, the Intergovernmental Committee, on 6 June,⁽¹⁶⁾ requested the Secretary-General, through informal consultations with Member States, to identify and group the unresolved issues and report on them to the Committee.

The UNCTAD Committee on Transfer of Technology, in a 13 November resolution, dealt with several of those issues (see p. 605).

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Human and financial resources for science and technology

Resource mobilization

As one of two substantive themes for its in-depth consideration in 1986, the Intergovernmental Committee had selected in 1984⁽¹⁾ the mobilization of resources for science and technology in developing countries.

In a March 1986 report to the Committee,⁽²⁾ the Secretary-General considered human and financial resources in a symbiotic manner, outlining policy alternatives and possible measures for mobilization

in order to assist States in policy formulation. Recommendations included integration of science and technology as a major dimension in the national macro-economic framework, educational and vocational training programmes, and various mechanisms for mobilizing human resources.

The Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Mobilization of Human Resources for Scientific and Technological Development in Developing Countries (New York, 29-31 January)⁽³⁾ outlined the nature of participation of different sections of society in the mobilization process and some mechanisms to facilitate mobilization of human resources for the effective application of science and technology to development.

The Group concluded that most developing countries did not have adequate human resources in science and technology, and that participative co-operation of scientists, technologists, development policy formulators and decision makers was a prerequisite for human resources mobilization, as was the setting of scientific and technological priorities. Complementary capabilities needed for effective utilization of scientific and technological resources included science and technology planning and management; training of middle-level technicians, skilled labour, entrepreneurial, financial and marketing experts; and development of consultancy firms, design engineers and information personnel. The Group considered it essential to ensure the participation of all potential science and technology recipients and to increase public awareness and support; institutional arrangements should be made more responsive to demands.

A number of key factors emerged from the Advisory Committee's discussions at its February 1986 session (see p. 602). The ultimate limitation on a country's ability to deploy science and technology for its own development was usually the scarcity of trained people, while the process of resource mobilization would be strengthened if there were a dear national commitment to objectives understood by the general public, the Advisory Committee stated. To mobilize human resources, special attention should be paid to adequate management skills among those who direct science and technology programmes, to the promotion of entrepreneurship, and to encouraging scientists and technologists to keep up to date in their respective fields. The Committee stressed the urgent need for extra efforts to mobilize science and technology resources to tackle the problems of the poorest and least developed segments of the world's population.

UN Financing System

In the fifth year since its establishment in January 1982,⁽⁴⁾ the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development

(UNFSSTD) did not maintain its level of operations as originally envisaged in 1979.⁽⁵⁾ Contributions declined to a point where they failed to meet the original expectations. At a pledging conference held in New York on 22 April 1986, \$6,748,900 (including in-kind commitments) was pledged by 41 countries as well as the private sector. Pledges for core resources amounted to \$2.4 million, of which 42 per cent was from 32 developing countries and the balance from four developed countries.

In order to maintain a viable level of operations, the General Assembly had determined in 1985⁽⁶⁾ that total resources in 1986 should be approximately \$10 million, with a reasonable balance between core and non-core resources. The UNDP Administrator termed the result of the pledging conference less satisfactory than hoped, considering the enthusiasm with which Governments had originally launched the System. At the end of the year, the status of funds for the System showed an income of \$1,532,606, while expenditures were \$2,434,063.

A review of total resources available to UNFSSTD for 1986 was undertaken immediately following the pledging conference, in consultation with Governments. From the results of the conference and subsequent consultations, several points emerged, the Secretary-General stated in a May report to the Intergovernmental Committee.⁽⁷⁾ There was insufficient support from major donor countries to maintain a separate Financing System; developing countries continued to give priority to the operational programme on science and technology for development; and there was substantial interest among Governments and in the private sector in collaborating with the United Nations on science and technology projects. It was generally agreed that the fundamental objective of long-term viability for UNFSSTD had not been achieved, although all Governments attached great significance to science and technology as an important means of achieving development goals, both for individual countries and for the global economy. It was concluded, therefore, that there was a need to consider how best the United Nations could contribute to meeting the objectives established by the 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

Alternatives with regard to the future of UNFSSTD included essentially three options: to continue trying to raise additional core resources while at the same time maintaining the pledges made at the April conference; to terminate the System totally by the end of the year; or to bring it to an end, but to request the UNDP Administrator to consider setting up within UNDP an operational focus on science and technology for development. Taking into account the results of the pledging conference and Governments' comments, the preferred approach was in the Secretary-General's view the last option.

The Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development, at its February 1986 session, noted that UNFSSTD had never developed to the scale envisaged. Means should be found, it suggested, to preserve within the United Nations system the activity to finance science and technology for development.

The Intergovernmental Committee, on 6 June⁽⁸⁾ concluded that the course of action proposed by the Secretary-General was unavoidable if the United Nations system was to continue to provide an operational focus for multilateral activities in science and technology for development. The Committee recommended that the necessary steps, including a review of the arrangements made, be taken by the General Assembly to terminate the System as at 31 December and transfer its remaining resources and responsibilities to a facility to be established within UNDP; it further recommended that the Assembly make arrangements to ensure that the Intergovernmental Committee would provide policy guidance and priorities for the proposed facility. Resources should continue to be allocated on the basis of Assembly resolutions on financial arrangements for UNFSSTD.⁽⁹⁾ The Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation (DIEC) and the UNDP Administrator were requested to establish a close working relationship between the proposed facility and the Centre for science and technology. Governments and the international community were urged to provide resources for the new facility, and the UNDP Governing Council was invited to take early action on the new arrangements.

The Governing Council decided on 27 June 1986⁽¹⁰⁾ that the Administrator should, on the basis of the Committee's recommendations, establish a trust fund for science and technology for development with effect from 1 January 1987, with the administrative costs borne by the fund itself and not charged to UNDP's general resources. The Council invited Governments to transfer their pledges to the trust fund with effect from 1 January 1987 and urged the international community to provide resources. The Administrator was requested to report in 1987 on the resource situation and prospects, and on his proposals for the fund's organizational structure, staffing and 1988-1989 budget.

In an October 1986 note to the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee⁽¹¹⁾ the Secretary-General described arrangements for the new fund, as proposed by the UNDP Administrator in consultation with the DIEC Director-General in the light of the decisions by the Intergovernmental Committee and the Governing Council.

The fund's main objectives were to finance activities intended to strengthen developing countries' scientific and technological capacities and promote international co-operation, in collaboration with other multilateral and bilateral programmes and

non-governmental entities. The needs of the least developed countries would be given special priority. The fund would be a focal point for science and technology within UNDP and would serve to provide advice and technical inputs to other UNDP activities with science and technology components.

Approximately \$9 million in operational resources—committed to projects which were to be completed in 1987—would be transferred from the Finance System on 31 December 1986; the amount of resources available for new projects in 1987 depended on the extent to which Governments and private organizations reaffirmed their pledges, the Secretary-General stated.

Operational activities

Since 1986 was a transitional year for UNFSSTD, emphasis was placed mainly on the consolidation of ongoing activities rather than on new initiatives.⁽¹²⁾ At the beginning of the year, some 41 projects with a total value of \$40 million were under implementation; by the end of the year, a balance of 25 projects valued at approximately \$12 million remained to be implemented. One third of the projects were designed to support research and development activities to improve technologies in the productive sector, 20 per cent were in science and technology policy, and 15 per cent represented computer-related activities providing technical information and support to information systems. The rest dealt with a variety of activities designed to strengthen internal science and technology capacities. Projects covered a number of sectors, although agriculture, industry and energy were the primary focus, followed by science education, health and mineral resources.

At the interregional level, the Technological Information Pilot System moved into its operational phase; it linked 10 developing countries through existing telecommunication techniques to exchange technology information. A project to strengthen the Computer Faculty at the Asian Institute of Technology at Bangkok, Thailand, and to improve training in computer skills became fully operational; another project geared to the application of computer technologies and involving intensive training in China and Norway was a computer-based management training programme for China, implemented by the Chinese Enterprise Management Association under the sponsorship of the State Science and Technology Commission.

Projects aimed at improving agriculture and fostering rural development included one developing new technologies and disseminating proven ones to rural communities in Indonesia, operated within the framework of the Indonesian Institute of Science. Assistance to the Senegalese Institute for Agricultural Research was financed from core resources and was the central information system for all agricultural research in the country. Two

projects, in Madagascar and Yemen, specialized in oceanographic research.

Among activities designed to improve food production and increase productivity was the National Food Technology and Quality Control Research and Development Centre in China; short-term training in food technology and quality inspection, as well as research on soya bean derivatives, was under way.

A unique initiative launched by UNFSSTD was the regional non-destructive testing network in Latin America which attracted important follow-up funding by other multilateral and bilateral resources; as of the end of 1986, 5,000 technicians had been trained, i.e., one fourth of an estimated 20,000 involved in the network's activities in the region. The Latin American network was being linked with a similar Asian network.

One of the most cost-effective initiatives of the System was science and technology policy activities, such as those carried out on a national level in Ethiopia or, on an international level, through the series of Beijing International Conferences on Strategic Orientation of Technology for National Development, the second of which took place in April.

UNFSSTD continued to foster collaboration with the private sector; in addition to its traditional partners—such as universities, research institutes and professional associations—private corporations, many of them multinationals, offered in-kind contributions which were channelled through the Fund to interested developing countries. Another private sector initiative under implementation was the creation of an African International Consulting Consortium, bringing together selected African and non-African engineering firms to broaden the opportunities for consulting and improve African capabilities in that area.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/183 without vote.

United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979 on the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development,

Affirming resolution 6(VIII) of 6 June 1986 of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and decision 86/38 of 27 June 1986 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General on the termination of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and the transfer of its resources and responsibilities,

1. Decides to terminate the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development

as at 31 December 1986 and to transfer its responsibilities and resources to an identifiable facility entitled "United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development", to be established as a trust fund within the United Nations Development Programme;

2. Requests the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development to provide policy guidance and priorities for activities of the Fund within the framework of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development;

3. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, when identifying projects to be financed from the Fund, to take into account the policy guidance and priorities recommended by the Committee and to report to the Committee on their application;

4. Requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to establish close working relationships between the Fund and the Centre for Science and Technology for Development on programmatic and substantive matters, and requests the Secretary-General to inform the Committee at its ninth session about the arrangements made;

5. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to inform the Committee at its ninth session on the arrangements made for the Fund;

6. Invites Governments and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to give greater emphasis to science and technology for development;

7. Urges all Governments and the international community as a whole to provide the Fund with adequate financial resources to enable it to carry out its functions.

General Assembly resolution 41/183

8 December 1986 Meeting 100 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/530/Add.1) without vote, 12 November (meeting 28); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/41/L.50), based on informal consultations and orally revised; agenda item 12.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 19, 23-25, 27, 28; plenary 100.

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Institutional arrangements

Intergovernmental Committee

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development convened for its eighth session in New York from 2 to 6 June 1986. It adopted seven resolutions on: measures for increasing its role and effectiveness, as well as for strengthening the role of the Centre for science and technology; activities of the Centre (see below); the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (see p. 599); strengthening the endogenous scientific and technological

capacities of African countries (see p. 597); science, technology and agriculture (see p. 597); unresolved issues (see p. 598); and programme implications of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in science and technology for development (see p. 792).

The Committee also considered the activities of its Advisory Committee (see below).

By **decision 1986/164** of 21 July 1986, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Intergovernmental Committee's report.⁽¹⁾

Advisory Committee

The 28-member Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development, established to provide policy and planning advice to the Intergovernmental Committee, held its sixth session in New York from 3 to 12 February 1986.⁽²⁾ Apart from discussing general themes, including the designing of technology for a specific context, the implications of the world economic crisis for science and technology, and the role of the productive sector, the Advisory Committee focused on the mobilization of resources for science and technology, technology and agricultural development, management and integration of new and emerging technologies, and enhancement of innovative capabilities. It also suggested guidelines for a comprehensive review in 1989 of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action (see p. 598) and criteria for the selection of discussion themes by the Intergovernmental Committee.

By a 6 June decision,⁽³⁾ the Intergovernmental Committee decided to consider in 1987, in conjunction with the discussion of the substantive themes for its 1988 session, the Advisory Committee's guidelines for their selection.

Centre for science and technology

In 1986, the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development, with no mandate for undertaking operational projects, continued to analyse and develop policy recommendations for national and international action and for the United Nations system.

In a March report,⁽⁴⁾ the Secretary-General described current and prospective activities of the Centre. Its role in assisting the Intergovernmental Committee, the Advisory Committee and its panels, and the ACC Task Force provided a unique opportunity to formulate a broad perspective on different aspects of science and technology consistent with the objectives of the Vienna Programme of Action and necessary in keeping with the intersectoral and interdisciplinary nature of many of the development problems. Based on the knowledge and experience gained by the Centre, the focus of its future activities could be directed towards endogenous capacity-building

in science and technology policy analysis, particularly towards technology assessment, choice and adaptation involving new and traditional technologies; that would involve specific activities initiated in co-operation with United Nations organizations as well as with Member States. Internal and external publications should be used effectively to disseminate science and technology information.

Taking note of the Secretary-General's report, the Intergovernmental Committee, on 6 June,⁽⁵⁾ requested the Centre to strengthen its activities connected with the Advance Technology Alert System—an experimental programme established in 1984 to alert developing countries to the positive and negative implications of new technologies⁽⁶⁾—and to carry out, in co-operation with Member States, specific studies on the impact of advanced technologies on individual countries to assist them in formulating policy guidelines for promoting science and technology for development. The Committee urged the Centre to increase its collaboration with national agencies and institutions concerned with science and technology, in an effort to create and enhance endogenous national capacities for policy analysis and science and technology management. Member States were invited to support the Secretary-General in his efforts to stimulate interest in strengthening co-operation among all countries, in particular among developing ones, in programme implementation. The Committee endorsed the proposed methodology for the proposed end-of-decade review of implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action (see p. 598), and recommended that the Secretary-General take follow-up action on the conclusions concerning the substantive theme of information systems for science and technology and that he continue the consideration of setting up a referral system for science and technology within national information systems.

In another resolution of the same date,⁽⁷⁾ the Committee requested the Centre's Executive Director to prepare a draft biennial programme of work for 1988-1989, taking into account the activities of other United Nations organizations, and transmit it to Member States prior to the 1987 Committee session.

Co-ordination in the UN system

ACC Task Force

Established by ACC to promote closer co-operation among United Nations bodies, the Task Force on Science and Technology for Development held two sessions in 1986, its seventh at Geneva (29-31 January)⁽⁸⁾ and its eighth in New York (16-19 December).⁽⁹⁾ It discussed the implementation of joint activities, information systems, the cross-organizational programme analysis of United Nations activities in science and technology (see below), mobilization of resources, a methodology for the end-of-decade review of the implementation of the

Vienna Programme of Action (see p. 598) and proposals regarding the building of endogenous capacities.

In January, the Task Force endorsed the terms of reference for country studies on building endogenous capacities and a conceptual framework and broad guidelines for such studies adopted by its Working Group on Building Endogenous Capacities in Science and Technology, which had been established in 1985. The Group's report and the guidelines were annexed to the Task Force's report.

CCSQ(PROG), at its April 1986 session,⁽¹⁰⁾ concurred with the view of the Task Force's Chairman regarding implementation of joint activities; it considered that, in view of changed world conditions, there was a need for a thorough review of joint activities in order to concentrate efforts on projects that were most likely to be beneficial and feasible and therefore warranted priority. It was also necessary to avoid overlapping with other inter-agency activities. CCSQ(PROG) also acted on a Task Force recommendation on setting up a working group on the establishment of a global network for scientific and technological information (see p. 598).

In December, the Task Force broadly endorsed guidelines for a harmonization of science and technology policies of United Nations organizations and bodies; decided to review system-wide activities in selected countries (Colombia, Jordan, Kenya, Thailand); and recommended that the cross-organizational review of medium-term plans and programme analysis in science and technology for development (see below) should be finalized, taking into full account the Task Force's discussion on the topic. It decided that the first candidate countries for pilot studies on building endogenous capacity should be those whose needs were primarily intersectoral and cross-dimensional and that the priorities of the potential donor countries should also be taken into account. The Task Force decided to adopt a selective approach to joint activities and selected eight projects for immediate implementation.

Cross-organizational analysis

By decision 1986/110 of 7 February which dealt with its basic work programme for 1986, the Economic and Social Council decided to consider the question of science and technology for development as its topic for the cross-organizational review of the medium-term plans of the organizations of the United Nations system to be presented to the Council in 1987.

In a March 1986 report to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC),⁽¹¹⁾ the Secretary-General outlined the scope and general approach of the cross-organizational programme analysis of United Nations activities in science and technology for development. Science and technology being a dimension of most issues addressed by the United Nations system, he said, a selective approach was required, for which the Vienna Programme

of Action and subsequent legislative mandates provided a broad framework. The focus would be on programmes and operational activities explicitly directed towards the objectives of the Vienna Programme, as specified in the eight major programme areas of the operational plan for its implementation: science and technology policies and plans for development; creation and strengthening of scientific and technological infrastructure; choice, acquisition and transfer of technology; development of human resources for science and technology; financing of science and technology for development; scientific and technological information; strengthening of research and development in and for developing countries and their linkage to the production system; and strengthening of co-operation in science and technology among developing countries and between developing and developed countries.

At its April/May 1986 session (see Chapter XXIII of this section), CPC endorsed the scope and general approach for the preparation of the analysis as proposed by the Secretary-General. Noting the Economic and Social Council decision, CPC recommended that the cross-organizational programme analysis and the cross-organizational review of medium-term plans in science and technology be merged in a single report of the Secretary-General. That report, which would be reviewed by CPC in 1987 prior to its consideration by the Council, should present conclusions that would enable both bodies to make recommendations on the adequacy of the United Nations system's activities in relation to the legislative mandates and on the overall state of co-operation and co-ordination in the system. The CPC decision was brought to the Council President's attention in a 16 May 1986 letter from its Chairman⁽¹²⁾

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Technology transfer

Questions related to choice, acquisition and transfer of technology were again on the agenda of several United Nations bodies throughout 1986, particularly UNCTAD and UNIDO.

UNCTAD activities. The work of the UNCTAD secretariat, described in an August 1986 report to the Trade and Development Board⁽¹⁾ centred on formulation and implementation of technology policies, legal policies, and the Advisory Service on Transfer of Technology (ASTT).

New issues such as new and emerging technologies, mechanisms for promoting technological innovation, the role of small and medium-sized enterprises

in the international transfer of technology, and issues related to the commercialization and utilization of results deriving from research and development activities funded by the United Nations system were examined; and several other issues that had reached a degree of maturity, including intergovernmental negotiations on such themes as the international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (see p. 606), co-operative exchange of skills, transfer, application and development of technology in the food processing sector, and new and renewable energy technologies, were considered in depth. Research was done on technological changes and their relation to trade and development, and technical and operational activities, including the holding of seminars and training courses in co-operation with developing and developed countries, were carried out.

ASTT, established in 1976 as the institutional basis of UNCTAD for technical and operational assistance in the field of technology⁽²⁾ conducted advisory services in co-operation with a number of countries and institutions around the world, organized and participated in programmes aimed at strengthening human resources in developing countries, and arranged seminars, workshops and working groups for that purpose. On the subject of institutional infrastructure, diagnostic reports were finalized and follow-up advice was provided to Mali, Nepal and Togo. Diagnostic reports on strategies, plans and policies were finalized with respect to Ghana and Zambia, and advice in project formulation was provided to Burundi, Kenya, Nepal and Zimbabwe; in addition, two regional programmes (Asia and Africa) were developed for funding from voluntary contributions or extrabudgetary resources. On the subject of training services and information exchange, a number of co-operative programmes with developing and developed countries, regional and international organizations were carried out or contributed to, including national seminars or working groups in seven countries, 13 training programmes for small groups and six regional/interregional events. ASTT also provided advice and assistance to developing countries on acquisition, transfer and utilization of technologies.

UNCTAD also intensified its co-operation with other organizations and participated in the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development, acting as lead agency in two of its joint activities.

Two expert group meetings were convened at Geneva during the year: the Meeting of the Informal Group of Experts on Technology-related Policy Issues in the Food Sector (28 April-1 May)⁽³⁾ convened in co-operation with UNIDO and FAO and with World Bank participation; and the Meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Transfer, Application and Development of Technology in the Energy Sector, Paying Particular

Attention to New and Renewable Sources of Energy (15-24 October) (see p. 579).

The Committee on Transfer of Technology, at its sixth session (Geneva, 27 October-13 November)⁽⁷⁾ discussed UNCTAD's work programme and future work and reviewed UNCTAD research on the impact of new and emerging technologies on trade and development.

On 13 November, the Committee adopted a resolution on various aspects of technology transfer and development⁽⁸⁾ Recognizing that technology in its various forms was a permanent and complex factor of the development process and that its rapid change presented one of the greatest challenges especially to developing countries, the Committee reaffirmed that to cope with those rapid changes, as well as to reap the benefits from conventional technologies, the international transfer of technology was to be encouraged and the technological capacity of developing countries needed to be strengthened, with special attention given to accelerating the technological transformation of the least developed countries.

Noting with appreciation the preliminary studies on the impact of new and emerging technologies on trade and development, the Committee urged the UNCTAD secretariat to continue such studies and ensure their wider dissemination, seeking the views of Governments; studies should be directed to ways in which developing countries could benefit from or overcome possible negative effects of those technologies. Work should focus on the relationship of those new technologies with economic development and structural change. The Committee encouraged further analysis of the contributions of new technologies to trade and development and of problems posed by them. In undertaking that work, special emphasis should be placed on improving the understanding of the relationship between technological change, production and trade, and its implications, particularly for the export possibilities of developing countries.

The Committee noted recent national and international efforts to provide adequate legal protection for rapid technological developments and called for continued attention to improving the legal environment for technology development and transfer. It also noted with interest UNCTAD studies on national policies, laws and regulations, requesting that they be brought up to date and expanded to cover more countries. It recommended that national laws and regulations conducive to acquisition and development of technology be studied in order to assist developing countries in elaborating a legal framework in that field.

The UNCTAD secretariat should continue to study the promotion and encouragement of technological innovation, assessing in particular the role of research and development activities, industrial property

protection, and risk-taking. Recognizing that small and medium-sized enterprises represented an important source of technological know-how and innovation, the Committee recommended that the work on technology transfer by those enterprises should continue and that seminars and workshops be convened in co-operation with UNIDO and regional and other organizations. It noted the positive outcome of the two meetings of experts (see above), requesting that their recommendations be sent to the United Nations regional commissions for consideration. Recognizing the need for attention to developing countries' diverse and changing needs for technical and operational assistance, the Committee believed that UNCTAD's responsiveness to those increasing needs should be kept under review.

The Committee recommended that ASTT accord priority to training and retraining for the development of human resources and skills particularly of the least developed countries; workshops and seminars should be organized in close co-operation with UNIDO, Governments or other agencies. The UNCTAD Secretary-General was requested to report to the Committee in 1988 on technical and operational assistance by ASTT. The UNCTAD secretariat was invited to continue its work on the economic, commercial and developmental aspects of the industrial property system, and the UNCTAD Secretary-General was invited to convene a meeting of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Economic, Commercial and Developmental Aspects of Industrial Property in the Transfer of Technology to Developing Countries. Recognizing the critical importance of the capital goods sector, the Committee requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to submit a summary of the main findings and conclusions of secretariat studies for consideration by the Committee in 1988.

The Committee recommended that UNCTAD as lead agency undertake further activities concerning utilization and commercialization of United Nations system-funded research and development for the benefit of developing countries. It requested that the UNCTAD secretariat strengthen co-operation with other United Nations organizations and invited the UNCTAD Secretary-General to intensify efforts to expand co-operation with UNDP and other funding sources.

UNIDO activities. As initiatives taken in earlier years began to yield concrete results, activities of the Division of Development and Transfer of Technology within UNIDO intensified in 1986, focusing on advanced technologies, technologies for new and renewable sources of energy and technology for rural and small industries.⁽⁶⁾

Significant results were achieved with regard to: promotion of the establishment of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology; regional co-operation in micro-electronics in the Latin American and Arab regions; activities relating

to small hydropower; plant-level co-operation in the transfer of technology; and the formulation of proposals for reorientation of Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB) activities. Initiatives were taken with regard to: promotion of the establishment of a Consultative Group on Solar Energy Research and Applications; assessment of the implications of technological trends relating to expert systems for developing countries; elaboration of biotechnology safety guidelines; and joint discussions with the Licensing Executive Society and heads of technology transfer registries.

Within its programme of assistance to developing countries in the formulation of their technology policies, UNIDO organized a national seminar on technology transfer at Antananarivo, Madagascar, in March and assisted in the holding of national seminars on computer-aided design in Iraq and on information technology in Argentina. A compendium of technology policies and plans of selected developing countries was published, as was information from India and Yugoslavia on commercially available technologies. A variety of activities were undertaken to promote international research co-operation and strengthen technological capabilities of developing countries, an important aspect of these programmes being co-operative research and development between groups such as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (United States), the Department of Food Technology of Korea University (Republic of Korea), the University of Minnesota (United States) and the Institute of Food Technology (Brazil). Biotechnology safety guidelines relating to research, manufacture and environment were examined, a study on the subject was published and a co-operative programme between UNIDO, WHO and UNEP was developed. A workshop on solar energy held at Vienna in December called on UNIDO to pursue further actions and convene a meeting for the establishment of a consultative group as a means of enhancing the effectiveness of solar energy research in developing countries and the commercialization of such research into industrial production.

The programme on plant-level co-operation for the transfer of technology to small- and medium-scale enterprises expanded in 1986 with a contribution by Poland to finance a new project which was to start in January 1987. In the field of technology acquisition, activities were intensified through: organization of training programmes on technology contract evaluation for the Nigerian Office of Industrial Property; and organization of or contribution to seminars and workshops on technology acquisition at Cairo (Egypt), Lagos (Nigeria), Lahore (Pakistan), Teheran (Iran) and Warsaw (Poland). Co-operation among developing countries in acquiring technology was strengthened under the Technological Information Exchange System (the members of which met at Warsaw in November);

another milestone was the creation in 1986 of a similar body for the Association of South-East Asian Nations. Assistance and advice on technology transfer, acquisition and industrial technological information was provided to 10 African countries under a project on integrated assistance to the African Regional Centre for Technology (Dakar, Senegal). The advisory group of INTIB users held its second meeting in October and endorsed a number of proposals on a reorientation of INTIB, to put greater emphasis on the networking function.

Draft code of conduct

In October 1986, the UNCTAD Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly on the continuing negotiations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology⁽⁷⁾. The draft consisted of a preamble and nine chapters on: definitions and scope of application; objectives and principles; national regulation of transfer-of-technology transactions; restrictive practices; responsibilities and obligations of parties to transfer-of-technology transactions; special treatment for developing countries; international collaboration; international institutional machinery; and applicable law and settlement of disputes. Most of the issues outstanding concerned restrictive practices (chapter 4) and applicable law and settlement of disputes (chapter 9).

Pursuant to a 1985 Assembly resolution⁽⁸⁾ the UNCTAD Secretary-General and the President of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology established an informal, open-ended group of representatives of all regional groups to serve as a channel of communication and a forum for consultations in order further to clarify conceptual approaches to issues outstanding in the draft code. The group met several times between April and October 1986, reviewing the progress of consultations conducted by the UNCTAD Secretary-General and the Conference President at the bilateral and multilateral levels and exchanging views on the outstanding issues; it was not in a position, however, to enter into substantive discussions.

Consultations with Governments and regional groups were ongoing; they covered a wide range of subjects and included the consideration of various alternatives for the continuation or discontinuation of negotiations on an international code of conduct. Extension of the process for another year appeared to enjoy widespread support among Governments; that option, the UNCTAD Secretary-General believed, would provide further opportunity to consider in depth the possible solutions already discussed and to prepare the ground for reconvening the Conference. On the basis of the experience gained during consultations, however, it was the UNCTAD secretariat's view that that would necessitate the establishment of a more structured consultative mech-

anism, with clearer terms of reference and a clear indication of the time frame for completion of the consultations. In addition, a definition should be given of the goals to be attained within such a time frame, such as the convening of the Conference with a view to completing the draft code.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, on the Second Committee's recommendation, on 5 December 1986 adopted without vote resolution 41/166.

International code of conduct on the transfer of technology

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/184 of 17 December 1985, in which it invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the President of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology to consult, as appropriate, with regional groups and Governments, taking into account the need for balanced geographical representation, with a view to identifying appropriate solutions to the issues outstanding in the code of conduct,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the consultations held in 1986 relating to the negotiations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology;

2. Notes that the consultations have not been completed and that further work is required in the search for possible solutions to the outstanding issues in order to complete successfully the negotiations on a code of conduct;

3. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the President of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology to continue and to finalize in 1987, on the basis of a more structured consultative mechanism, their consultations with regional groups and interested Governments with a view to identifying appropriate solutions to the issues outstanding in the code of conduct;

4. Further invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress made in the consultations referred to in paragraph 3 above;

5. Decides to take, at that session, in the light of the consultations, further action on the negotiations on the code of conduct, including the possible reconvening of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology, preferably in 1988.

General Assembly resolution 41/166

5 December 1986

Meeting 98

Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/857Add.1) without vote, 19 November (meeting 33); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/41/L.37); agenda item 79 (a). Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 19, 23-28, 33; plenary 98.

REFERENCES

- (1)TD/B/C.6/137 & Add.1. (2)YUN 1976, p. 397. (3)TD/B/1111. (4)TD/B/1122. (5)Ibid. (res. 31(VI)). (6)IDB.3/10. (7)A/41/715. (8)YUN 1985, p. 718, GA res. 40/184, 17 Dec. 1985.

Related questions

On 29 January 1986,⁽¹⁾ the USSR transmitted to the Secretary-General the basic provisions of the Comprehensive Programme to Promote the Scientific and Technological Progress of the Member Countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) up to the Year 2000, and a communiqué issued at a special session of CMEA held in Moscow in December 1985, during which the necessary steps were agreed upon to create the organizational, legal, economic and other conditions for the timely implementation of the Programme. The Programme focused on concerted action and co-operation in five priority areas: computerization of the national economy; comprehensive automation; nuclear power; new materials and the technologies for producing and processing them; and biotechnology.

In a joint declaration transmitted by the Byelorussian SSR on 22 October 1986,⁽²⁾ Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR called for a strengthening of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of advances in science and technology.

Human rights and scientific and technological developments was the subject of Assembly resolutions 41/113, 41/114 and 41/115. The subject was also on the agenda of the 1986 session of the Commission on Human Rights (see pp. 708 and 779).

REFERENCES

- (1)A/41/123. (2)A/C.2/41/7.

Chapter XII

Social and cultural development

In 1986, social progress, cultural development and measures to fight crime were dealt with by several bodies of the United Nations system.

In the world at large, social progress was still inadequate, as the General Assembly acknowledged in resolution 41/152. Seventeen years after the adoption and proclamation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, the Assembly said in resolution 41/142, its main objectives—the elimination of unemployment, hunger, malnutrition and poverty, the eradication of illiteracy, the assurance of the right to universal access to culture, health protection for the entire population, free and universal education, and the promotion of human rights and social justice—had not been universally realized.

A year after the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which had established a blueprint for comprehensive action at various levels, the organizations of the system were especially concerned with follow-up. The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1986/10, suggested measures for implementation of the Congress's conclusions and recommendations.

In a report to the Assembly, the Secretary-General said that 1986 had witnessed a further escalation of crime and violence throughout the world, and, in spite of efforts to stem them, international drug trafficking and abuse continued to impair the social fabric and dissipate human resources urgently needed for development. A similar view was expressed in his annual report on the work of the Organization (see p. 3). While the framework for effective international co-operation against crime was largely in place, the engine and momentum to make the system really work was what was needed, the Secretary-General concluded. Taking note of the report by resolution 41/107, the Assembly reaffirmed the need for concerted international efforts towards more effective crime prevention and criminal justice strategies and for co-ordinated practical action to give effect to the conclusions and recommendations of the 1985 Congress.

An initial review of the United Nations work programme in crime prevention and criminal justice was submitted by the Secretary-General; to achieve closer co-operation and co-ordination among United Nations bodies and other entities concerned, he offered a number of recommenda-

tions which were endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1986/11.

The review was also considered by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its ninth session (Vienna, 5-14 March 1986). Also discussed were preparations for the Eighth Congress on crime, to be held in 1990, and the third quinquennial survey of crime trends, operations of criminal justice systems and crime prevention strategies. The Council, by resolution 1986/12, recommended that the questionnaire for the survey be simplified and abbreviated and that the survey include data and recommendations concerning the national use of information systems in crime prevention and administration of justice.

The General Assembly, in resolution 41/187, proclaimed 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development. To be observed under the auspices of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Decade's four main objectives were acknowledging the cultural dimension of development, affirming and enriching cultural identities, broadening participation in culture, and promoting international cultural co-operation.

Social aspects of development

Social aspects of development became increasingly a focus of action by United Nations bodies. The Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme Matters) (CCSQ(PROG)) of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), at its October 1986 session,⁽¹⁾ suggested that the ACC Task Force on Long-Term Development Objectives should focus to a larger extent on social issues as an integral part of development. By resolution 41/152, the General Assembly acknowledged that greater progress was necessary in improving the world social situation and confirmed the need to ensure opportunities for all in respect of employment, health, education, culture, rest and social security.

The Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1986/14, reaffirmed the important role of the Commission for Social Development and requested it to give more attention to the principles,

objectives, means and methods of the 1969 Declaration on Social Progress and Development.⁽²⁾ Reaffirming the Declaration's continued importance, the General Assembly, by resolution 41/142, urged Governments to take its provisions into account in their bilateral and multilateral relations and recommended that international agencies consider it in formulating development strategies and programmes.

The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development completed its research on food systems, popular participation, social conditions of refugees, and improvement of development data and methods of analysis and monitoring. Its Board approved a new medium-term research perspective for 1986-1991.

Social progress and development

Improvement of social life

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, adopted without vote resolution 41/152 on 4 December 1986.

Improvement of social life

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the Members of the United Nations have undertaken in the Charter of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of life in- larger freedom,

Recalling the principles proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,

Mindful of the need to establish a harmonious balance between scientific, technological and material progress and the intellectual, spiritual, cultural and moral advancement of mankind,

Considering that the improvement of social life must be based on respect for and the promotion of all human rights and particularly on the elimination of all forms of discrimination,

Aware that freedom of expression, worship and association, and the ensuring of equality of rights and opportunities for all the people on an equal footing in respect of employment, health, education, culture, rest and social security, in particular, also contribute to the improvement of social life,

Considering that healthy recreational, cultural and sports activities contribute to the achievement of a proper level of physical and mental health,

Considering also that the improvement of social life must take place in a continuous and uninterrupted manner,

1. Acknowledges that the progress achieved is still inadequate and that greater progress is necessary in the world social situation despite the efforts made, and that efforts to this end should be continued;

2. Confirms the need to ensure the well-being of everyone and the enjoyment of all the other basic human rights, particularly freedom of expression, worship and association, and the ensuring of equality of rights and

opportunities on an equal footing for all the people in respect of employment, health, education, culture, rest and social security;

3. Reiterates that it is the right of everyone to enjoy the greatest possible degree of physical and mental health;

4. Emphasizes that participation in cultural, sports and recreational activities and the use of leisure without discrimination of any kind promotes the improvement of social life;

5. Decides to resume consideration of the question of the improvement of social life at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/152

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874/Add.2) without vote, 28 November (meeting 61); 5-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.92), orally revised by sponsors and further orally amended by Peru; agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Bulgaria, Cuba, Lao People's Democratic Republic, United States, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 41 st session: 3rd Committee 57, 61; plenary 97.

Introducing the text on behalf of the sponsors, Cuba said they hoped it would be developed into an important instrument in the social field.

Implementation of the 1969 Declaration

A draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council in 1985(3) was adopted by the General Assembly in 1986.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted resolution 41/142 on 4 December 1986 without vote.

Implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, based on the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly proclaimed on 11 December 1969,

Recalling also its resolutions 2543(XXIV) of 11 December 1969 and 34/59 of 29 November 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling further its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, 33/48 of 14 December 1978 on world social development, and 34/152 of 17 December 1979 and 37/54 of 3 December 1982 on the world social situation,

Convinced that international peace and security, on the one hand, and social progress and economic development, on the other, are closely interdependent and influence each other,

Bearing in mind that the ultimate aim of development is the constant improvement of the social situation of entire populations and ensuring their full participation in the process of development and the fair distribution of the benefits therefrom,

Reaffirming that social progress and development shall be founded on respect for the dignity and value of the

human person and shall ensure the promotion of human rights and social justice,

Aware of the fact that, seventeen years after the adoption and proclamation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, its main objectives, embodied also in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, which include, the elimination of unemployment, hunger, malnutrition and poverty, the eradication of illiteracy, the assurance of the right to universal access to culture, the provision of health protection for the entire population, the provision of free, universal education at the primary level and the promotion of human rights and social justice, have not yet been universally realized,

Recalling that the peoples of the United Nations expressed in the Charter of the United Nations their determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Fully conscious of the urgent need to intensify the efforts by the international community and the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to achieve the objectives set forth in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

1. Reaffirms the lasting validity and importance of the principles and objectives proclaimed in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;

2. Urges all States and the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take the Declaration resolutely into consideration and, in their policies, plans, programmes and implementation machinery, to take increasingly into consideration, as far as they are concerned, the principles, objectives, means and methods of the Declaration;

3. Urges all Governments to take into account the provisions of the Declaration in their bilateral and multilateral relations in the field of development;

4. Recommends that international organizations and agencies concerned with development should consider the Declaration as an important international document in the formulation of strategies and programmes designed to achieve social progress and development, and that it be taken into consideration in the drafting of instruments that the United Nations may undertake in the field of social progress and development;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a substantive report on possible ways and means of increasing the contribution of the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as far as they are concerned, to achieving the full realization of the principles and objectives contained in the Declaration and to submit it, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare a draft framework of the above-mentioned substantive report and to submit it to the Commission for Social Development at its thirtieth session in order to allow the Commission to make suggestions in regard to the preparation of that report;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue to inform the General Assembly, in a summary form in annexes to the reports on the world social situation,

of the measures adopted by Governments-not included in other reports provided on a regular basis-and by the international organizations concerned with a view to the realization of the provisions of the Declaration and the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/142

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874/Add.1) without vote, 25 November (meeting 57); draft recommended by Economic and Social Council (A/C.3/41/L.1), amended by 3 nations (A/C.3/41/L.78); agenda item 12.

Sponsors of amendments: Byelorussian SSR, Poland, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 41 st session: 3rd Committee 54, 57; plenary 97.

The amendments to the original text added paragraph 6 and, in paragraph 5, the Secretary-General was requested to submit his report in 1989, rather than in 1987.

A representative of the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs pointed out that the programme budget for 1986-1987 contained no provision for the preparation of the report requested in paragraph 6; nevertheless, it was the Secretary-General's intention to prepare the draft framework within existing resources.

Institutional machinery

Commission for Social Development

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, adopted resolution 1986/14 without vote.

Improvement of the work of the Commission for Social Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, based on the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly proclaimed on 11 December 1969,

Reaffirming the lasting validity and importance of the principles and objectives set forth in the Declaration.

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 2543(XXIV) of 11 December 1969 and 34/59 of 29 November 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration, in which all Governments and appropriate organizations of the United Nations system were urged, in their policies, plans, programmes and implementation machinery, to continuously take into consideration the principles, objectives, means and methods of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, and to take due account of its provisions in their bilateral and multilateral relations in the field of development,

Recalling its resolutions 10(II) of 21 June 1946 on the Temporary Social Commission, 830 J (XXXII) of 2 August 1961 on the strengthening of the work of the United Nations in the social field and 1139(XLI) of 29 July 1966, in which it adopted the present mandate and present designation of the Commission for Social Development,

Taking into account its resolution 1985/36 of 29 May 1985 on the progress of work of the Commission for Social Development,

Noting that the Commission is experiencing difficulties in giving proper attention to all items of its agenda owing principally to lack of time,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 40/98 of 13 December 1985 on improvement of the role of the United Nations in the field of social development, in which the Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to consider, at its first regular session of 1986, existing ways and means of improving the work of the Commission,

Taking into account the deliberations of the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1985 and at its present session on the work of the Commission for Social Development,

Mindful of the need to find appropriate measures, including measures relating to the frequency and duration of meetings, to enable the commissions of the Council to discharge properly their important functions,

1. Reaffirms the important role of the Commission for Social Development within the United Nations system in the field of social development;

2. Requests the Commission to give more attention in its deliberations to the principles, objectives, means and methods of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;

3. Requests the Commission for Social Development to consider, at its thirtieth session, specific proposals concerning ways and means of improving its work;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of the discussion at the first regular session of 1986 of the Council and the conclusions of the Commission, a report on measures to strengthen the Commission for Social Development in the discharge of its functions, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its first regular session of 1987.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/14

21 May 1986 Meeting 16 Adopted without vote
Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/92) without vote, 15 May (meeting 13);
2-nation draft (E/1986/C.2/L.1/Rev.1), orally revised: agenda item 12.
Sponsors: Poland, Ukrainian SSR.

UN Research Institute for Social Development

In 1986, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) completed research on food systems, popular participation, social conditions of refugees, and improvement of development data and methods of analysis and monitoring. A new medium-term research perspective 1986-1991 was approved by the UNRISD Board in July;⁽⁴⁾ it identified the following priority research areas: national food strategies and food security, the social impact of adjustment policies, the social situation of refugees, trend analysis 1960-1980 and social aspects of the urbanization process.

In April 1986, the principal UNRISD submission to UNDP, an overview report on the problems of food security in developing countries, based on country studies, was sent for comments to about 60 specialists. In May, the Institute organized an expert meeting on people affected by uprootedness, which examined the concepts of refugees, economic migrants and disaster victims,

analysed the conditions of those groups and discussed policy suggestions.

The Institute continued its collaboration with United Nations agencies dealing with various aspects of social development, including UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNHCR and UNEP. In addition, it had collaborative arrangements with research institutions and researchers in developing countries.

Total income of UNRISD in 1986 amounted to \$1,483,902, including \$1,148,491 in contributions from seven Governments, while expenditure was \$1,394,193.

Trust funds

As at 31 December 1986, the Trust Fund for Social Development which financed training and research activities totalled \$123,130; income during the year was \$18,888, including \$11,000 from Sweden. The Trust Fund for European Social Development, having received no contributions during the year, had a balance available of \$2,382 as at 31 December.

REFERENCES

- ⁽¹⁾ ACC/1986/15. ⁽²⁾YUN 1969, p. 433, GA res. 2542(XXIV), 11 Dec. 1969. ⁽³⁾YUN 1985, p. 727, ESC res. 1985/34, 29 May 1985. ⁽⁴⁾E/CN.5/1987/10.

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Follow-up to the 1985 Congress

Crime was becoming increasingly internationalized and sophisticated, impairing the quality of life and nullifying some of development's hard-won gains, the Secretary-General stated in a September 1986 report on crime prevention and criminal justice.⁽¹⁾ During the first half of the 1980s, some major steps had been taken to ensure more effective policies against crime, and the Milan Plan of Action, the Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order and other recommendations adopted by the Seventh (1985) United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders⁽²⁾ established a blueprint for comprehensive action at the national, regional and international levels. The Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its March 1986 session, and the Economic and Social Council outlined the modalities by which that blueprint could be translated into concrete terms and put into practical effect.

Measures were undertaken by the Committee, the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence,

the network of United Nations institutes for crime prevention and criminal justice, the regional commissions and other United Nations bodies, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (see below), as the Secretary-General outlined in his report. The General Assembly in 1985 had requested the Secretary-General to initiate, in his report to the Committee, a review of the functions and work programme of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice, including regional and interregional institutes.⁽³⁾

The Milan Plan of Action and the Guiding Principles had underlined the overriding importance of technical co-operation and called for urgent strengthening of the United Nations capacity to extend such co-operation to developing countries, particularly in respect of training, planning, information exchange and dissemination, and the reappraisal of legal systems in relation to changing socio-economic conditions.

Upon Member States' requests, the United Nations Interregional Adviser in crime prevention and criminal justice undertook advisory missions to Argentina, the Bahamas, Cuba, Egypt, Mexico, Panama and Uruguay. Areas of assistance to countries included measures to combat various forms of transnational criminality, including illicit drug traffic, improvement of national planning and co-ordination in crime prevention and criminal justice; training of criminal justice personnel; upgrading the performance of the criminal justice systems; assistance in preventing juvenile delinquency, with special reference to educational and vocational training for juveniles in conflict with the law; de-institutionalization of offenders through community-based alternatives; and computerization of criminal and judicial statistics. Taking into account the expanded demands of Member States for interregional advisory services which, according to the Secretary-General, far exceeded current resources, it had become imperative to adopt measures to improve and strengthen technical assistance modalities; it was necessary to follow up the Adviser's recommendations for national action and assist in the formulation of national policies and programmes. Further efforts would be made through the Trust Fund for Social Defence and the regional and interregional institutes.

Through its publications, the *International Review of Criminal Policy*, the *Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Brief* and the *Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Newsletter*, the Secretariat was serving as a clearing-house for advancing knowledge, policy and practice. A double issue of the *Newsletter*, on capital punishment, appeared in November 1986. The Secretariat also continued to strengthen its collaborative efforts with government-appointed national correspondents in the field of crime

prevention and control, who numbered nearly 300 from 128 countries; assisting in programme implementation and serving as a research resource, the correspondents contributed to the preparation of reports and questionnaires, providing evaluations and gathering data.

Following adoption in May of Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/10, a number of substantive programme areas for study, research and the formulation of policies, guidelines and norms were identified; the Secretariat initiated research aimed at developing specific proposals for international action against forms of crime with international dimensions, particularly organized crime and terrorism. In its research, the Secretariat concentrated a significant proportion of its efforts on examining the workings and management of criminal justice systems, and on ways of improving their efficacy and the quality of service they rendered to society. In addition, it gathered data on extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions and measures for their prevention. In line with a more integrated approach, there was a need to give further attention to the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in crime prevention and criminal justice administration.

The second United Nations survey of crime trends, operations of criminal justice systems and crime prevention strategies was in preparation. A manual for the development of criminal justice statistics had been prepared for the use of Governments and practitioners in the field.

The Secretariat was also developing policy approaches for the application of the 1985 United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules),⁽⁴⁾ focusing on early prevention and protective intervention and treatment, including formulation of international standards for prevention, alternatives to institutionalization and care and protection of juveniles at risk. Work was in progress to develop implementation mechanisms and strategies for the other standards and principles adopted in 1985, including the formulation of integrated frameworks for their application and incorporation into national legislation. Collaborative projects were to be developed, especially at the regional level, as well as new standards and model agreements in priority areas. In pursuance of existing mandates, specific areas were identified for further work, including measures for the reduction of prison population; alternatives to imprisonment and the social integration of offenders; the status of prisoners; the transfer of criminal proceedings; the transfer of the supervision of foreign offenders conditionally sentenced or conditionally released; the role of lawyers in the criminal justice system; and the independence of the judiciary.

Because of recommendations and conclusions of the 1985 Congress, as well as General Assembly resolutions, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, at its 1986 session, recommended approval of a number of revisions to the medium-term plan for 1984-1989.

In his conclusions, the Secretary-General said the success of the United Nations programme in crime prevention and criminal justice in implementing the recommendations of the 1985 Congress required concerted action at various levels; the seriousness of and increase in criminality in many parts of the world and the demands for improving the means of combating it required greater responsiveness.

Based on the results of the initial review of the functions and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice (see p. 619), a number of directions for policy and action had been formulated; further proposals, particularly with regard to the modalities of implementing the 1985 resolutions of the Congress, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, were to be included in a comprehensive programme review to be submitted to the Council in 1987.

Efforts aimed at an effective United Nations programme were to proceed along the following lines: more sharing of information and knowledge among United Nations entities; promotion of action-oriented research on the relationship between crime and socio-economic aspects of development and other priority issues, with a view to formulating guidelines and policy options; concerted action to prevent and control new forms and dimensions of crime, especially transnational crimes, including model agreements and practical arrangements; development of strategies for the standards and principles adopted in 1985, including guidelines for their incorporation in national legislation and collaborative projects, especially at the regional level, as well as formulation of new standards in priority areas and application of United Nations standards and norms; strengthening technical co-operation through backstopping and inter-institute/United Nations programme co-ordination, including pilot and demonstration projects, workshops, training modules and joint strategies among countries, with special emphasis on technical co-operation among developing countries and the utilization of indigenous approaches; strengthening the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence and formulating projects for submission to prospective donors; co-ordination to promote the involvement and complementarity of various entities and organizations and to ensure an interdisciplinary approach; mobilization of broader support from the non-governmental and professional community; and wide dissemination of the 1985 in-

struments and resolutions to promote their implementation.

The growth of transnational crime in increasingly complex and sophisticated forms raised urgent questions about the efficacy of existing crime control mechanisms, the Secretary-General stated; the response could not afford to lag behind such developments or to tackle the interacting aspects of crime problems in a piecemeal fashion. The pervasiveness of crime and violence called for concerted, wide-ranging strategies utilizing the parameters suggested, and the effective implementation of such strategies called for the active collaboration of the international community.

Regional and interregional activities

Regional crime prevention institutes

The network of United Nations institutes for crime prevention and criminal justice could be regarded as the main infrastructure for regional and interregional technical co-operation activities related to research, data collection, information exchange, training and seminars. The United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the institutes collaborated to develop joint programme activities on key policy issues of mutual concern. The United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (UNSDRI), established in Rome, Italy, in 1968,⁽⁵⁾ aligned its work programme with that of the Secretariat in order to provide further support to implementation of the 1985 Congress recommendations on research priorities and the organization of research workshops; UNSDRI also sought to strengthen further its co-operation with the Interregional Adviser in implementation of specific technical co-operation projects.

The second annual joint meeting of the heads of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, UNSDRI and the United Nations regional institutes, hosted by the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 20-22 January 1986), was a step forward in ensuring closer co-ordination and joint programme planning and implementation of the 1985 resolutions and recommendations, which significantly enlarged the scope of the Organization's activities, adding new mandates and amplifying the modalities of ongoing work. The meeting identified priority areas for research and policy attention, based on the directives of the 1985 Congress and countries' needs; those areas included information exchange and data collection, drug trafficking and other forms of transnational crime, and juvenile justice and prevention of delinquency.

In co-operation with the Centre at Riyadh, a number of joint programme and project activities

had been initiated; they included the first United Nations regional survey on juvenile crime and prevention and treatment modalities, 1970-1983; application of the Beijing Rules at the regional level; implementation of principles, guidelines and priorities with respect to research on youth crime; and development of guidelines for delinquency prevention.

The United Nations-affiliated Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (Finland) organized an expert group meeting (9-11 April 1986) on information and statistical systems on crime and criminal justice, focusing on the preparation of the third United Nations crime survey. The Institute also organized a second course for junior government officials and researchers on United Nations criminal policy (Vienna, September).

A major activity in which the Secretariat was actively involved was the preparatory work for the establishment of an African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which had been requested by the Economic and Social Council in 1979;⁽⁶⁾ pursuant to a Congress request that the Institute be established as a high priority, a preparatory expert group meeting was convened at Vienna from 17 to 19 March 1986. The meeting outlined the prospective modalities for the Institute's operation, which were being finalized in accordance with recommendations of an intergovernmental African expert group meeting (New York, September).

The United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders at Fuchu, Japan, continued to conduct regional training courses and seminars on a variety of crime prevention and criminal justice issues and collaborated with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) on technical co-operation projects. The Institute conducted an ad hoc international seminar on drug problems, which was held consecutively from 4 to 22 August at five venues (Bangkok and Chiang Mai, Thailand; Hong Kong; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Tokyo) and was attended by 37 participants from 17 countries, ESCAP, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and the International Criminal Police Organization.

The United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders at San José, Costa Rica, continued to organize regional and national training courses, workshops and seminars and to disseminate information on human rights in the administration of justice. Studies were being conducted on new crime trends and crime prevention strategies in the context of development in the region, measures against drug abuse, the rights of prisoners, alternatives to imprisonment, formal and informal methods of social control and protection of cultural

patrimony. The Institute also initiated a region-wide project for the collection of criminal statistics and was organizing, in co-operation with UNICEF and the Defense for Children International, a training course on children in detention, within the framework of the Beijing Rules.

Regional commissions

The possibility of developing technical co-operation projects as well as pilot schemes in priority areas for each region was explored by the United Nations Secretariat; those activities were to be initiated and carried out jointly with the regional commissions and in co-operation with the regional institutes. Among the regional commissions, ESCAP carried out a joint programme with the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute and the United Nations Secretariat; one of the programme activities involved the implementation of the first United Nations regional survey of juvenile offenders, 1970-1983. The same model of co-operation was being used in the Latin America and Caribbean and the Arab regions.

The Secretariat was continuing its efforts to strengthen further its collaboration with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, as well as with the Economic Commission for Africa in connection with the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (see above).

Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

The United Nations Secretariat co-operated closely with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in giving concrete effect to the conclusions of the 1985 Congress. Among the NGOs, the New York Alliance of Non-Governmental Organizations in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in co-operation with the Vienna Alliance and the United Nations Secretariat, initiated a project on alternatives to imprisonment. Consultations between the two Alliances and the United Nations were in progress with a view to organizing an international meeting of experts to elaborate, as a follow-up to the 1985 Congress,⁽⁷⁾ draft model agreements on the transfer of criminal proceedings and on the transfer of the supervision of foreign offenders who were conditionally sentenced or released.

To advance implementation of the 1985 Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,⁽⁸⁾ the International Institute for Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences at Siracusa, Italy, in co-operation with the United Nations, organized an international experts meeting (14-17 May 1986), and the World Society of Victimology, also with United Nations co-

operation, convened an international workshop on the subject (Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, 22 and 23 May).

Strengthened international co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice was also the focus of the Seventh International Congress on Social Defence convened under United Nations auspices (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 27 October-1 November). Intensified collaboration was under way with other NGOs, such as the International Association of Judges, on implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary,⁽⁷⁾ and with the Howard League for Penal Reform and the International Prisoners' Aid Association on the status of prisoners and implementation of the 1955 United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in 1957,⁽⁹⁾ and for whose effective implementation the Council in 1984 had adopted certain procedures.⁽¹⁰⁾ The International Association of Juvenile and Family Court Magistrates, the International Commission of Jurists, the International Catholic Child Bureau and Defense for Children International were collaborating with the Secretariat in activities relating to juvenile justice, prevention of delinquency and implementation of the Beijing Rules.

United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence

The United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence had a total income in 1986 of \$800,935, including \$557,137 in pledged contributions, while total expenditures amounted to \$806,852. Actual collections during the year totalled \$599,590. Most contributions were earmarked and used mainly to finance UNSDRI activities and, more recently, those of the Helsinki Institute.

Despite the Fund's inclusion in the annual United Nations pledging conference for development activities (see Chapter II of this section), contributions remained low; the 1985 Congress had invited Governments to contribute through the Fund to United Nations technical assistance supported by, among other organs, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and to the development of the activities of the United Nations interregional and regional institutes specializing in crime prevention and treatment of offenders. Ways had to be found, the Secretary-General stressed in his February 1986 review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice,⁽¹¹⁾ to augment the Fund's resources in order to permit a broadening of its activities.

Related resolutions: ESC 1986/11, GA 41/107.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 May 1986, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1986/10 without vote.

Implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/32 of 29 November 1985, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed the resolutions unanimously adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and invited the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to make specific recommendations on the implementation thereof in its report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1986,

Recalling the Milan Plan of Action, in which the Seventh Congress emphasized its conclusion that, of all the actions proposed by the Congress, it was imperative that priority be given to combating the most serious forms of crime of international dimensions,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 40/146 of 13 December 1985 on human rights in the administration of justice, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, acknowledged the important work accomplished by the Seventh Congress, in particular in relation to the formulation and application of United Nations standards and norms in the administration of justice,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 40/33 of 29 November 1985, containing the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules), 40/35 of 29 November 1985 on the development of standards for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and 40/36 of 29 November 1985 on domestic violence,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 40/34 of 29 November 1985, containing the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,

Also bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 40/143 of 13 December 1985 on summary or arbitrary executions,

Recognizing the need, in making specific recommendations on the implementation of the conclusions of the Seventh Congress', to take into account the capabilities of the United Nations and the financial implications,

Serious forms of crime

Urges the Secretary-General to accord priority to the development of specific proposals to co-ordinate concerted international action against the forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action, and to submit such proposals to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session;

II

Juvenile justice and the prevention of juvenile delinquency

1. Invites Member States to inform the Secretary-General every five years, beginning in 1987, of the progress achieved in the application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules) and requests the Secretary-General to report regularly thereon to the

Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, beginning at its tenth session;

2. Also invites the United Nations regional and interregional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders to become actively involved in the application of the Beijing Rules and in the reporting process;

3. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To assist Governments, at their request, in adapting legislation, policies and practices to the Beijing Rules and in developing alternatives to institutionalization;

(b) With the assistance of the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, regional commissions and specialized agencies, to develop standards for the prevention of juvenile delinquency; to formulate measures for the effective implementation of the Beijing Rules; and to formulate standard minimum rules for the treatment of juveniles deprived of their liberty;

(c) To submit to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session a progress report on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 40/33 and 40/35 and resolutions 19, 20 and 21 of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, including draft standards for the prevention of juvenile delinquency;

4. Urges intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other entities concerned to become actively involved in this work and to report to the Secretary-General on steps taken in this regard;

5. Decides to include an item entitled "Juvenile justice and the prevention of juvenile delinquency, including the principles, guidelines and priorities with respect to research on youth crime" in the provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Committee;

6. Requests the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the preparatory meetings for the Congress to consider these questions, in particular the draft standards for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and the draft standard minimum rules for the treatment of juveniles deprived of their liberty, with a view to their adoption;

III

Basic principles of justice for victims of crime and abuse of power

1. Recommends that continued attention should be given to implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power with a view to developing the co-operation of Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public in securing justice for victims and in promoting integrated action on behalf of victims at the national, regional and international levels;

2. Recommends that the Secretary-General should seek the active involvement of United Nations regional and interregional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and competent intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in consultation with interested Member States, in promoting the implementation of the Declaration;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session, and at its eleventh session if it occurs before the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, a report that

includes a synthesis of reports received from Member States on measures taken to implement the Declaration, including progress achieved since the Seventh Congress;

IV

Domestic violence

1. Urges the Secretary-General:

(a) To convene, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary funds, a round-table meeting on domestic violence, with a view to the intensification of research and the formulation of action-oriented strategies, inviting the co-operation of the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and to report the results of the meeting to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session;

(b) To submit to the Committee at its tenth session a note on progress with respect to General Assembly resolution 40/36;

2. Decides to include an item entitled "Domestic violence" in the provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Committee;

3. Invites the preparatory meetings for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to consider the question, with a view to consideration and action by the Eighth Congress;

V

Basic principles on the independence of the judiciary

1. Invites Member States to inform the Secretary-General every five years, beginning in 1988, of the progress achieved in the implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, including their dissemination, their incorporation into national legislation, the problems faced in their implementation at the national level and assistance that might be needed from the international community, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

2. Appeals to all Governments to promote seminars and training courses at the national and regional levels on the role of the judiciary in society and the necessity for its independence;

3. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To provide Governments, at their request, with the services of experts and regional and interregional advisers to assist in implementing the Basic Principles and to report to the Eighth Congress on the technical assistance and training actually provided;

(b) To report to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session on the steps taken to disseminate the Basic Principles;

(c) To include the Basic Principles in the United Nations publication entitled *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*;

4. Encourages the United Nations regional and interregional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders to assist in the implementation of the Basic Principles and to pay special attention to this question in their research and training programmes;

5. Urges intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other entities concerned to become actively involved in this process and to inform the

Secretary-General of the efforts made to disseminate and implement the Basic Principles and the extent of their implementation, and requests the Secretary-General to include this information in his report to the Eighth Congress;

6. Requests the Committee to consider this question at its tenth session;

7. Requests the Eighth Congress and the preparatory meetings for the Congress to consider this question;

VI

Extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions and measures for their prevention and investigation

1. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session a report on extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions, wherever and under whatever circumstances they may occur, prepared on the basis of information provided by Member States, competent United Nations offices, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other sources, in the light of the guidance on the matter provided by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and taking into account work previously done;

2. Requests the Committee at its tenth session to consider the question of extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions with a view to elaborating principles on the effective prevention and investigation of such practices;

3. Requests the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the preparatory meetings for the Congress to consider this question;

VII

Transfer of criminal proceedings

1. Requests the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to formulate a model agreement on the transfer of criminal proceedings for possible consideration by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, taking into account previous work done in this area;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations regional and interregional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to assist the Committee in its task by, inter alia, further studying the principles on which such a model agreement could be based and by preparing a preliminary report for consideration by the Committee at its tenth session;

VIII

Transfer of supervision of foreign offenders who have been conditionally sentenced or conditionally released

1. Requests the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to formulate a model agreement on the transfer of supervision of foreign offenders who have been conditionally sentenced or conditionally released for possible consideration by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, taking into account work previously accomplished in this area;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations regional and interregional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to assist the

Committee in its task, inter alia, by studying the principles on which such a model agreement could be based and by preparing a preliminary report for consideration by the Committee at its tenth session;

IX

Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials

1. Invites Member States:

(a) To take into account and respect the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials⁽¹²⁾ within the framework of their national legislation and practice and to bring it to the attention of all persons concerned, particularly law enforcement officials and correctional personnel;

(b) To pay particular attention, in informing the Secretary-General of the extent of the implementation and the progress made with regard to the application of the Code, to the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials, and to provide the Secretary-General with copies of abstracts of laws, regulations and administrative measures concerning the application of the Code, as well as information on possible difficulties in its application;

2. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare every five years, beginning in 1987, an independent report on progress made with respect to the implementation of the Code, on the basis of information received from Member States, and to submit the report to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth and subsequent sessions for consideration and further action, as required;

(b) To take into account, in preparing the above-mentioned report, information received from specialized agencies and competent intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

(c) To disseminate the Code and to ensure the widest possible reference to and use of the text of the Code by the United Nations in all its relevant programmes, including technical co-operation activities;

3. Requests the Committee at its tenth session to consider measures for the more effective implementation of the Code, in the light of the guidance on the matter provided by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

4. Urges the United Nations regional and interregional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders to organize seminars and training courses on the Code and to conduct research on the extent to which the Code is implemented and on the difficulties encountered in its implementation;

5. Requests the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the preparatory meetings for the Congress to consider these questions;

X

Safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty

1. Urges Member States that have not abolished the death penalty to adopt the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984, and the measures for the implementation of the safeguards, approved by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session:

(a) A report on the implementation of the safeguards, drawing on information provided by Member States and competent United Nations offices and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

(b) A study on the question of the death penalty and new contributions of the criminal sciences to the matter, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary funds;

XI

Alternatives to imprisonment

1. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare a report on alternatives to imprisonment and on the reduction of the prison population for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and to report to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session on progress in this matter, including preparations for a global survey to be initiated in 1988;

(b) To study this question with a view to the formulation of basic principles in this area, as well as minimum safeguards for persons subject to alternatives to imprisonment, and to report thereon to the Committee at its tenth session;

2. Invites the United Nations regional and inter-regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders to assist the Secretary-General in these tasks and to pay special attention to this question in their research and training programmes;

3. Urges intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other entities concerned to become actively involved in this process;

4. Requests the Committee to consider this question at its tenth session;

5. Requests the Eighth Congress and the preparatory meetings for the Congress to consider this question;

XII

Role of lawyers

1. Requests the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, in carrying out its mandate under resolution 18 of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to pay particular attention to the following:

(a) The need to provide for effective access to legal assistance for all groups within society;

(b) The need to ensure that all those charged with criminal offences have the right to communicate freely and confidentially with counsel of their own choosing; to defend themselves in person or through legal assistance of their own choosing; to be informed, if they do not have legal assistance, of these rights; and to have legal assistance assigned to them, in any case where the interest of justice so requires, without payment by them if they do not have sufficient means to pay for it;

(c) The need to educate the public on the important role lawyers play in protecting fundamental rights and liberties;

(d) The need to ensure that lawyers have appropriate training and qualifications; that they are individuals of integrity and ability; and that there is no discrimination with respect to entry into the legal profession on the grounds of race, colour, sex, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or status;

(e) The role of Governments, bar associations and other professional associations of lawyers in ensuring that lawyers are entitled to give legal assistance and that they are able to perform effectively their proper role, in particular to counsel and represent their clients in accordance with the law, established professional standards and their judgement, without any undue interference from any quarter;

(f) The right of lawyers to undertake the representation of clients or causes without fear of repression or persecution and to carry out their functions to the best of their ability;

(g) The obligation of lawyers to keep communications with their clients confidential, including the right to refuse to give testimony on such matters;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to study these questions with a view to assisting the Committee in its task and to prepare a preliminary report for consideration and further action by the Committee at its tenth session;

3. Invites the United Nations regional and inter-regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders to pay special attention to these questions in their research and training programmes;

4. Urges intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other entities concerned to become actively involved in this process;

5. Requests the Committee to consider these questions at its tenth session;

6. Requests the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the preparatory meetings for the Congress to consider these questions.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/10

21 May 1986 Meeting 16 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/92) without vote, 16 May (meeting 141; draft by Committee on crime (E/1986/25), amended by United States (E/1986/C.2/L.6), orally revised; agenda item 12.

The United States amendments added the second preambular paragraph and section I.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted resolution 41/107 without vote.

Crime prevention and criminal justice

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the need for concerted and systematic efforts by the international community towards more effective crime prevention and criminal justice strategies and policies and, in particular, for co-ordinated practical action to give effect to the conclusions and recommendations of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Recognizing the pivotal role of the United Nations, through its programme activities and congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in promoting the exchange of expertise and experience and closer international co-operation in this field,

Recalling its resolution 40/32 of 29 November 1985 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/10, 1986/11 and 1986/12 of 21 May 1986,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice;

2. Urges Member States and the Secretary-General to make every effort to translate into action, as appropriate, the respective recommendations, policies and conclusions stemming from the Milan Plan of Action and other relevant resolutions and recommendations adopted unanimously by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and to ensure that they are adequately followed up;

3. Reaffirms the importance of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and of adequate and timely preparations for such congresses by the Secretary-General and by Member States at national, regional and interregional levels;

4. Requests the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1987 to examine in depth the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice, taking into account the results of the review undertaken by the Secretary-General;

5. Invites Member States and the Secretary-General to ensure timely preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

6. Also invites Member States and the Secretary-General, in the performance of his duties, in implementing the results of the Seventh Congress, to accord priority attention to the forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action;

7. Requests the United Nations Development Programme and the Department of Technical Co-operation and Development of the Secretariat to maintain effective support to the United Nations regional crime prevention institutes and, in this regard, takes note with satisfaction of the measures taken to establish an African regional institute for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, and requests all those concerned to co-operate fully so that this project may be put into effect as soon as possible;

8. Invites Member States to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence in order to facilitate appropriate technical co-operation and exchange of information and experience in the field of crime prevention and control;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, at its forty-third session, on the implementation of the present 'resolution';

10. Decides to consider at its forty-second session that part of the report of the Economic and Social Council concerning its examination of the review, under the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice".

General Assembly resolution 41/107

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/802) without vote, 31 October (meeting 32); 20-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.27), orally revised; agenda item 91.

Sponsors: Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, France, Germany, Federal Republic Of, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Morocco, Nepal, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 16-22, 27, 32; plenary 97.

Initial review of the United Nations programme

As requested by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General presented to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in

1986 an initial review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.⁽¹³⁾ The main United Nations activities relating to crime consisted of action-oriented research and policy development; collection, exchange and dissemination of information and experience; standard-setting, i.e., formulation of recommendations, norms and principles; provision of technical assistance; convening of international governmental and expert meetings; and other ways of promoting regional and interregional co-operation. The two main organs providing policy guidance for these activities were the quinquennial United Nations congresses convened under the aegis of the General Assembly, and the Committee on crime, an Economic and Social Council body.

In reviewing the congresses' role and achievements, the contribution made by the regional and interregional preparatory meetings should, according to the Secretary-General, also be noted, in view of the opportunities they provided for dialogue among countries of various regions and with different systems, and for achieving a measure of consensus on the problems faced and the most viable policies for dealing with different aspects of crime prevention and control. The preparatory meetings also proved useful in sustaining the momentum for progress between congresses and further defined and developed regional and scientific approaches to crime prevention and control, in co-operation with the regional institutes and some regional commissions.

Following an overview of the Committee's role and activities, the Secretary-General said it might wish to consider arrangements and methods of work in order to fulfil its expanded responsibilities in the most efficient way, including collaborative arrangements with other bodies and mandates in other areas; the experience of other committees in designating special rapporteurs and convening working groups, for example, might be relevant.

With regard to research activities, they must be interdisciplinary and multisectoral, where necessary; collaborative initiatives, involving UNSDRI and the United Nations regional institutes, would be taken wherever possible.

Concerning formulation and implementation of standards and guidelines, the Secretary-General regarded the Guiding Principles and the Milan Plan of Action as a blueprint to be translated into practice; to that end, national, regional and international action was required and measures must be taken to ensure implementation of the other principles and guidelines adopted in 1985 by the Congress and the General Assembly. Periodic surveys should provide an operational yardstick to gauge both the achievements of individual countries and common progress towards postulated goals.

The Secretary-General saw a need to ensure proper linkages between a crime information network and other development-oriented information systems, including those of UNDP, UNICEF and UNITAR, as well as regional information systems. Closer operational linkages with specialized agencies, particularly ILO, UNESCO, ICAO and WHO, as well as with bodies such as the United Nations University, UNRISD and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, should also foster more effective information exchange. Efforts needed to be intensified to inform the public about United Nations norms in criminal justice and other aspects of its work on crime.

There was a need for increased technical assistance; the number of requests received for the Interregional Adviser's services had revealed the extent of that need. The Adviser's work also required substantive and logistical support and adequate follow-up. The relationship of crime prevention to major developmental concerns must be elucidated and drawn to the attention of planners and UNDP resident co-ordinators, so that provisions could be made in time, through special projects or by incorporating appropriate components in related areas, such as education or community development.

NGOs fulfilled a vital role in international crime prevention efforts and their contribution could be further enhanced through information-sharing, scientific co-operation and full integration into the United Nations crime prevention network. Proper linkages between regional activities would further help to strengthen international co-operation.

To achieve closer co-operation and co-ordination among United Nations bodies and other entities concerned, the Secretary-General offered a number of suggestions, most of which were taken up again in his September 1986 report to the General Assembly (see p. 613).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 May, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1986/11 without vote.

Initial review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice under Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415(V) of 1 December 1950, in particular with regard to the convening of the quinquennial United Nations congresses,

Concerned at the escalation of crime and violence in many parts of the world, requiring the constant attention of the world community,

Bearing in mind the importance of the role of the United Nations in raising the awareness of the international community of crime problems and the urgent need for more

effective policies and strategies in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 35/171 of 15 December 1980, in which the Assembly endorsed the Caracas Declaration and urged the Secretary-General to implement the conclusions concerning the new perspectives for international co-operation in respect of crime prevention adopted by the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Reiterating the necessity for the international community to make concerted and systematic efforts to strengthen technical and scientific co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice and to formulate fair, humane and effective policies directed towards crime control in the context of different political and cultural systems and different stages of economic and social development,

Stressing the urgent need to improve regional, inter-regional and international co-operation and co-ordination and to make concerted efforts to combat crime in its multifaceted aspects,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/19 of 9 May 1979 on the functions and long-term programme of work of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control,

Recognising the important contributions of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in elaborating draft instruments, model agreements and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Noting the continuous increase in the work-load of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, particularly in relation to the mandates approved by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/32 of 29 November 1985, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in his report to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, to initiate a review, as a matter of urgency, of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including the United Nations regional and interregional institutes, paying special attention to improving the co-ordination of relevant activities within the United Nations in all related areas,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the initial review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

2. Reaffirms the importance of the quinquennial United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, the productive results of which have been widely recognized and endorsed by Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the academic community;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to ensure the optimal functioning of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, including more active inter-sessional involvement of the Committee members at the national, regional and interregional levels in considering priority questions and preparing recommendations thereon, without additional cost to the United Nations;

4. Urges the Secretary-General to look critically at the existing structure and level of management of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Af-

fairs, with a view to strengthening its capacity and status commensurate with its responsibilities, including the possibility of providing additional expertise to enable the Branch to respond more effectively to mandates given by the legislative bodies concerning new programme areas, taking into account current budgetary constraints and the need to redeploy resources, as necessary;

5. Endorses the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in paragraph 82 of his report, urges the Secretary-General and the entities concerned to initiate the implementation of those recommendations and, in particular, invites the Secretary-General to make all efforts, within the existing resources allocated to the Branch and any extrabudgetary resources that may become available:

(a) To establish, in co-operation with the United Nations institutes and other entities concerned, a global crime and criminal justice information network, with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch serving as a focal point, including a mechanism for the centralization of inputs from non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions;

(b) To strengthen the critically needed interregional advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice; to provide technical and regional advisers as well as additional interregional advisers as quickly as budgetary resources permit; and to strengthen the professional capacity of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch to support, follow up and develop technical assistance projects and to co-ordinate the activities of the regional and interregional institutes in this regard;

(c) To ensure the full co-ordination of activities relating to crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations system, with a view to maximizing it and avoiding duplication, taking into account the pivotal role played by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/19;

(d) To strengthen public information activities to promote the dissemination of the Milan Plan of Action, the Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order and other international instruments and resolutions adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

6. Requests the United Nations funding agencies, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, to provide the United Nations institutes with the necessary resources to assist them in carrying out their programmes, and appeals to Governments of the respective regions to contribute generously and systematically to technical co-operation activities undertaken by the institutes;

7. Appeals to Governments to contribute financially, through the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence, to the development of technical assistance activities and action-oriented research and training, particularly in the developing countries;

8. Takes note with satisfaction of the steps taken towards the establishment of an African institute for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, urges the Secretary-General and all organizations and agencies involved in this project to take further steps to ensure its prompt creation, if possible before the end of 1986, and appeals to Governments in that region to co-operate fully in this respect and to promote the establishment of regional institutes in regions where they do not yet exist;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Committee at its tenth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, taking into account the views of the Committee and containing specific proposals on the implementation of the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/11

21 May 1986 Meeting 16 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/92) without vote, 16 May (meeting 14); draft by Committee on crime (E/1986/25), orally amended by United Kingdom: agenda item 12.

The United Kingdom's amendments added the final phrases in paragraphs 4 and 5, concerning budgetary resources.

Third survey of crime trends and criminal justice

The Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its March 1986 session, discussed preparation of a third survey of crime trends, operations of criminal justice systems and crime prevention strategies. The second survey had been submitted in 1984.⁽¹³⁾ In the same year, the Economic and Social Council had requested⁽¹⁴⁾ the Secretary-General to maintain and develop the United Nations crime-related data base by continuing to conduct quinquennial surveys and to report periodically to the Committee on the progress made. Before the Committee in 1986 was a preliminary assessment by the Secretary-General of crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development, on the basis of the results of the second survey.

An expert group meeting was held at the Helsinki Institute (9-11 April) with a view to selecting the most appropriate format for the third survey.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 May 1986, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1986/12 without vote.

Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control concerning crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development,

Recalling its resolution 1984/48 of 25 May 1984 on crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development,

Taking into account resolution 9, on the development of crime and criminal justice information and statistical systems, adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Emphasizing again the importance of the collection and analysis of crime-related data at the national and international levels as a basis for informed decision-making with regard to crime prevention and the effective and fair administration of justice,

Noting with appreciation the progress made by the Secretary-General in the establishment of a United Nations crime-related data base,

Recognising the need to increase the response rate of Member States to the periodical surveys of crime-related data in order to broaden the understanding of crime and its prevention as well as the operations of criminal justice systems throughout the world,

1. Recommends that the questionnaire for the next United Nations Survey of Crime Trends, Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and Crime Prevention Strategies should be abbreviated and simplified, to the extent practicable without materially reducing its scope and utility, so as to increase the response rate from Member States;

2. Invites the United Nations regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders to encourage and assist Member States in their regions in completing the next Survey and to render such assistance as requested by the Secretariat in the analysis and publication of the data, within existing resources;

3. Recommends further that the work of the next Survey should include the collection and analysis of data and of information and recommendations concerning the national use of information systems in crime prevention and the administration of justice in Member States;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen, as far as possible within existing resources, the capacity of the Secretariat to collect and analyse action-oriented recommendations on crime prevention and the administration of criminal justice, as well as crime data.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/12

21 May 1986 Meeting 16 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/92) without vote, 16 May (meeting 14); draft by Committee on crime (E/1986/25); agenda item 12.

Preparations for the Eighth Congress

At its March 1986 session, the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control discussed preparations for the Eighth (1990) Congress. The Committee reached agreement on the following items to be discussed by the Congress: crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development-realities and perspectives of international co-operation; criminal justice policies in relation to problems of imprisonment, other penal sanctions and alternative measures; effective national and international action against organized crime and terrorist criminal activities; prevention of delinquency, juvenile justice and the protection of the young—policy approaches and directions; and United Nations norms and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice i —implementation and priorities for further standard-setting.

By a 14 March resolution, the Committee, considering that the reintegration of offenders into the community was one of the questions that would be before the Eighth Congress, called on Governments to consider including re-education and rehabilitation of offenders as an important component in their national plans on crime prevention and treatment of offenders.⁽¹⁵⁾

Following discussion of a note by the Secretary-General on the review of the rules of procedure for United Nations crime congresses,⁽¹⁶⁾ the Committee

decided on 5 March⁽¹⁷⁾ to defer consideration of the question to a future session.

Committee on crime prevention

The Committee on Crime Prevention and Control held its ninth session at Vienna from 5 to 14 March

By decision 1986/107 of 7 February, the Economic and Social Council had referred to the Committee the 1985 General Assembly resolutions on the development of standards for prevention of juvenile delinquency⁽¹⁸⁾ and on domestic violence,⁽¹⁹⁾ and the 1985 Congress resolutions on research on youth, crime and juvenile justice and on standard minimum rules for protection of juveniles deprived of their liberty.⁽²⁰⁾

In its report to the Economic and Social Council,⁽²¹⁾ the Committee recommended live draft resolutions for the Council's adoption: implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of the 1985 Congress (draft resolution I); initial review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice (draft resolution II); resources and procedure for implementing United Nations work in crime prevention and control (draft resolution III); preparations for the Eighth Congress (draft resolution IV); and crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development (draft resolution V).

The Committee also adopted a resolution and two decisions which were brought to the Council's attention.

The Council, by decision 1986/130 of 21 May, took note of the Committee's report and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for its tenth (1988) session, as recommended by the Committee.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In May, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 1986/129 without vote.

Report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 21 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) To reaffirm the importance of the activities of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice and the need to maintain the resources currently provided to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to enable it to continue to discharge its mandated responsibilities;

(b) To take note of draft resolution III contained in the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its ninth session and to request the Secretary-General to take it into account in the preparation of the urgent review of the functioning and programme of work

of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/32 of 29 November 1985;

(c) To take note of the special relevance of the review, notably with respect to resource constraints and the need for priority-setting in the programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice;

(d) To take note of draft resolution IV contained in the report of the Committee and to request the Secretary-General to include within the urgent review an examination of the arrangements for periodical congresses, including their objectives and results, periodicity, duration, cost and method of preparation;

(e) To transmit draft resolutions III and IV contained in the report of the Committee to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1987 for consideration, so that the Council may take into account the report of the Secretary-General.

Economic and Social Council decision 1986/129

Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/92) without vote; 16 May (meeting 14); 2-nation draft (E/1986/C.2/L.4/Rev.1); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom.

REFERENCES

- ⁽¹⁾A/41/618. ⁽²⁾YUN 1985, p. 738. ⁽³⁾Ibid, p. 740, GA res. 40/32, 29 Nov. 1985. ⁽⁴⁾Ibid., p. 747, GA res. 40/33, annex, 29 Nov. 1985. ⁽⁵⁾YUN 1968, p. 509. ⁽⁶⁾YUN 1979, p. 781, ESC res. 1979/20, 9 May 1979. ⁽⁷⁾YUN 1985, p. 757. ⁽⁸⁾Ibid., p. 743, GA res. 40/34, annex, 29 Nov. 1985. ⁽⁹⁾YUN 1957, p. 254, ESC res. 663 C I (XXIV), 31 July 1957. ⁽¹⁰⁾YUN 1984, p. 705, ESC res. 1984/47, annex, 25 May 1984. ⁽¹¹⁾E/AC.57/1986/4. ⁽¹²⁾YUN 1979, p. 779, GA res. 34/169, annex, 17 Dec. 1979. ⁽¹³⁾YUN 1984, p. 703. ⁽¹⁴⁾Ibid., ESC res. 1984/48, 25 May 1984. ⁽¹⁵⁾E/1986/25 (res. 9/1). ⁽¹⁶⁾E/AC.57/1986/2. ⁽¹⁷⁾E/1986/25 dec. 9/1. ⁽¹⁸⁾YUN 1985, p. 756, GA res. 40/35, 29 Nov. 1985. ⁽¹⁹⁾Ibid., p. 745, GA res. 40/36, 29 Nov. 1985. ⁽²⁰⁾Ibid., p. 739. ⁽²¹⁾E/1986/25.

PUBLICATION

Manual for the Development of Criminal Justice Statistics, Sales No. E.86.XVII.16.

Cultural development

Proclamation of the World Decade for Cultural Development

In a 20 June 1986 note,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council a message from the Director-General of UNESCO proposing inclusion of a supplementary item on the proclamation of a World Decade for Cultural Development in the agenda of the Council. The Director-General had been invited by the UNESCO General Conference in 1985⁽²⁾ to take the necessary steps for the proclamation to be submitted to the General Assembly. The Secretary-General also forwarded to the Council a revised draft plan of action for the Decade;⁽³⁾ the plan was to be finalized in the light of possible comments to be made in the Council and the Assembly.

The Executive Board of UNESCO, in May 1986, had invited the Director-General to transmit the plan to the Assembly and to continue consultations with a view to expanding it. The Board's decision and the 1985 General Conference resolution on the Decade, were annexed to the Secretary-General's June note.⁽¹⁾

At its April 1986 session,⁽⁴⁾ CCSQ(PROG) considered UNESCO's proposals regarding the co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system relating to the Decade and decided that it would be responsible for co-ordinating those activities. Meanwhile, it was ensuring the exchange of information and co-ordination of activities relating to the Decade with the activities of the system in related areas.

At CCSQ(PROG)'s October session,⁽⁵⁾ a UNESCO representative noted that the modalities of co-ordination of Decade-related activities, as well as the setting up of an intergovernmental programme and the establishment of a permanent secretariat in UNESCO, would be considered in the light of action taken by the Assembly.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

By decision 1986/152 of 2 July 1986, the Economic and Social Council decided to consider the question of the proclamation of the Decade under the item on international co-ordination in the United Nations system, on the understanding that no substantive decision would be taken, but only a procedural decision to transmit the draft plan of action to the Assembly.

On 23 July, on the recommendation of its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, the Council adopted resolution 1986/69 without vote.

World decade for cultural development

The Economic and Social Council,

Having been informed of recommendation No. 27 adopted by the World Conference on Cultural Policies organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation at Mexico City in 1982, in which it recommended that the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization propose to the General Assembly of the United Nations the proclamation of a world decade for cultural development,

Having also been informed of the matter by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in conformity with resolution 11.10 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-third session and decision 5.4.1 adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its one hundred and twenty-fourth session,

Taking note of the draft plan of action for the decade submitted by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Recalling that the subject was raised in a preliminary manner at its second regular session of 1984 and that, by its decision 1984/176 of 26 July 1984, it took note of the proposal,

Recommends that the General Assembly take a decision at its forty-first session on the question of the proclamation of a world decade for cultural development.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/69

23 July 1986 Meeting 38 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1986/126/Add.1) without vote, 17 July (meeting 16); draft by Chairman (E/1986/C.3/L.21), orally revised; agenda item 20.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December 1986, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, adopted resolution 41/187 by recorded vote.

Proclamation of the World Decade for Cultural Development

The General Assembly,

Considering recommendation No. 27 adopted by the World Conference on Cultural Policies convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at Mexico City in 1982, in which it recommended that the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization propose to the General Assembly of the United Nations the proclamation of a world decade for cultural development,

Considering also resolutions 11.20 of 25 November 1983 and 11.10 of 8 November 1985 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-second and twenty-third sessions, respectively,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/69 of 23 July 1986, in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly take a decision at its forty-first session on the question of the proclamation of a world decade for cultural development,

Taking into account the interest that the international community, including the organizations of the United Nations system, have shown in the proposed decade,

Recognising that voluntary efforts at the national level by interested individuals and non-governmental and governmental organizations are principal vehicles for advancing the objectives of the decade,

Taking note of the draft plan of action for the world decade for cultural development, submitted by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

1. Proclaims the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development, to be observed under the auspices of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

2. Approves the four main objectives of the Decade: acknowledging the cultural dimension of development; affirming and enriching cultural identities; broadening participation in culture; promoting international cultural co-operation;

3. Invites all States, intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations, and interested individuals to take an active part in the fulfilment of the objectives of the Decade and, for that purpose, to make available, on a voluntary basis and taking into consideration their particular situation, priorities and means, the necessary intellectual, human and financial resources;

4. Encourages the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system participating in the fulfilment of the objectives of the Decade to do so in a manner that is in accordance with established programme priorities and does not entail additional financial implications for non-voluntarily funded programmes;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, that activities undertaken by the United Nations system in support of the Decade are co-ordinated in such a manner as to avoid duplication and overlap;

6. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to report biennially to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session, on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development.

General Assembly resolution 41/187

8 December 1986 Meeting 100 146-1-2 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/930/Add.2) by roll-call vote (122-1-2). 28 November (meeting 35); draft by Vice-Chairman, for Group of 77 (A/C.2/41/L.49/Rev.2), orally revised; agenda item 12.

Meeting numbers. GA 41 st session: 2nd Committee 25,27,28,33-35; plenary 100.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Israel, United Kingdom.

According to the United States, the plan of action had few concrete goals and, given the current financial crisis of the Organization, the time was inappropriate for launching a new decade based on a vague concept. Also voicing reservations to the plan of action and terming it unrealistically ambitious, as well as to the dirigiste philosophy implied by certain parts of it, the United Kingdom considered it unfortunate that it had been impossible to reach full agreement on the co-ordination arrangements for and financial implications of the proposed Decade.

The sponsors' willingness to accommodate many delegations' concerns enabled it to vote in favour, New Zealand explained, and the request for voluntary contributions in paragraph 3 had been a major factor in obtaining its support. Over-use of the concept of United Nations-sponsored decades should be avoided, and Decade activities

should not detract from existing programmes; also, periodic assessments of the Decade should be conducted to ensure that the spirit and letter of the adopted text were respected.

Speaking also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, Czechoslovakia said their positive votes were based on their approach to the cultural activities of the United Nations and in particular of UNESCO; the Decade would provide ample opportunity for activities that would contribute to the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (the 1980s).⁽⁶⁾

Yugoslavia, speaking for the Group of 77, said observance of the Decade was of major importance for all countries; its proclamation had been inspired by a desire to promote culture and raise educational standards.

Centenary of the Berne Convention

Noting that 9 September 1986 was the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), in 1985,⁽²⁾ had invited all States to consider adhering to the Convention and requested that its resolution be brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council in 1986 for the adoption of an appropriate recommendation.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

By decision 1986/108 of 7 February 1986, the Economic and Social Council decided to consider the WIPO resolution at its second regular session of 1986.

On 23 July, following the recommendation of its Third Committee, the Council adopted resolution 1986/68 without vote.

Centenary of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works

The Economic and Social Council,

Referring to article 27, paragraph 2, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides that everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with Article 62, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Charter of the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council may make recommendations with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational and related matters and may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

Recalling that 9 September 1986 will be the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works,

1. Notes with satisfaction that, in the first century of the existence of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, the number of countries of the Union created by that Convention had increased from nine to seventy-six;

2. Declares its conviction that the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, by providing at the international level for the protection of the rights of authors in as effective and uniform a manner as possible, contributes to the practical implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to cultural, social and economic development in all countries of the Berne Union;

3. Recommends that all States not yet members of the Berne Union treat 1986, the year of the centenary of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, as an occasion for considering the possibility of adhering to that international Convention.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/68

23 July 1986 Meeting 38 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1986/126/Add.1) without vote, 17 July (meeting 16); 14-nation draft (E/1986/C.3/L.20); agenda item 20.

Sponsors: Argentina, Belgium, Egypt, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Italy, Morocco, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom.

REFERENCES

- ⁽¹⁾E/1986/116, ⁽²⁾YUN 1985, p. 759. ⁽³⁾E/1986/L.30.
⁽⁴⁾ACC/1986/6. ⁽⁵⁾ACC/1986/15, ⁽⁶⁾YUN 1980, p. 503, GA res. 35/56, 5 Dec. 1986. annex,

Chapter XIII

Population

The work of the United Nations system in population matters during 1986 continued through demographic analysis and research and through the provision of information and technical assistance to Member States. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) approved 355 new technical assistance projects, amounting to \$25.3 million; it continued to focus on the needs of the 53 countries given priority status, which received 68.5 per cent of country programme resources. In June, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)—the Fund's governing body—urged the UNFPA Executive Director to increase the attention given to countries of sub-Saharan Africa.

Having considered a report by the Secretary-General on follow-up to the 1984 International Conference on Population, the Economic and Social Council, in May, requested the Secretary-General to implement those recommendations falling within the competence of the United Nations Secretariat and urged the international community to strengthen further the resource base of UNFPA through greater contributions (resolution 1986/7).

The fourth annual United Nations Population Award went to Mexico's National Population Council for its work in integrating demographic planning with economic and social development programmes. In December, the General Assembly amended the annex to its 1981 resolution which established the Award so that it could be shared by an individual and an institution (decision 41/445).

Follow-up to the 1984 Conference on Population

In accordance with a 1984 General Assembly resolution,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council a report⁽²⁾ on follow-up to the 1984 International Conference on Population.⁽³⁾ As requested by the Council in 1985,⁽⁴⁾ the Secretary-General, in preparing the report, took into account views expressed at the 1985 Population Commission session⁽⁵⁾ and in communications from or consultations with Commission members, the UNDP Gov-

erning Council, specialized agencies, regional commissions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and population experts.

The report concluded that consolidating the diverse activities of the United Nations in population and establishing a separate entity to combine the functions of research and analysis, data collection, technical co-operation, and monitoring and evaluation did not appear feasible at the current stage. The Secretary-General therefore put forward recommendations to improve the efficiency of the system in the field of population within the framework of existing institutions and arrangements.

With regard to the Economic and Social Council, he recommended that population questions be considered at its second regular session each year when it reviewed the reports of the UNDP Governing Council and the regional commissions and addressed co-ordination issues. Noting that there was a clear need to improve the flow of information between the Governing Council and the Population Commission, the Secretary-General recommended that each should receive reports on the other's work, that the Commission should be enabled to advise the Economic and Social Council on improving co-operation and co-ordination within the system, and that the Governing Council should devote greater attention to UNFPA issues.

With regard to the regional commissions, it was recommended that they be enabled to co-ordinate the activities of United Nations organizations and the specialized agencies within the regions, that increasing attention be given to strengthening their activities when the financial situation improved, that both the Population Commission and the UNDP Governing Council receive regional commission inputs on population matters, and that the commissions be more actively involved in the monitoring, review and appraisal of the 1974 World Population Plan of Action.⁽⁶⁾

Measures recommended to strengthen UNFPA activities included: strengthening UNFPA's resource base; reviewing its work more comprehensively by enabling the UNDP Governing Council to give adequate attention to UNFPA matters and providing the Population Commission with information on UNFPA work and Governing Council consideration; ensuring that technical and professional expertise available in the United Nations

system was used by UNFPA to formulate, develop, execute, appraise and approve projects; improving delivery of assistance by UNFPA; improving co-ordination between UNFPA and executing agencies; and reinforcing the field presence of UNFPA.

The report also recommended that co-ordination be improved in relation to efforts at the national level, technical co-operation in the field and inter-agency collaboration. Collaboration with NGOs should also be improved by preparing, in the first instance, a comprehensive and updated list of NGOs.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1986/7 without vote.

Population questions

The Economic and Social Council.

Recalling General Assembly resolution 39/228 of 18 December 1984 on the International Conference on Population,

Recalling also Council resolution 1985/4 of 28 May 1985,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to General Assembly resolution 39/228, which suggests steps to be taken with regard to the relevant recommendations of the International Conference on Population, in particular recommendation 83 relating to the further strengthening of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities so as to ensure the more effective delivery of population assistance, taking into account the growing needs in the field of population;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to implement those recommendations that fall within the competence of the United Nations Secretariat, bearing in mind the need to strengthen and improve, within their respective mandates, existing institutions and arrangements and to secure more effective interaction between them in an effort to reinforce international co-operation in the field of population;

3. Decides to consider the report of the Population Commission and relevant chapters of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, together with relevant inputs from the regional commissions, at its second regular session, under an item entitled "Population questions", bearing in mind the overall responsibilities and policy functions of the Economic and Social Council in population matters;

4. Reaffirms the importance of the research activities and policy analysis of the United Nations in the field of population;

5. Invites the Population Commission to act upon the recommendations contained in paragraph 70 of the report of the Secretary-General;

6. Invites also the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, as the governing body of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities:

(a) To use reports of the Population Commission for greater exchange of information on population questions;

(b) To give adequate consideration to Fund matters, bearing in mind the importance of population issues and

the separate identity of the Fund as stated in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 3019(XXVII) of 18 December 1972:

(c) To continue to organize its work programme in a manner that will facilitate the consideration of Fund matters before relevant budgetary and administrative issues are taken up in the Budget and Finance Committee of the Governing Council;

7. Reaffirms the aims and purposes of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities as set out in Council resolution 1763(LIV) of 18 May 1973;

8. Urges the international community to strengthen further the resource base of the Fund through greater contributions, in order to meet the increasing needs of the developing countries for assistance in population activities;

9. Emphasizes the need to elaborate a co-ordinated, effective and efficient strategy for the United Nations and the United Nations system to address population issues;

10. Stresses that effective co-ordination in the field of population can be achieved through efforts of Governments at the national level and through improved inter-agency collaboration at all levels;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. Also requests the Secretary-General to keep under review the follow-up to General Assembly resolution 39/228 and to include a separate section on the subject in the overview report requested in paragraph 6 of Council resolution 1985/4, taking into account the comments made by delegations at the first regular session of 1986 of the Council, the thirty-third session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the forty-first session of the General Assembly.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/7

21	May	1986	Meeting	16	Adopted	without	vote
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Draft by Bangladesh (E/1986/L.20/Rev.1); agenda item 7.

Meeting numbers. ESC 11-13, 15, 16.

UNDP Council action. On 27 June 1986,⁽⁷⁾ the UNDP Governing Council took note of the Secretary-General's report on follow-up to the Conference. It decided to utilize Population Commission reports during its discussion of Fund-related questions, to review at its 1987 organizational meeting the number of meetings to be allocated to UNFPA questions, and to continue organizing its work programme to facilitate consideration of Fund-related items in plenary meetings before taking up budgetary and administrative questions.

Related decision: GA 41/453.

REFERENCES

- ⁽¹⁾YUN 1984, p. 717, GA res. 39/228, 18 Dec. 1984.
⁽²⁾A/41/179-E/1986/18. ⁽³⁾YUN 1984, p. 714. ⁽⁴⁾YUN 1985, 762, ESC res. 1985/4, 28 May 1985. ⁽⁵⁾Ibid. p. 760.
⁽⁶⁾YUN 1974, p. 552. ⁽⁷⁾E/1986/29 & Corr.1 (dec. 86/34).

UN Fund for Population Activities

UNFPA activities

In 1986, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities continued to focus on the priority programme areas outlined by the UNDP Governing Council in 1981:⁽¹⁾ family planning; communication and education; basic data collection; utilization of population data and research for policy formulation and development planning; and multisectoral activities. Work also continued on special programme interests: women, population and development; youth; and the question of aging. Details of 1986 activities and other aspects of the UNFPA programme were described by the UNFPA Executive Director in his annual report to the UNDP Governing Council.⁽²⁾

UNFPA income in 1986 totalled \$140 million, compared with \$142.9 million in 1985. Project allocations totalled \$116 million, including an \$18 million carry-over from 1985, compared with \$141.4 million in 1985. Expenditures were \$132.2 million (\$148.9 million in 1985) and included \$71.8 million for country programmes, \$29.9 million for intercountry programmes, \$5.9 million for field office costs and \$15.9 million for the administrative budget. Agency support costs totalled \$8.7 million in 1986 (\$7.8 million in 1985).

At year's end, UNFPA was assisting 2,887 projects—2,275 country, 262 regional, 168 inter-regional and 182 global. In 1986, 135 projects were completed, bringing the cumulative total to 2,392.

UNFPA assistance for maternal and child health and family planning (MCH/FP) programmes totalled \$59.4 million or 51.2 per cent of total allocations. To ensure effective programme development and implementation, much attention was given to developing a solid human resource base, particularly in countries which had only recently begun to make MCH/FP services available. Emphasis was placed on the training of trainers and preparation of managers through short- and long-term training, the latter quite often through master's degree programmes in public health.

UNFPA sought to promote the concept of management-related research as a key to extending the accessibility and improving the quality of family planning services. Although support for operational and biomedical research was limited in most countries to assistance for one or two relatively modest-scale investigations, resources were made available in China, Egypt and Indonesia for rather large-scale programmes comprising many separate investigations. In order to improve programme management, UNFPA provided assistance for workshops on improving

managerial skills and on priorities in operations research. It also focused on improving the quality of services through training at the country level, especially in Africa where the need for personnel to deliver MCH/FP services was particularly acute, as well as contraceptive and family planning research. In support of its policy of encouraging countries to offer as broad a range of contraceptive methods as possible, UNFPA provided equipment for sterilization, oral and injectable contraceptives, intrauterine devices and NORPLANT subdermal contraceptive implants. It also continued to support projects aimed at natural family planning methods.

Support for population education and communication activities totalled \$18 million, or 15.5 per cent of all allocations. Projects were aimed at enabling those making decisions related to population to do so in as informed a manner as possible. Project personnel training continued to receive high priority at the regional and country levels and new emphasis was placed on improving the relevance and usefulness of prototype teaching materials developed regionally for use at the country level. There was increased interest in population education and communication in 1986, with 17 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and Latin America requesting UNFPA funding for new projects. There was considerable project growth in Africa where, in January 1985, there had been only one UNFPA-funded population communication project operational, with funds totalling \$1.2 million. By the end of 1986, there were 7 funded projects in operation and 10 under preparation, with funds amounting to some \$6 million. A set of policy guidelines for UNFPA support to population education were issued in 1986, outlining activities UNFPA would support in education programmes and providing operational guidelines for the components for which it would assist in population education projects.

Some \$10.9 million, or 9.4 per cent of all allocations, was devoted to basic data collection. During 1986, UNFPA assisted 59 countries for work on population censuses, 26 countries for undertaking population surveys, 28 countries for establishing or strengthening civil registration and vital statistics systems and 3 countries for other data collection activities.

A total of \$21.4 million or 18.5 per cent of UNFPA assistance was devoted to programmes on population dynamics, formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes and policy implementation, which were aimed at increasing the capacity of countries to undertake research and analysis and to set up the institutional structures required for effective population policies. Activities to which support was provided included: analysis of demographic and socio-economic data; research

on the determinants and consequences of fertility, mortality and migration; studies on the social and economic consequences of population trends; urbanization; demographic estimates and projections; the interrelationships between population, environment, resources and development; the integration of population factors into national development strategies; and the formulation and evaluation of population policies.

Multisector activities totalled \$3.8 million, or 3.2 per cent of total programme allocations. This category comprised activities aimed at building and strengthening national, regional and global capabilities to respond to needs in the population field, including research, training in programme development, workshops, seminars and dissemination of information.

Support for special programme interests, totalling \$2.5 million or 2.2 per cent of total programme allocations, included issues of women, population and development, youth, and the question of aging. In 1986, UNFPA approved 39 projects, with allocations of nearly \$4 million, designed to improve the situation of women. Most of the projects were at the country level and dealt with education, training and skills development or institution-building, often supporting the activities of women's organizations. A special unit was established for women and youth as the focal point for all UNFPA activities aimed at the inclusion of women in population activities. UNFPA continued to support projects dealing with population education in and out of schools and with strengthening family life education and family planning services for youth. It also supported a variety of projects which attempted to analyse population dynamics underlying the trend towards increasing numbers and proportions of older persons, their distribution and policy implications.

Following consideration of the Executive Director's report on UNFPA's 1985 activities,⁽³⁾ the UNDP Governing Council, on 27 June 1986,⁽⁴⁾ urged the Executive Director, in the light of the General Assembly's special session on the critical economic situation in Africa (see p. 442), to give increased attention to countries of the sub-Saharan African region and to submit to the Council in 1987 a strategy for Fund assistance to that region, taking into account those countries' needs, the activities of other United Nations organizations and the catalytic role which the Fund could play in addressing those needs. The Council urged the Executive Director to continue to strengthen co-ordination in population matters with all organizations concerned, particularly the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank and the regional banks involved in population matters, to ensure com-

plementary efforts to build up an infrastructure for health and population activities. The Council also requested him to present in 1987 an internal implementation strategy to strengthen the Fund's capacity to deal with issues of women in development.

International Conference on Population and the Urban Future. The International Conference on Population and the Urban Future was convened by UNFPA at Barcelona, Spain, from 19 to 22 May 1986. This second major international conference on urbanization—the first having taken place in 1980⁽⁵⁾—was co-sponsored by Spanish national, regional and local authorities, including the Metropolitan Corporation of Barcelona which hosted the meeting, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements and the International Union of Local Authorities, an NGO in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

On 22 May, the Conference unanimously approved the Barcelona Declaration on Population and the Urban Future 1986. The Declaration's preamble stated that more than 40 per cent of the world population lived in urban areas and, by the early twenty-first century, that figure would rise to more than half. In 1970, the total urban population of the developed countries was 3 million more than in the developing countries, whereas by 1985 the urban population of the developing countries was 300 million more than that of the developed. By the year 2000, the urban population of developing countries would be almost double that of the developed and 25 years after it would be almost four times as large. In the developed countries, however, there was a trend towards deconcentration.

The Declaration contained a series of recommendations, for implementation at the city, national and international levels, in the areas of: policy formulation and planning; services; and data collection, research and training.

In co-operation with the Government of Mexico, UNFPA sponsored a Conference on Population and Small and Medium-sized Cities in Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico City, 24-28 February) (see Chapter VII of this section).

On 27 June,⁽⁴⁾ the UNDP Governing Council, taking note of the Barcelona Declaration on Population and the Urban Future and the Mexico Declaration on Population and Small and Medium-sized Cities in Latin America and the Caribbean, requested the UNFPA Executive Director to continue Fund support for research, training and other programme activities, including the holding of technical meetings in the areas of migration, urbanization and population distribution, and to persevere in efforts relating to maternal and child health, family planning and changes in the age structure of populations in both rural and high-density areas.

Country and intercountry programmes

In 1986, UNFPA continued to focus on the needs of countries given priority status in 1982,⁽⁶⁾ of which 30 were in Africa, 16 in Asia and the Pacific, 5 in the Middle East and the Mediterranean and 2 in Latin America and the Caribbean. Of the total resources allocated to country programmes and projects in 1986 (\$84 million), \$57.4 million or 68.5 per cent was allocated to those 53 countries.

In a March report to the UNDP Governing Council,⁽⁷⁾ the UNFPA Executive Director reviewed the system of priority countries and outlined some programme guidelines for priority and non-priority countries. He called for action on the part of the Council to strengthen further the system of priority countries. On 27 June,⁽⁴⁾ the Council agreed that the system of priority countries should be continued and that the Executive Director should have flexibility in implementing programme guidelines with due attention to per capita delivery of programme resources in those countries, and requested him to submit in 1988 a further report on the Fund's experience in using the existing set of criteria, with suggestions for modifications to them, if necessary.

Intercountry programmes (regional, interregional and global) amounted to \$32 million in 1986, or 27.6 per cent of total allocations. Activities covered were technical assistance and backstopping, training, research, and information exchange activities through clearing-houses and population information networks.

In response to a 1984 Governing Council decision,⁽⁸⁾ the UNFPA Executive Director submitted a report⁽⁹⁾ in which he clarified the definition of intercountry activities and reviewed the possibility of revising the definition and the target. The report did not suggest a new definition of intercountry activities, but proposed a new target of 20 per cent of programmable resources, but no less than \$25 million. Regional and interregional advisory services would be exempt from the target since advisers were multi-country experts.

By a 27 June 1986 decision,⁽⁴⁾ the Governing Council requested the Executive Director, beginning in 1987, to report on the level of support to intercountry activities and technical advisory services for the previous year, to develop a system for attributing intercountry activities to countries receiving that assistance, identifying and assigning administrative activities charged to intercountry programmes to the administrative budget, and to present the system to the Council in 1987. The Council decided to assist the who Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction and also decided that the number of technical advisers should remain at 1986 levels or decline in all regions, except for Africa, where an additional three advisers were approved.

By the same decision, the Council approved Fund assistance to large-scale country and intercountry programmes included in the Fund's 1987-1990 work plan, the level of assistance to be determined by the Executive Director depending on the availability of resources. He was authorized to seek multilateral and bilateral support should resources not become available for the entire funding of proposed programmes for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Jordan, Mozambique, Pakistan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Zaire, and for the establishment of the International Centre for Training and Research in Population and Development in association with the United Nations at the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium.

Work programmes

The UNFPA work plan for 1987-1990, prepared by its Executive Director, comprised two alternative scenarios: the higher assuming a contribution by a major donor of UNFPA (the United States); the lower with no contribution from that donor. Under the higher scenario, a total income of \$728.3 million was expected—\$165 million for 1987, \$175.8 million for 1988, \$187.5 million for 1989 and \$200 million for 1990. Under the lower scenario, the expected income totalled \$608.3 million—\$135 million for 1987, \$145.8 million for 1988, \$157.5 million for 1989 and \$170 million for 1990. After deductions for operational costs and additions to the operational reserve, programmable resources were expected to total \$558 million for the four years under the higher scenario (\$125.7 million for 1987, \$134.2 million for 1988, \$142.9 million for 1989 and \$155.2 million for 1990) and \$454.6 million under the lower scenario (\$104 million for 1987, \$109.6 million for 1988, \$116.3 million for 1989 and \$124.7 million for 1990).

The report also contained the Executive Director's final review and reassessment of the UNFPA programme for 1982-1985. The actual income for those years amounted to only \$547.5 million, compared with the original estimate of \$629 million. Although year-end 1985 project allocations amounted to \$141.3 million, available resources totalled only \$131.6 million. Thus, 1985 allocations showed an over-programming of \$9.7 million above available resources, which was 8.5 per cent of new programmable resources, while the maximum permitted over-programming was 5 per cent, or \$5.7 million. The excess over-programming of \$4 million was attributable to one major donor (the United States) having paid \$10 million less than it had pledged. The report also gave information on distribution of resources between country and intercountry activities and allocations to country programmes and projects during that period.

In the report, the Executive Director submitted new country programmes and projects to the UNDP

Governing Council, which approved them on 27 June (see above).

Also on 27 June,⁽⁴⁾ the Governing Council approved the final report of the Executive Director on the review and reassessment. It also gave its approval to: a revised programme ceiling for 1986 of \$108 million, including an increase in over-programming to 10 per cent above new programmable resources; and the borrowing of \$5 million in 1986 and \$3 million in 1987 from the operational reserve for programme purposes. The Board approved the Fund's 1987-1990 work plan at the higher scenario, on the understanding that the Executive Director would implement the plan in accordance with the lower scenario until the resources of the higher scenario became available. The Council authorized the net additional approval authority in accordance with the 1987-1990 work plan at the higher scenario in the amounts of: \$49.3 million for 1987, bringing the total to \$165 million; \$46.6 million for 1988, bringing the total to 75 per cent of the 1987 level, or \$123.7 million; \$43.9 million for 1989, bringing the total to 50 per cent of the 1987 level, or \$82.5 million; and 25 per cent of the 1987 level, or \$41.2 million, for 1990.

Monitoring and evaluation

During the first half of 1986, four independent, in-depth evaluations were undertaken of UNFPA-assisted programmes and projects in Burkina Faso, Mali, Somalia and the Syrian Arab Republic, the results of which were presented to the UNDP Governing Council.⁽²⁾

In November, guidelines were issued on monitoring and evaluation of UNFPA-supported projects and programmes for a one-year period of field testing. The guidelines included revised instructions for tripartite reviews and country reviews and new minimum reporting requirements for internal evaluations. Training for users of the guidelines was envisaged for 1987.

In a report to the Governing Council,⁽¹¹⁾ the UNFPA Executive Director presented comparative results of all evaluations undertaken between 1979 and mid-1985 by major work plan categories and of activities related to women. On 27 June,⁽⁴⁾ the Council endorsed the continuation of the Fund's efforts to strengthen the system of in-depth evaluation and improve the use of evaluation results through their comparative analysis and feedback into Fund policies and programmes. It requested the Executive Director to report in 1987 on the development and institutionalization of procedures ensuring such feedback and the use of lessons learned from evaluations.

Financial and administrative questions

Financial situation

On 1 January 1986, UNFPA's balance was \$7,555,709. During the year, the Fund received in-

come of \$140,025,693 and had expenditures of \$132,092,348, which resulted in an excess of income over expenditure of \$7,933,345. The Fund's balance as at 31 December was \$15,489,054; unspent allocations totalled \$14,424,117.

Budget for 1986-1987

In April 1986,⁽¹²⁾ the UNFPA Executive Director submitted to the UNDP Governing Council revised budget estimates for the 1986-1987 biennium, which took into account the financial implications of the new staffing pattern (see below) established by the Council in 1985.⁽¹³⁾ On a gross basis, the revised 1986-1987 budget for administrative and programme support services (APSS) amounted to \$40,419,400, comprising \$36,643,700 approved by the Governing Council in 1985⁽¹⁴⁾ and \$3,775,700 for new costs associated with the APSS budget; on a net basis, it amounted to \$36,419,400 after the deduction of estimated credits and extrabudgetary income of \$4 million.

In May,⁽¹⁵⁾ the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) noted that a number of the 42 project-funded posts which the Executive Director proposed to transfer to the APSS budget were to be financed from overhead income. ACABQ pointed out that such income was subject to variation and, in view of the uncertain overall income prospects for the Fund in 1986-1987, the Executive Director might need to implement further economy measures. It therefore recommended that, should the Governing Council approve the transfer of those 42 posts to the APSS budget, they should all be established only as temporary posts.

On 27 June,⁽¹⁶⁾ the Governing Council approved revised gross appropriations for 1986-1987 in the amount of \$40,300,400 to finance the APSS budget, and agreed that overhead credits available in the amount of some \$3,700,000 and income from trust funds for support services amounting to some \$300,000 should be used to offset the gross appropriations, resulting in net appropriations of \$36,300,400. It authorized the Executive Director to transfer credits between programmes within reasonable limits, with the concurrence of ACABQ. The Council approved the establishment of two new Professional and two new General Service posts in the Geneva Liaison Office and, subject to availability of resources, the establishment of up to 41 new General Service posts at headquarters, of which 10 were to be regular posts and the remaining 31 temporary posts. The Executive Director was requested to introduce further savings and economies in all categories of expenditure, including staffing, especially in the event that no contribution was received from a major donor country, and to report to the Council in 1987.

Contributions

During 1986, 78 countries and Territories paid a total of \$156.4 million in voluntary contributions to UNFPA, compared with \$122.1 million from 86 countries and Territories in 1985.⁽¹⁷⁾ This figure, together with additions and adjustments to pledges for prior years, exchange-rate and currency revaluation adjustments, interest, donations and other miscellaneous income, gave a total 1986 income of \$140 million. Pledges for 1987 and future years totalled \$101 million from 75 countries and Territories.

On 27 June,⁽⁴⁾ the UNDP Governing Council strongly urged all countries able to do so to increase their contributions in 1986 and future years and to make their contribution payments as early as possible in the year for which the pledge was made.

Accounts for 1985

Following the audit of the UNFPA financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1985, the Board of Auditors made a series of observations and recommendations.⁽¹⁸⁾

By resolution 41/176 of 5 December 1986, the General Assembly accepted the UNFPA financial report when it accepted other 1985 financial reports and audited financial statements and requested that remedial action be taken as required.

Staffing

In accordance with a 1985 Governing Council request,⁽¹⁹⁾ the Executive Director submitted in March 1986 a comprehensive report on personnel management.⁽²⁰⁾ The report gave the historical background of UNFPA personnel policies and contained chapters on human resources planning and management, recruitment, promotion, career development, rotation, orientation and training, the link between workload and the personnel structure, and priorities to strengthen specific areas of the Fund. The Executive Director then presented for the Council's consideration a number of recommendations, which involved continuing some current practices, shifting emphases and introducing some changes, but with no fundamental deviations from the broad policy framework of the United Nations common system.

Pursuant to another 1985 Council request,⁽¹³⁾ the UNFPA Executive Director submitted a report on draft guidelines for determining project-related and administrative-related personnel expenditures.⁽²¹⁾ The report distinguished between administrative-, programme- and project-related expenditures and costs; reported on a variety of definitions of "project" and "project personnel"; and presented to the Council for approval sug-

gestions as to possible guidelines for use in determining what should be regarded as project-related personnel expenditures and what should be regarded as administrative- or programme-related personnel expenditures and consequently budgeted as such.

The Executive Director also submitted a report⁽²²⁾ on the filling of newly established posts at headquarters and in the field and the abolition of project posts, both Professional and General Service, at headquarters. He concluded that the Council's 1985 decision regarding recruitment of candidates to fill the newly established posts had been carried out in strict accordance with the Council's wishes as well as United Nations Staff Rules and UNDP personnel policies and procedures.

On 27 June,⁽¹⁶⁾ the Governing Council approved the guidelines set forth in the Executive Director's report with regard to administrative and programme support personnel but exclusive of some additional considerations relating to long-term assignments. The Council decided that the Executive Director should provide detailed information annually on the use of project funds for headquarters-based activities and that his report should include information on project symbol, title, duration and budget, and title and duration of posts lasting more than six months. The Council also took note of the Executive Director's other two reports on staffing questions.

Establishment of an endowment fund

The UNFPA Executive Director, in May 1986,⁽²³⁾ informed the UNDP Governing Council of his intention to establish an endowment fund, which was reported to ACABQ on 30 April. He pointed out that, in line with comments made by ACABQ, the creation and administration of the endowment fund would not lead to additional costs to the regular administrative budget. Any additional administrative costs would be charged to income from the endowment fund. All donations to the fund would conform to UNFPA's established financial regulations, which required that donations over \$25,000 would be accepted only with the prior approval of the Council. The Executive Director indicated that the income from the endowment fund would be used to finance regular activities within the UNFPA mandate.

REFERENCES

- (1) YUN 1981, p. 782. (2) DP/1987/32 (Parts I & II). (3) YUN 1985, p. 762. (4) E/1986/29 & Corr.1 (dec. 86/34). (5) YUN 1980, p. 792. (6) YUN 1982, p. 970. (7) DP/1986/38. (8) YUN 1984, p. 722. (9) DP/1986/39. (10) DP/1986/35. (11) DP/1986/37. (12) DP/1986/74 & Corr.1 & Add.1. (13) YUN 1985, p. 768. (14) Ibid, p. 766. (15) DP/1986/47. (16) E/1986/29, (dec. 86/35). (17) YUN 1985, p. 767. (18) A/41/5/Add.7. (19) YUN 1985, p. 769. (20) DP/1986/41. (21) DP/1986/42. (22) DP/1986/43. (23) DP/1986/INF/3.

Other population activities

Evaluation

In April 1986,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General submitted to the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) an in-depth evaluation of the United Nations population programme. The report sought to analyse the effectiveness, relevance and impact of activities carried out from 1978 to 1983 and covered programme activities undertaken by a number of organizational entities at the Headquarters and regional levels. It was based on information from desk reviews, interviews with programme managers and opinions of end-users, including Member States, Population Commission members, experts, national project personnel and field office staff of UNDP and UNFPA.

The report contained findings and recommendations pertaining to: programme content in the areas of research and policy analysis, operational activities and record-keeping for evaluation; programme planning and implementation in the areas of programme planning and design, end-users, mailing lists, distribution and feedback, and evaluation methodology; and the subprogramme themes of demographic analysis and population trends, population and development, population policies, dissemination of population information, demographic statistics and operational activities.

On the basis of the evaluation, CPC, at its April/May session,⁽²⁾ made recommendations concerning: measures to be taken by the Secretariat to increase the use of research and policy analysis outputs; ways, in the area of operational activities, to increase the usefulness and impact of country projects and related regional advisory services; changes to be made in record-keeping procedures with regard to operational activities; and measures to be adopted by the Secretariat with regard to mailing lists, distribution and feedback in order better to reach end-users.

In connection with programme planning, CPC recommended that particular attention should be given to improving programme design when formulating the medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995 and the related programme budgets.

CPC requested the Secretary-General to transmit the findings in his in-depth evaluation of the population programme, together with CPC's conclusions and recommendations, to the UNDP Governing Council and to the 1987 session of the Population Commission.

UN Population Award

In August 1986,⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly a report by

the UNFPA Executive Director on the United Nations Population Award for 1986.

The Committee for the Award had received 31 nominations. At its meetings on 19 and 20 February, the Committee selected Consejo Nacional de Población de México (CONAPO)—Mexico's National Population Council—as laureate for the 1986 Award. Established in 1974, CONAPO was responsible for integrating the country's demographic planning with economic and social development programmes. Its aims included improving Mexico's population distribution, bringing women into the development process, and increasing knowledge of population through education. It was also involved in tackling urbanization and population problems, specifically working to stem the flow of migration from rural areas to Mexico City. The 1986 Award—a diploma, a gold medal and \$25,000—was presented by the Secretary-General at a ceremony on 27 May at United Nations Headquarters.

The Trust Fund for the United Nations Population Award—administered by the UNFPA Executive Director on behalf of the Secretary-General—amounted to \$448,523 as of 1 January 1986. During the year, interest income totalled \$34,284 and expenditures \$34,885. As at 31 December 1986, the balance of the Trust Fund stood at \$447,922.

At its February 1986 meeting, the Committee for the Award decided that the General Assembly should be requested to amend the annex to its 1981 resolution establishing the Award⁽⁴⁾ and that the Economic and Social Council should amend its 1982 decision⁽⁵⁾ containing the Committee's rules of procedure, so that an individual and an institution could share the Award.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, adopted decision 41/445 without vote.

United Nations Population Award

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities on the United Nations Population Award, and decided to amend General Assembly resolution 36/201 of 17 December 1981 and the annex thereto in the manner indicated below:

(a) Paragraph 1 of the resolution was amended to read:

"Decide to establish an annual award, to be named the United Nations Population Award, for the most outstanding contribution to the awareness of population questions or to their solutions, by an individual or individuals, by an institution or institutions or by

any combination thereof, to be presented through the United Nations;"

and 4 of the annex to the resolution were amended to read:

Article 2, paragraph 1

"The Award shall be presented annually to an individual or individuals, to an institution or institutions or to any combination thereof, for the most outstanding contribution to increasing the awareness of population questions or to their solutions. No staff member, organ or organization of the United Nations system shall be eligible for the Award."

Article 2, paragraph 3

"The recipient or recipients of the Award shall be announced by the beginning of March each year, and the Award shall be presented by the Secretary-General in the middle of June."

Article 4, paragraph 1 (chapeau)

"The recipient or recipients of the Award shall be selected, from among those nominated under article

5 below, by a Committee for the United Nations Population Award, to be composed of:"

General Assembly decision 41/445

Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/869) without vote. 21 November (meeting 34); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/41/L.68), based on informal consultations; agenda item SO.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 29-32, 34; plenary 98.

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PUBLICATIONS

Review and Appraisal Of the World Population Plan of Action, Sales No. E.86.XIII.2. The Methodology Of Measuring the Impact of Family Planning Programmes on Fertility, Sales No. E.86.XIII.4. Fertility Behaviour in the Context Of Development: Evidence from the World Fertility Survey, Sales No. E.86.XIII.5. Demographic Yearbook 1986, Sales No. E/F.87.XIII.1.

Chapter XIV

Health and human resources

The United Nations system continued to promote health and human resources development during 1986, a year marked by difficulties exacerbated by the deteriorating economic situation, and health- and environment-threatening accidents.

In view of the rapid world-wide spread of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO), in November, declared AIDS to be a global health priority and reaffirmed WHO's commitment to its prevention and control. Among other health concerns addressed were prevention and control of a number of specific diseases, nutrition improvement, and development of health care and research infrastructure. Throughout the world, 1,100 million and 1,700 million people were without water supply and sanitation facilities, respectively.

Efforts continued to implement the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, and the Economic and Social Council called on United Nations bodies and organizations to ensure representation in them of disabled persons and to take the concerns of the disabled into consideration in their overall programme planning objectives (resolution 1986/16). The General Assembly invited Member States to reinforce national committees as focal points for the 1983-1992 United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (41/106).

The Assembly recommended the restructuring of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, in view of its financial difficulties, to focus mainly on training; at the same time, it requested the Secretary-General to review the management, staff and administrative and financial arrangements of the Institute to ensure that the restructured programme was carried out in a cost-effective manner (41/172).

Activities of the United Nations University (UNU) continued to cover nine programme areas: peace and conflict resolution; the global economy; energy systems and policy; resource policy and management; the food-energy nexus; food, nutrition, biotechnology and poverty; human and social development; regional perspectives; and science, technology and the information society. The World Institute for Development Economics Research, at Helsinki, Finland-the first UNU research and training centre-completed its first year of operation, while progress was made for construction of

a UNU permanent headquarters building in Tokyo. In December, the UNU Council agreed to establish the second UNU research and training centre-the Institute for Natural Resources in Africa-in Côte d'Ivoire. The Assembly noted the Council's decision to undertake an evaluation of UNU's work during its first 10 years (41/173).

The Economic and Social Council (1986/6) and the Assembly (41/175) took note of the activities of the University for Peace and requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of establishing an agreement of co-operation between it and the United Nations.

Health

Human and environmental health

In 1986, human and environmental health questions were dealt with by several United Nations agencies and bodies, including WHO, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the World Bank.

During the year, WHO continued to promote improved health system infrastructure, protection and promotion of the health/nutrition of specific population groups, promotion of mental health and environmental health, advancement in rehabilitative technology, and prevention and control of specific diseases.

The thirty-ninth World Health Assembly (Geneva, 5-16 May), the WHO governing body, reviewed and approved the global report on the first evaluation of the Strategy for Health for All by the Year 2000, based on information received from 146 of WHO's 166 member States; the report-the broadest assessment of the world health situation ever-was published subsequently in seven volumes (one global and six regional).

In response to a dramatic increase in the number of reported cases of AIDS, the World Health Assembly called for intensified efforts to combat the disease through mobilization of extrabudgetary resources; in November, the WHO Director-General declared AIDS to be a global health priority and reaffirmed WHO's commitment to its prevention and control.

Data on water supply and sanitation services at the end of 1985—mid-point of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990)—were collected and analysed in 1986, revealing that over 1,100 million and 1,700 million people were without water supply and sanitation, respectively.

Following a nuclear reactor accident on 26 April at Chernobyl, Ukrainian SSR, WHO facilitated the exchange of information, convened a meeting (Copenhagen, Denmark, May) on the potential health effects of the accident, and assessed the radiation dose in Europe. Similarly, UNEP⁽¹⁾ called on the authorities for information in order to assess the impact. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) convened a special session of its Board of Governors, followed by a session of its General Conference at Vienna; an inter-agency working group met during the Conference and formulated plans for instituting and implementing measures within the United Nations system to protect human health and the environment and make nuclear energy safe.

In 1986, 10 reports in the environmental health criteria series were published by WHO with ILO and UNEP support. The reports evaluated the risk to human health and the environment associated with exposure to chemicals, thus providing a basis for regulatory activities. The computerized data files of the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals continued to expand, and a registry of chemicals currently being tested for toxic effects was published in April (see also p. 656). A chemical spill from the Sandoz plant near Basel, Switzerland, on 1 November and the resulting pollution of the Rhine River also drew UNEP attention.

The WHO/UNDP/World Bank Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases continued to promote research and human resources development in endemic countries, with emphasis on malaria control. A project on organizational patterns and institutional arrangements for occupational health and safety at the national level was implemented by ILO and WHO.

The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation reported on genetic effects of radiation, dose-response relationships for radiation-induced cancer, and biological effects of pre-natal irradiation.⁽²⁾ The report, with its scientific annexes, was prepared by specialists and expert delegates to the Committee, assisted by a small scientific staff and consultants appointed by the Secretary-General; technical documents, received between November 1982 and April 1986 from Member States and members of the specialized agencies and of IAEA, were listed in an appendix.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In December 1986, the General Assembly, by decision 41/450, endorsed the July Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/72 on protection against products harmful to health and the environment (see p. 653).

Health and nutrition

In 1986, the United Nations University⁽³⁾ (see p. 643) continued research, training and information dissemination relating to food, nutrition, biotechnology and poverty, with special attention to the food situation in Africa. UNU accepted lead-agency responsibility for organizing the International Dietary Energy Consultancy Group, which would summarize information on human adaptation to chronic energy deficiency and its social and economic consequences; in that connection, an organizing meeting was held at WHO headquarters (Geneva, September). UNU supported the evaluation of research on the consequences of chronic energy deficiency in a number of countries. A project on food and nutrition in Africa was organized jointly with the Association of African Universities, with funding from the European Development Fund of the European Community; the first phase concentrated on research and development in post-harvest food conservation and processing technologies.

To strengthen the capacity of developing-country institutions for research, training and policy formulation in food and nutrition, 70 fellowships were awarded in 1986 to persons from 48 institutions. In its eighth year of publication, the UNU quarterly Food and Nutrition Bulletin was distributed to more than 5,000 institutions and individuals. The International Network of Food Data Systems project (INFOODS) completed a monograph on users and needs for food composition data, and guidelines for the production, management and use of food composition data systems; it also organized regional meetings in Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America. An advisory board was appointed for a proposed INFOODS quarterly publication, *The Journal of Food Composition and Analysis*.

The Sub-Committee on Nutrition of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) met at UNU headquarters in Tokyo (twelfth session, 7-11 April),⁽⁴⁾ holding, as part of the session, a symposium on the nutritional consequences of adjustment policies during a period of recession. The Sub-Committee reported to ACC that the economic recession, resulting among other things in unemployment and reductions in public expenditure on health and other basic services, had had a detrimental impact on nutrition; it recommended that nutrition objectives for the poor should form an explicit part of adjustment policies

and programmes of Governments with a view to providing an adequate level of nutrition for vulnerable groups. It also discussed recommendations made in February by its Advisory Group on Nutrition, including the issuance of annual reports on the world nutrition situation.

In annual overview reports for 1985/86⁽⁵⁾ and May-December 1986,⁽⁶⁾ ACC stated that the Sub-Committee, in carrying out inter-agency work, had focused on five priority areas: assessment of the world nutrition situation, expansion of nutritional surveillance, co-ordination of an agreement on research on the major nutrition deficiencies (protein-energy, vitamins A and D, iodine, iron), convening an international symposium on nutrition programmes, and dissemination of information. A 10-year plan of action on iodine deficiency disorders, for which WHO had been designated as lead agency, was being drafted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The Sub-Committee also co-ordinated the efforts of the United Nations system to include nutritional considerations in agricultural and rural development programmes, activities by international agricultural research centres, food aid and the development of primary health care systems. The Sub-Committee continued to monitor the negative effects of economic adjustment on the nutrition of the poor, and recommended that renewed attention be paid to preventing those effects.

As in previous years, WHO assisted its member States in strengthening their capabilities to prevent malnutrition, focusing on: integration of nutrition priorities within primary health care and overall development planning, training and education; food and nutritional surveillance; and preventing and controlling specific nutritional deficiencies and dietary excesses. The nutrition support programme, conducted jointly with the United Nations Children's Fund, promoted the protection and improvement of the nutritional status of young children and women of child-bearing age. The WHO international breast-feeding data bank-information collected in 126 countries over 20 years-was formally established in 1986 as part of the global nutritional surveillance programme, and the second edition of Guidelines for Training Community Health Workers in Nutrition was issued.

Disabled persons

Implementation of World Programme of Action

The United Nations undertook several measures in 1986⁽⁷⁾ to implement the 1982 World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons⁽⁸⁾ within the context of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992).

Co-ordination of activities by the United Nations system was considered at the fourth inter-agency meeting on the Decade (Vienna, 5-7 March)⁽⁹⁾ and by the Acc Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme matters) (Geneva, April). The latter endorsed the inter-agency recommendations, including the usefulness of establishing an information network within the Vienna-based Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA) of the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA), for locating and retrieving disability information available within the United Nations system.

Activities of CSDHA during the year included completion of studies on various aspects of disability-situation, strategies and policies-as well as publication of Disabled Persons Bulletin. The World Programme was publicized in the official languages of the United Nations and in English Braille. The DIESA Statistical Office continued work on disability statistics and prepared a technical publication on the use of household surveys to collect disability-related statistics.

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) organized a regional fellowship programme for national personnel responsible for planning and organizing disability prevention and rehabilitation services (Philippines, June) and a regional seminar on national training programmes concerning disability (Indonesia, November). The third ESCAP regional inter-agency consultation (Thailand, 3 June) agreed that the Asia-Pacific inter-organizational task force on disability issues should meet at least twice a year.

Among non-governmental organizations, the International Fund Sports Disabled co-financed with the United Nations Fund (see below) a training workshop for sports instructors for disabled persons in francophone Africa (Algeria, 19-30 April). Rehabilitation International, with CSDHA sponsorship, organized an expert group meeting on legislation on equalization of opportunities for disabled persons (Vienna, 2-6 June); it also organized an International Rehabilitation Week in New York City during April to promote public awareness of the Decade. The International Initiative against Avoidable Disablement (IMPACT) continued to promote disability prevention and rehabilitation, with new emphasis on preventing hearing disabilities through assistance in establishing regional centres for ear specialists.

Trust funds

Voluntary Fund for the Decade

Since the observance of the International Year of Disabled Persons in 1981,⁽¹⁰⁾ the flow of contributions had fallen below the level required to

respond to incoming project requests. The 1986 income of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons—which granted seed-money to catalytic and innovative activities—totalled \$161,000, while its expenditures amounted to \$381,000. The Fund participated at the 1986 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, during which 10 countries made pledges totalling some \$62,000.

During the 19 months ending July 1986, the Fund provided \$562,375 to support 23 projects, a 71 per cent increase in the level of Fund activities from that prevailing during the first four years of operation.⁽⁷⁾ At the same time, the contributions received had been some one tenth of its disbursements during the period, prompting the Secretary-General to note that, if the trend continued, the Fund's resources could be depleted by the mid-point of the Decade, in 1987.

Following an initiative proposed during the thirty-third session of the UNDP Governing Council (Geneva, 2-27 June), concerning the mobilization of additional resources for disability prevention, IMPACT and UNDP, in collaboration with CSDHA and others, explored the possibility of launching worldwide fund-raising and publicity activities.

Trust Fund for Norway's Contribution to the International Year

In 1986, the income of the Trust Fund for Norway's Contribution to the International Year of Disabled Persons was \$32,000, while expenditures totalled \$91,000.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 22 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, adopted resolution 1986/16 without vote.

United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 40/31 of 29 November 1985, urging international implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, 37/52 of 3 December 1982, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, 37/53 of 3 December 1982, by which, *inter alia*, it proclaimed the period 1983-1992 the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, 38/28 of 22 November 1983, in which it recognized the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Year of Disabled Persons as an important instrument for the implementation of the World Programme of Action and the desirability of its continuation throughout the Decade, and 39/26 of 23 November 1984, by which it adopted further specific measures for implementation of the World Programme of Action,

Recalling also Council resolution 1985/35 of 29 May 1985, in which, *inter alia*, the Secretary-General was re-

quested, in order to facilitate contributions by Governments, to include, on an annual basis, the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Year of Disabled Persons among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities,

Noting with satisfaction the concrete measures already carried out by the Governments of Member States, the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to implement the objectives of the World Programme of Action within the framework of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Noting with appreciation the steps taken by the United Nations system and by concerned non-governmental organizations to establish a monitoring procedure and prepare a consolidated questionnaire to monitor the implementation of the World Programme of Action,

Noting with concern that, in spite of a number of contributions made by Governments between 1981 and 1985 and constant appeals by the General Assembly and other United Nations organs to contribute to the financing of activities for the disabled, progress towards the improvement of the situation of the disabled in the developing countries has been slow,

Noting with serious concern the alarming situation of disabled persons in developing countries and the critical economic situation in a number of countries, in particular in Africa and Latin America and in the least developed countries,

Mindful that, since developing countries are experiencing difficulties in mobilizing resources, international co-operation should be encouraged to assist national efforts in implementing the World Programme of Action and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Expressing its appreciation to Member States and organizations, in particular to the twenty-five States that have donated \$1.6 million over the past few years,

Expressing its appreciation of the useful role played by the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Year of Disabled Persons in implementing the World Programme of Action,

1. Urges all bodies and organizations of the United Nations system to take into account the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons in the formulation and implementation of their programmes;

2. Calls upon all bodies and organizations of the United Nations system to take appropriate steps to ensure that, to the extent possible, disabled persons are represented in those bodies and organizations, and that assistance programmes administered by those bodies and organizations take into account the concerns of disabled persons in their overall planning objectives;

3. Reiterates the need to give greater publicity to the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, and calls upon all bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, Member States, national committees and non-governmental organizations to assist in publicizing the Decade by all appropriate means within existing resources;

4. Requests that the activities of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons be incorporated in the plans

for other United Nations observances, including the Third United Nations Development Decade, the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade and the International Year of Peace;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to make all appropriate efforts to mobilize international support and action for the Decade.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/16

22 May 1986 Meeting 18 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/93) without vote, 20 May (meeting 19);

5-nation draft (E/1986/C.2/L.11); agenda item 10.

Sponsors: Indonesia, Morocco, Philippines, Senegal, United States.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, adopted resolution 41/106 without vote.

Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and

United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its pertinent resolutions, including resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, and resolution 37/53 of 3 December 1982, by which, *inter alia*, it proclaimed the period 1983-1992 the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Recalling its resolution 40/31 of 29 November 1985 and reaffirming all of its relevant provisions,

Noting with satisfaction the concrete measures already carried out by the Governments of Member States, the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to implement the objectives of the World Programme of Action within the framework of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Noting with appreciation the steps taken by the United Nations system and by non-governmental organizations concerned to monitor the implementation of the World Programme of Action,

Mindful that, since developing countries are experiencing difficulties in mobilizing resources, international co-operation should be encouraged to assist national efforts in implementing the World Programme of Action and achieving the objectives of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Eking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

1. Once again invites Member States to reinforce national committees as focal points for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, to stimulate activities at the national level, to mobilize public opinion on behalf of the Decade, to participate in the implementation of disability projects with regard to the International Year of Disabled Persons and to assist in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;

2. Renews its invitation to all States to give high priority to projects concerning the prevention of disabilities, rehabilitation and the equalization of the opportunities of disabled persons within the framework of bilateral assistance;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to administer donated funds, using them for projects under the present structure of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,* and, in addition, to continue to make new provisions in order to offer a selection of projects to donor countries that might be willing to finance a particular programme under the "Special Purpose Contributions";

4. Reaffirms that the resources of the Voluntary Fund should be used to support catalytic and innovative activities in order to implement further the objectives of the World Programme of Action within the framework of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, with priority given, as appropriate, to programmes and projects of the least developed countries;

5. Invites Governments and non-governmental organizations to continue their contributions to the Voluntary Fund and calls upon Governments and non-governmental organizations that have not yet done so to consider contributing to the Fund;

6. Welcomes the offer of the Government of Sweden to act as host in 1987 to a meeting of experts, consisting largely of disabled persons, in conformity with the relevant provisions of resolution 39/26 of 23 November 1984;

7. Takes note with appreciation of the status of preparations for the forthcoming meeting of experts;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the outcome of the meeting of experts;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons".

*Formerly known as the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Year of Disabled Persons.

General Assembly resolution 41/106

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/801) without vote, 31 October (meeting 321); 14-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.25); agenda item 90.

Sponsors: Belgium, Canada, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/41/833; S-G, A/C.3/41/L.29, A/C.5/41/31. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 16-22, 27, 32; 5th Committee 26; plenary 97.

The United States had earlier withdrawn its proposal for amendments⁽¹¹⁾ to the text, including the insertion of a new paragraph requesting the Secretary-General to investigate the costs and benefits of alternative administrative arrangements for the Voluntary Fund.

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1992, Sales No. E.86.IV.9. Development of Statistics of Disabled Persons: Case Studies, Sales No. E.86.XVII.17.

Human resources

Human resources development

In recognition of human resources development as an objective of development itself, the UNDP Governing Council, in June 1986,⁽¹⁾ called on UNDP to ensure that adequate attention was given to that aspect in its programmes and co-ordinating activities. It invited the Administrator to assist the Governments of developing countries so requesting in promoting human resources development through surveys, training and strategies; noted his initiative in organizing workshops on the topic; and requested him to submit to the Governing Council in 1988 a detailed analysis of the UNDP experience since 1970 in the field of human resources development.

Two UNDP workshops were held in 1986 on human resources development. At the workshop in Tokyo (2-5 April),⁽²⁾ held with financial support of Japanese agencies, there was general agreement that development had suffered from the passive acceptance of alien development models and value systems which detracted from production based on innate skills and locally available resources. The participants expressed the view that the role of technical co-operation was to assist in creating an endogenous capacity to analyse needs, plan programmes, determine investment priorities and, most importantly, deal with the problems of implementation.

The regional workshop at Buenos Aires, Argentina (8-11 December),⁽³⁾ held in collaboration with the Bariloche Foundation, discussed human resources development in Latin America and the Caribbean. Asserting that regional technical co-operation programmes should aim at mobilizing domestic talent in the search for innovative approaches that took national realities into consideration, the workshop recommended a number of ways for UNDP to assist the countries in the region in developing their human resources.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 July 1986, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, adopted resolution 1986/73 without vote.

Development of human resources

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the crucial role of human resources in the socio-economic development process,

Recalling the importance attached to the development of human resources in the International Development

Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 2083(XX) of 20 December 1965 on the development and utilization of human resources, 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, containing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, and 40/213 of 17 December 1985 on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolutions 1090 A (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965 and 1274(XLIII) of 4 August 1967 on the development and utilization of human resources,

Considering that it is for each developing country to decide the possible content of a national programme for the development of human resources,

Welcoming the activities of States which place increased emphasis on co-operation for the development of human resources in the developing countries,

Taking into account the increasing importance of United Nations activities in the development of human resources, as envisaged for future years, and convinced of the need for greater co-ordination of those activities,

Noting with appreciation decision 86/14 of 27 June 1986 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the role of the Programme in the development of human resources,

1. Reaffirms the need for an integrated and multidisciplinary approach to all aspects of the development of human resources in the programmes of work of the United Nations and the other organizations of the United Nations system;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account earlier studies and the discussions to be held at the twenty-second series of Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to submit a report on human resources development and on the activities of the United Nations system as a whole in this field, with conclusions and recommendations, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, for consideration and appropriate action;

3. Calls upon all organs and organizations of the United Nations system to implement the present resolution and to convey their views on the question to the Secretary-General.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/73

23	July	1986	Meeting	38	Adopted	without	vote
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Approved by Third Committee (E/1986/125) without vote. 17 July (meeting 16) draft by German Democratic Republic (E/1986/C.3/L.9/Rev.1): agenda item 19.

UN Institute for Training and Research Activities of UNITAR

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), an autonomous institution within the United Nations system, continued its programmes aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the Organization. Its 1986 activities were described by the Executive Director in two reports to the General Assembly—covering the periods July 1984 to June 1986⁽⁴⁾ and July 1986 to June

The UNITAR training programme focused on three components: international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy, economic and social development, and research on training. Training courses and seminars in multilateral diplomacy dealt with orientation to the United Nations, drafting of international legal instruments, development issues, and resolution of international economic disputes. Courses launched in 1986 focused on: foreign policy analysis and planning for senior African diplomats; management of natural resources and the environment, jointly with UNEP; debt management, in co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; and geographic information systems technology for managers of natural resources and environment from developing countries (funded by Switzerland).

In observance of the International Year of Peace in 1986, UNITAR organized a high-level meeting on the United Nations and the maintenance of international peace and security, and published a study on The United Nations and Collective Management of International Conflict.⁽⁶⁾

Under the research programme, financed mainly through special purpose grants, work continued in the two UNITAR/UNDP bodies: the Information Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands (New York) and the Centre on Small Energy Resources (Rome, Italy).

Other 1986 activities included organizing an international conference on the future of Latin America (Caracas, Venezuela, September), and publishing a study on the International Civil Service Commission.

Finances

income and expenditures in 1986

In 1986, UNITAR's General Fund income-from government contributions and other sources-totalled \$2,470,614 and its expenditures \$2,273,729.⁽⁷⁾ The income of the Special Purpose Grants Fund was \$2,264,234, including \$1,853,300 in grants; expenditures amounted to \$2,415,190.

Surplus space in the five-storey UNITAR building in New York was being rented to increase the Institute's income.

Accounts for 1985

In June 1986, the United Nations Board of Auditors submitted to the General Assembly the financial statements of UNITAR for 1985.⁽⁸⁾

Commenting on the Board's remarks, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in September,⁽⁹⁾ expressed doubt on UNITAR's ability to be involved in the activities envisaged for the Small Energy Resources Centre and questioned the need to continue the Institute's Geneva office.

The Assembly, by resolution 41/176 of 5 December, accepted the 1985 financial report and statements.

Future status of UNITAR

The long-term financing and future of UNITAR in view of its financial difficulties were considered in 1986 by its Board of Trustees (twenty-fourth session, 7-11 April) and by the Secretary-General, in response to a 1985 General Assembly request.⁽¹⁰⁾

Having studied the two options raised by the Assembly-closing down or restructuring the Institute-the Board accepted the UNITAR Executive Director's proposal for restructuring and concentrating on training and research aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations system. The Board also examined his proposal on possible construction of a taller building on the current UNITAR headquarters site with a view to generating rental income; subsequently, in May, the Secretary-General set up a committee to study some of the legal difficulties associated with the proposal. Further, the Board examined the size and composition of its membership in relation to the financial crisis.

In an August report to the Assembly on UNITAR's future,⁽¹¹⁾ the Secretary-General proposed that a restructuring plan be implemented for 1987-1989, on the assumption that Governments would commit themselves to contributing at least \$1.3 million for 1987 to justify maintaining an autonomous Institute; at the end of the three-year period, the Assembly would decide on the future course of action.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, adopted without vote resolution 41/172.

Restructuring plan for the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/214 of 17 December 1985, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare comprehensive specific plans for the future of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research based on the options of either closing down or restructuring the Institute, including: a blueprint for a specific scheme for the long-term and stable funding of the Institute and specific suggestions for the improvement of administrative arrangements to ensure cost-effectiveness,

Recalling also its resolutions 37/142 of 17 December 1982 and 38/177 of 19 December 1983, in which it called upon the Secretary-General to submit a report on long-term financing arrangements for the Institute that would place its financing on a more predictable, assured and continuous basis,

Recalling further its resolution 39/177 of 17 December 1984, in which it requested the Secretary-General to

prepare a comprehensive study on the Institute, its activities in training and research, its funding and its future role,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General and the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

Recognizing the continuing importance and relevance of the mandate of the Institute, particularly at a time when improvement of the effectiveness of the United Nations is a major preoccupation of Member States,

Noting with regret that the 1985 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities was unable to provide the General Fund of the Institute with the level of resources required to maintain it as a viable entity during 1986,

Noting with concern the lack of a sufficiently broad base of donor countries supporting the Institute,

Noting further with regret that voluntary contributions to the Institute have so far been insufficient to guarantee the level of resources needed to maintain it as a viable entity and that it has not been possible to reach agreement on any of the three options for long-term financing arrangements for the Institute recommended by the Board of Trustees, namely, setting up a reserve fund, adopting a replenishment system or establishing an endowment fund,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General and the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

2. Reaffirms the continuing relevance of the mandate of the Institute and takes note of the view of the Secretary-General that the mandate remains valid and useful;

3. Recommends that the Institute be restructured on the basis of the following parameters:

I. Programme

A. Training

1. Training shall be the main focus of the Institute's activities during the interim period, and that focus should be duly reflected in the budget allocations;

2. The core training programme financed from the General Fund shall concentrate on training for international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy at various levels and primarily on training of persons from developing countries;

3. Training programmes designed and conducted by the Institute for other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies shall not result in any financial obligations for the General Fund and shall be carried out on a fully reimbursable basis;

4. Training for economic and social development or any other training activities shall be funded from special purpose grants.

B. Research

1. Ongoing research projects shall continue until completed;

2. In future, priority shall be given to requests made by the Secretary-General for research and study to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations; to this end, the Secretary-General is requested to make full use of the available expertise and facilities of the Institute;

3. Other research activities related to the mandate of the Institute, including new projects approved by the Board of Trustees, will be carried out according to the availability of resources;

4. Research and study falling within the mandate of the Institute may be financed from special purpose grants on a full-cost basis;

5. Research-cum-training in negotiating techniques.. international law and economic and social development shall be funded from special purpose grants.

C. Projects financed from special purpose grants

1. Special purpose grants shall be welcome as long as they are made for activities that relate directly to the mandate of the Institute and do not overlap with work carried out elsewhere in the United Nations system;

2. Special purpose grants shall cover, in addition to full costs, at least 13 per cent of project support costs;

3. The Executive Director of the Institute shall make available to all States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations a complete list of training and research programmes that, for lack of financial resources, cannot be financed from the General Fund; donors may make special purpose grants for the execution of such programmes.

II. Finance and administration

In the light of the restructured programme set out above, the Secretary-General is requested to review the management, staff and administrative and financial arrangements of the Institute to ensure that the restructured programme is carried out in a cost-effective manner.

A. Budget

The budget estimates for 1987 as set out in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General and in the proposed allocations for 1987 prepared by the Institute are unbalanced, and administrative staff costs are disproportionate to programme delivery costs.

1. No salaries for posts or parts thereof shall be charged to the training or research programme allocations except for those of the Professional and General Service staff assigned to the two branches responsible for those programmes;

2. Allocations for programme and general operational costs shall correspond to the priority given to activities;

3. General operational costs shall be reduced to a minimum, particularly in the sections related to staff travel, fund-raising, furniture and equipment, communications and miscellaneous expenses;

4. Staff costs shall be reduced in relation to operational costs so that their ratio is equivalent to that of similar organizations of the United Nations system;

5. The Institute shall rely entirely on voluntary contributions;

6. The Institute shall consider ways of increasing its income, inter alia, rental income, through more efficient use of its premises.

B. Staff

The Secretary-General is requested to review the composition and grading of the staff, including the post of Executive Director, taking into account the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity and paying due regard to as wide a geographical basis as possible, with a view to:

1. Diversifying the composition of the Professional staff to avoid limiting it to senior posts, and utilizing

the experience and expertise of lower-level Professionals available in the Institute; in this regard, non-programme functions, such as external relations and administration and finance, of the restructured Institute can be undertaken by lower-level Professionals;

2. Distributing Professional and General Service staff among the various branches of the Institute in proportion to the work-load of and tasks entrusted to the branches in the restructured programme, and at a level that would enable the Institute to carry out a meaningful programme;

3. Giving priority, in the recruitment of personnel for the execution of projects financed from special purpose grants, to Professional and General Service staff of the Institute who may not be retained as members of the core staff paid from the General Fund, and considering those persons for employment with other organizations of the United Nations system which may draw on their skills, as appropriate;

4. Keeping a roster of consultants and experts and rotating staff whose services may be needed by the Institute for the execution of projects and programmes, at no cost or through financing from special purpose grants.

C. Board of Trustees

The Secretary-General is requested to ensure full compliance with the decision of the Board that no financial costs shall be charged to the budget of the Institute for the functioning of the Board, and that the selection of members of the Board of Trustees shall include government representatives who are knowledgeable about the work of the Institute and the United Nations;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out the restructuring of the Institute as from 1 January 1987, in close consultation, as appropriate, with all States, in accordance with the recommendations set out above and with sufficient capacity to ensure the continuation of the Institute as a viable and autonomous entity, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution and to include a comprehensive assessment of the experience with the interim solution in 1987 to enable the Assembly to evaluate the situation and reach a decision on the future of the Institute;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General, in case the necessary financing is not ensured by the implementation of the interim solution as defined above, to take steps with a view to phasing out, as appropriate, the activities of the Institute in the most cost-effective manner possible, and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a detailed proposal on the reallocation of the appropriate and essential activities of the Institute to other entities of the United Nations system;

6. Urges all States that have not yet contributed to the Institute to do so, calls upon all States to increase their contributions to the Institute at and following the 1986 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, in order to enable the Institute to implement the restructuring plan and continue to fulfil its important mandate, and appeals to those donors that do not intend to pledge contributions to consider contributing to the Institute at a level commensurate with their capacity;

7. Appeals to all States to provide appropriate special purpose grants to enable the Institute to implement the training and research programmes that cannot be financed from its General Fund, and calls upon intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the Institute.

General Assembly resolution 41/172

5 December 1986 Meeting 98 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/859) without vote, 12 November (meeting 28); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.2/41/L.36); agenda item 81.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 3-9, 13, 15-17, 20, 27, 28; plenary 98.

United Nations University

Activities of UNU

In 1986, the United Nations University,⁽¹²⁾ an autonomous academic institution within the United Nations system, carried out 73 research projects and additional exploratory activities and dissemination projects under nine programme areas: peace and conflict resolution; the global economy; energy systems and policy; resource policy and management; the food-energy nexus (FEN); food, nutrition, biotechnology and poverty; human and social development; regional perspectives; and science, technology and the information society.

Studies and workshops were conducted on peace and global transformation, security and development, and maintenance of outer space for peaceful purposes. As part of a project on regional peace and security, a workshop examined the topic as it related to Oceania (Auckland, New Zealand, April).

On the global economy, studies considered the ever-increasing problem of hunger, the balance and interaction of international and domestic economic constraints, the effectiveness of the stabilization and adjustment policies of international financial institutions, and development and technological transformation in traditional societies. A conference was held on debt, stabilization and development.

The journal ASSET (abstracts of selected solar energy technology) reached 1,250 members in 118 developing countries. Research and methodological work continued and a workshop was held jointly with the European Economic Community on the project network on energy planning and management (April, Argentina); exchange of research results continued through the Integrated Rural Energy Systems Association; and training was provided in energy research and technology assessment, including geothermal energy, plasma and laser technology, and renewable energy systems.

Research and training in agro-forestry systems dealt with, among other things, an alternative to the destruction of tropical forests, and deforestation and land-use in the humid tropics. A workshop focused on land resources management

in tropical mountain regions (October, Ethiopia), and a study of resource-use conflict in the Himalayan-Ganges region was completed and presented at a workshop in April. Case-studies were carried out on resource use and ecological impacts of frontiers and pioneer settlements.

Among the 1986 activities under the FEN programme, focusing on food and fuel as strategically important elements of self-reliant development policies, a conference on FEN and ecosystems (February, New Delhi, India) and an international conference on equity, efficiency and sustainability in urban energy development (August, São Paulo, Brazil) were held; FEN-related collaboration began with the Asian and Pacific Development Centre.

The programme area covering food, nutrition, biotechnology and poverty continued to stress building the capacity of developing-country institutions for research, training and policy formulation (see also p. 636).

As part of ongoing research on perceptions of desirable societies in various religions and ethical systems, segments on Buddhism and Hinduism were in progress in 1986, with views on contemporary issues solicited from religious thinkers. Under a new project on economic aspects of human development, a workshop was held (September, Rome) and papers were commissioned on topics such as Gandhian economics, and economic rationality and human needs satisfaction. Training and research programmes included studies on household interactions with major transitions taking place in developing countries. Some 1986 meetings dealt with the impact of the development process on women's employment opportunities (April, Malaysia), the political economy of fiscal policy (July, Hawaii, United States), ethnic diversity and nation-building in the Pacific (August, Suva, Fiji), ethnic conflicts, development and human rights (October, Oslo, Norway), and social transformation, focusing on the origins of the Russian Revolution (October, Leningrad, USSR). In addition to continuing work on the global impact of human migration, and perspectives on youth, research began and a workshop was held on the issue of poverty and welfare resource allocation.

A European perspectives project was initiated in January, with research focusing on European identity, East and West European responses to global challenges, and interactions between Europe and the third world. Other regional perspectives projects included two workshops in Africa and a transregional workshop on crisis, conflicts and the non-aligned movement (August, Harare, Zimbabwe); a final symposium on Arab alternative futures (November, Cairo, Egypt); a regional workshop on alternative development perspectives in Asia (March, Bali, Indonesia); a

meeting on development experiences and perspectives in Asia (May, Beijing, China); and a co-ordination meeting on Latin America (March, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil). A project was begun in 1986 to integrate the regional projects into a global perspective on current crisis issues and the third world response to them. Other activities covered areas such as international law, use of videotape as a development tool, and mastering of microprocessor technology. A survey was completed on current research on the diffusion and impact of technological innovations based on micro-electronics and biotechnology, as well as state-of-the-art assessment of those two fields.

The World Institute for Development Economics Research, at Helsinki-the first UNU research and training centre-completed its first full year of operation in 1986, with major themes of research on hunger and poverty; money, finance and trade; and development and technological transformation. Its five exploratory projects culminated in a series of research conferences in July and August, at which 89 research papers were presented and discussed. Preparations continued for the establishment of other research and training centres. In January, the Rector established a Japanese Scientific Advisory Panel to assist UNU in strengthening its programme activities in Japan in preparation for an institute for advanced studies associated with the University Centre in Tokyo. A UNU study, supported by the Netherlands, to assess the feasibility of a research and training centre on new technologies, mobility and regional development continued.

The number of associated institutions of the University stood at 39 in 1986; in addition, more than 100 units at institutions in over 60 countries co-operated with UNU. Training courses were completed by 197 University Fellows during the year; by year's end, 151 Fellows were in mid-course, including 89 in the field of food, nutrition, biotechnology and poverty.

Plans for the construction of a permanent headquarters building in Tokyo made progress. The basic design of the building was commissioned, and the University's Standing Committee on the Research and Training Centre, Japan, and the Permanent Headquarters Building met regularly with the parties involved throughout 1986.

Activities of the Council

The UNU Council met twice during 1986,⁽¹²⁾ holding its twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions in Tokyo from 7 to 10 July and from 1 to 5 December, respectively.

At the July session, a public symposium on science, technology and society was held as part of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the University programme. The Council endorsed the

early establishment of a research and training centre in Japan as an institute for advanced studies.

In December, the Council agreed on the establishment of the second UNU research and training centre, the Institute for Natural Resources in Africa, to be located at Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire. The Council also considered the draft second medium-term perspective of the University for 1988-1993 and adopted the supplementary and revised programme and budget for 1986-1987.

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1986/154 of 17 July, took note of the report of the UNU Council on the work of the University in 1985.⁽¹³⁾

Finances

As at 31 December 1986, a total of \$187.7 million had been pledged to the Endowment and Operating Funds of UNU by 43 Governments; of that amount, \$154.2 million had been received. During the year, 14 Governments pledged and/or contributed \$17 million. The planned expenditures for 1986-1987 were estimated at \$46.3 million.

In December, the General Assembly accepted the 1985 financial statements and the audit opinions of the United Nations Board of Auditors as they related to UNU (resolution 41/176).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted resolution 41/173 without vote.

United Nations University

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the United Nations University,

Having considered the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University in 1985,

Noting with appreciation the contributions of all countries that have supported the University,

Also noting with appreciation the continuing interest of the Government of Japan in, and its support for, the construction of a permanent headquarters building,

Expressing its appreciation to the Government of Finland for the continued financial and other support it provides to the first research and training centre established by the University, the World Institute for Development Economics Research,

Noting decision 5.2.4 adopted on 23 May 1986 by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its one hundred and twenty-fourth session,

Noting with satisfaction that 1985 marked the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the University and that during its first ten years the University has developed a distinctive institutional identity within the United Nations system and the international academic and scientific community,

1. Welcomes the progress achieved by the University in implementing programmes of research, advanced

training and dissemination of knowledge, as well as in implementing the activities planned within the framework of the first medium-term perspective (1982-1987);

2. Notes with appreciation the decision of the Council to undertake a comprehensive external evaluation of the work of the University during its first ten years, in order to assess the extent to which the University has fulfilled the objectives of its Charter, with a view to making proposals to strengthen its future performance and thus contributing significantly to the planning of its future endeavours;

3. Notes with satisfaction that the World Institute for Development Economics Research began operations at Helsinki in 1985 and that it has made considerable progress on the three research themes for its initial programme: "Hunger and poverty: the poorest billion"; "Money, finance and trade: reform for world development"; and "Development and technological transformation: the management of change";

4. Also notes with satisfaction the progress being made towards the establishment by the United Nations University of other research and training centres, particularly the proposed Institute for Natural Resources in Africa;

5. Requests the United Nations University, when drawing up its report to the General Assembly, to take into account the comments made by Governments in the Assembly on the manner in which the activities of the University are presented, in particular by strengthening the analytical content of the report;

6. Notes the continuing and intensified co-operative activities of the United Nations University with the United Nations, its bodies and the specialized agencies, on the one hand, and with the international academic and scientific community, including national research centres, on the other, which enhance the responsiveness of the University to global issues and problems and bring its work into closer relation with the concerns of the United Nations system and the world academic community with regard to those issues and problems;

7. Recognizes that the University needs to intensify its fund-raising efforts to build up its Endowment Fund and Operating Fund in order to increase its core income;

8. Earnestly appeals to all States to take cognizance of the progress made by the United Nations University and the relevance of its work to the concerns of the United Nations, to contribute urgently and generously to its Endowment Fund and its subsidiary institutes and, additionally or alternatively, to make operating contributions to the University to enable it to fulfil its mandate efficiently, in accordance with its Charter and with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

General Assembly resolution 41/173

5 December 1986 Meeting 98 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/859) without vote, 4 November (meeting 271: 18-nation draft (A/C.2/41/L.16/Rev.1): agenda item 81.

Sponsors Austria, Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Iceland, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines Poland, Sri Lanka.

Meeting numbers. GA 41 st session: 2nd Committee 3-9, 13, 15-17, 20, 27: plenary 98.

University for Peace

In a March 1986 report to the Economic and Social Council,⁽¹⁴⁾ the Secretary-General de-

scribed the activities of the University for Peace, a specialized international institution, located in Costa Rica, for postgraduate studies, research and dissemination of knowledge specifically aimed at training for peace. Covering the period since its establishment in 1980⁽¹⁵⁾ through December 1985, the report dealt with various aspects of the University's development, its network of support institutions, curriculum and specific programmes. As at the end of 1985, 29 States had signed the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University-16 from Latin America, 6 from Asia, 4 from Europe and 3 from Africa.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote resolution 1986/6.

University for Peace

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 33/109 of 18 December 1978, 34/111 of 14 December 1979 and 35/55 of 5 December 1980,

Considering that the primary task of the United Nations is the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter,

Bearing in mind that article 2 of the Charter of the University for Peace establishes that the University shall contribute to the great universal task of educating for peace,

Taking note of the report submitted by the University for Peace to the Secretary-General in compliance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/2 of 24 May 1985,

Considering also the important tasks carried out by the University for Peace since its inception, in fulfilment of its goals and purposes,

Taking note with satisfaction of the co-operation that the Government of the host country has extended to the University during its first stage,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the University for Peace for the report submitted;

2. Encourages Member States to adhere to the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace, particularly during 1986, the year solemnly proclaimed by the General Assembly as the International Year of Peace;

3. Invites Member States and non-governmental organizations to lend all possible material and other assistance that may contribute to the realization of the efforts carried out by the University for Peace;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of establishing an agreement of co-operation between the United Nations and the University for Peace;

5. Invites the General Assembly to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session a sub-item entitled "University for Peace" under the agenda item entitled "Training and research".

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/6

21	May	1986	Meeting	16	Adopted	without	vote
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25-nation draft (E/1986/L.24), orally revised; agenda item 6.

Sponsors: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Meeting numbers. ESC 10, 15, 16.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, by resolution 41/175 of 5 December, endorsed the Council's resolution.

REFERENCES

- ⁽¹⁾E/1986/29 (dec. 86/14). ⁽²⁾DP/1986/10/Add.1. ⁽³⁾DP/1987/15/Add.2. ⁽⁴⁾A/41/14. ⁽⁵⁾A/43/14. ⁽⁶⁾The United Nations and Collective Management of International Conflict, Sales No. E.86.XV.ST/19. ⁽⁷⁾A/42/5/Add.4. ⁽⁸⁾A/41/5/Add.4. ⁽⁹⁾A/41/632. ⁽¹⁰⁾YUN 1985, 784 GA res. 40/214 17 Dec. 1985. ⁽¹¹⁾A/41/521. ⁽¹²⁾E/1987/26. ⁽¹³⁾A/41/31. ⁽¹⁴⁾E/1986/17. ⁽¹⁵⁾YUN 1980, p. 1006, GA res. 35/55. 5 Dec. 1980.

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Human Development: The Neglected Dimension, Sales No. E.86.III.B.2. The Role of the Family in the Development Process, Sales No. E.86.IV.7.

Chapter XV

Environment

In 1986, events such as the nuclear explosion at Chernobyl, Ukrainian SSR, the chemical poisoning and pollution of the Rhine River (Basel, Switzerland) and other environmental crises—desertification, climate change induced by greenhouse gases, depletion of the ozone layer and maltreatment of the marine environment—were some of the challenges confronting the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

In the light of the nuclear power accident at Chernobyl, the UNEP Executive Director called on USSR authorities to provide the world community with information about the accident in order to assess its impact. In an exchange of letters, the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the USSR stressed the importance of international co-operation in incidents such as Chernobyl and proposed the establishment of an international regime for the safe development of nuclear energy. UNEP vigorously supported the adoption of two international conventions, on early notification of nuclear accidents and on assistance in the case of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency, which were drawn up within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency (see p. 584).

At a seminar on industrial hazardous waste in November, the Executive Director proposed that UNEP take the lead in developing two conventions to help minimize the occurrence and harmful effects of chemical accidents and emergencies. He also proposed that a programme be developed to enable Governments, in co-operation with industry and local community leaders, to identify potentially hazardous industrial installations located in their communities, and to show them how to control and limit possible accidental releases and how to deal with a release or spill.

The International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals continued to expand its global information network. By resolution 1986/72, the Economic and Social Council urged Governments to provide for the Register updated information on national regulatory actions. The Council also decided that the consolidated list of products which had been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or not approved should continue to be published as one document. The General Assembly, by decision 41/450, endorsed the Council's resolution.

Desertification and drought had created an emergency situation in Africa and, despite ample rains during the 1985/86 rainy season in various parts of Africa, 19.2 million people continued to be affected, principally in four countries. The United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) continued its ongoing desertification control programme, with a total funding of \$47.6 million. The Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1986/44, called for greater support to UNSO and urged increased UNSO assistance to the Sudano-Sahelian and adjacent regions to combat desertification and drought.

Other steps towards improving the environment included: the convening of the first Arab Ministerial Conference on Environmental Considerations in Development, which adopted a Declaration to provide a framework for national action and for regional Arab and international co-operation; and the adoption of a Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region with two protocols, on co-operation in combating pollution emergencies and the prevention of pollution by dumping.

The Global Environmental Monitoring System of Earthwatch, the assessment arm of UNEP, continued to monitor renewable resources, climate, health, pollutants and oceans. Other UNEP activities included world climate impact studies, management of tropical forests and soil resources, conservation of wildlife and protected areas, protection of the marine environment, research on genetic resources and linkages between environment and development, industry and human settlements.

For the first time in UNEP's history, its main intergovernmental legislative body, the Governing Council, did not meet.

Sixty new projects were approved by the Environment Fund in 1986, while 28 were closed. The Fund disbursed \$15.51 million for programme activities; government contributions totalled \$28.05 million.

Comprehensive information covering all aspects of UNEP's 1986 activities was given in the Executive Director's annual report.⁽¹⁾

REFERENCE

⁽¹⁾UNEP/GC.14/3.

UNEP programme

Revised programme policy

Of special significance to the UNEP programme in 1986 were structural changes, including the restructuring of the Office of the Environment Programme so that it functioned as a multidisciplinary team, and other management decisions by the Executive Director which were based on the results of an in-depth evaluation of all UNEP projects.⁽¹⁾ The administrative set-up of UNEP followed a triangular arrangement in keeping with the Action Plan for the Human Environment, adopted at the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment⁽²⁾—environmental assessment (or Earthwatch), environmental management and supporting measures.

One of the major shortcomings highlighted by the evaluation, which was carried out between September 1985 and August 1986, was that there had been little follow-up on the use of project outputs; coupled with poorly written project documents, that often led to projects not achieving the desired results. As a remedy, the Executive Director revised the UNEP manual for the design and approval of projects and an internal seminar was held on improving project design.

Also on the basis of the review, a report⁽³⁾ on the future orientation of UNEP's work was prepared, which recommended concentrating world attention on a limited number of the most serious environmental problems and the means to tackle them; setting time-limited environmental goals to be reached by Governments and the United Nations system by 1995; and setting subsidiary targets to be reached by UNEP by 1992, to allow a mid-term evaluation of the targets and progress towards them.

Environment and development

UNEP activities related to environment and development included the following: an integrated approach to environment and development; integration of environment in development planning and activities; energy; industry and transportation; environmental law and environmental machinery; and natural disasters.

Under its integrated approach to environment and development, UNEP provided decision makers with information and assisted development planners in acquiring the skills to enable them to incorporate environmental considerations into their development planning. During the year, high-level experts met and concluded that a selective approach was more practical than a general one and

advocated focusing on a major environmental problem and then setting up the methodological, institutional and procedural elements to deal with it. In accordance with that approach, which included tackling problems country by country, Cyprus, in collaboration with UNEP and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), held a workshop at Nicosia to analyse local needs and draw up effective strategies and policies for environmentally sound planning. As a continuation of work started in 1985, UNEP, in co-operation with the World Bank, was developing an analytical framework and guidelines on how changes in stocks of natural resources and in the state of the environment could be reflected in accounting for national income and well-being. A workshop of experts held in Washington, D.C., explored to what extent national income accounts could be modified to include changes in environmental resources and conditions, and later in Paris discussed whether, and how, specific environmental elements might be introduced into an economic accounting framework.

Jointly with Australia, the Commonwealth Secretariat and the East-West Center (Honolulu, Hawaii), UNEP convened an international conference of experts at Canberra on the economics of dryland degradation and rehabilitation. A regional workshop for Asia and the Pacific (New Delhi, India, August) and a national workshop for China (Beijing, September) took place on the same subject. In the area of river basin management, UNEP collaborated with the United Nations Centre for Regional Development, the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and the International Lake Environment Committee in preparing case-studies on regional development planning. In co-operation with Jamaica, UNEP began work on a plan to improve the environmental management of the Hope River basin.

Concerning integration of environment in development planning and activities, UNEP and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in collaboration with the Governments concerned prepared pre-feasibility studies of field projects designed to help alleviate the economic burden in the region and at the same time improve environmental planning and management. In collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Kingdom Overseas Development Administration and the University of Aberdeen (Scotland), UNEP organized a training seminar and a three-month intensive course on principles and application of environmental impact assessment; UNEP supported the participation of representatives from 14 developing countries. With UNEP support, experts from Burundi, Kenya, Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania

and Zimbabwe participated in a workshop on environmental planning and management for local and regional development, with a focus on training aspects derived from studies on inland water management (Otsu and Nagoya, Japan, November).

In May, the seventh session of the Committee of International Development Institutions on the Environment (CIDIE) conducted its annual review of progress by member institutions in implementing the 1980 CIDIE Declaration of Environmental Policies and Procedures relating to Economic Development, and discussed an evaluation of its achievements. The Committee also discussed a five-year programme of work aimed at the exchange of information and co-ordination among its members. During 1986, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) became the twelfth member of the Committee.

A report on the assessment of tools and methods for incorporating the environmental factor into energy planning and decision-making was published under UNEP's energy programme (for other details on UNEP activities in energy, see p. 580).

The UNEP Industry and Environment Office further expanded its computerized data base with 1,200 new bibliographical entries and nearly 100 files on pollution abatement and control technology. In November, representatives of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and UNEP held their sixth annual consultation to review their co-operation towards environmentally sound industrial development. UNEP publications on alumina production formed a major input for an international workshop (Jamaica, October) on bauxite residues organized by UNIDO and the University of the West Indies. Guidelines for environmental management of aluminium smelters formed the basis of a multi-regional training workshop (Dubai, United Arab Emirates, December) sponsored by UNEP and the International Primary Aluminium Institute in co-operation with the Dubai Aluminium Company. The World Bank, WHO and UNEP co-operated in preparing a manual on the safe disposal of hazardous wastes. UNEP arranged for a number of industrial experts to visit developing countries to diagnose environmental problems of the iron, steel and aluminium industries.

Building on the 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer,⁽⁴⁾ a workshop on the control of chlorofluorocarbons was held in May and September 1986. The workshop provided inputs for the first session of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts for the Preparation of a Protocol on Chlorofluorocarbons to the Convention (see also p. 658). A revised and updated version of the Register of International

Treaties and Other Agreements in the Field of the Environment was prepared in 1986.

First Arab Ministerial Conference

One of UNEP's most significant achievements during the year was the convening of the first Arab Ministerial Conference on Environmental Considerations in Development (Tunis, October), organized jointly by UNEP, the League of Arab States and the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization. Delegations from 20 Arab Governments and a number of regional and international organizations attended. A five-point Arab Declaration on the Environment was adopted, providing a framework for national action and for regional Arab and international co-operation to protect the environment. The Conference also set up an Arab Ministerial Council on the Environment to draw up an Arab strategy to manage and protect the environment and an interim executive bureau to implement the decisions taken, including those leading to the institutionalization of the Conference. The last day of the Conference, 14 October, was designated Arab Regional Environment Day.

Environmental education and training

In 1986, UNEP and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) continued the joint International Environmental Education Programme (IEEP), which had become the major international vehicle for promoting environmental education. As in previous years, IEEP held conferences, seminars and workshops for teachers, teacher trainers, curriculum developers and educational administrators; for example, a consultative meeting (Singapore, March) on the incorporation of environmental education into curriculum and teacher training for industrial and agricultural schools was organized. IEEP ran subregional workshops on teacher training in environmental education for Arab States (Bahrain, January), for Latin America (Santiago, Chile, January) and for Africa (Nairobi, Kenya, April).

IEEP also published environmental education literature and provided technical assistance to Governments interested in incorporating environmental education into their systems. By the end of 1986, more than 140 countries, 10,000 educators and 250,000 pupils had been directly involved in IEEP. UNEP also supported two national workshops on environmental education for training primary school teachers (Dominican Republic, March).

During 1986, many activities contributed to UNEP's training goals. Among them was the continuation of the annual international post-graduate

course on resource management and environmental impact assessment in developing countries, organized by UNEP, UNESCO and the German Democratic Republic at the University of Dresden. Under a UNEP/International Labour Organisation (ILO) project, a national seminar on the working and general environment (Nairobi, November) utilized for the first time modules prepared by ILO and UNEP for the environmental training of employers. Another UNEP/ILO project on the introduction of an environmental training component within ILO management development programmes included visits to Latin American countries to assess local problems and assist in planning future activities; efforts were also made to reinforce the use of environmental management training materials, adapt them to local conditions and translate them into Spanish. In August, UNEP signed a co-operation agreement with Mexico, under which the latter would finance for a two-year period the co-ordination machinery of a network of environmental training institutions for Latin America and the Caribbean. A regional co-ordinator was appointed to help compile information on courses, seminars and other activities and prepare a calendar of educational programmes.

Public information activities

As part of the ongoing reform of UNEP's Information Service and in order to increase awareness of major environmental events, a News and Data Team was established in July 1986, which provided the media with timely comments on major environmental events and responded to journalists' inquiries. It also monitored the media and evaluated trends in the coverage of environmental issues. The Team established a computerized data base on UNEP policy and environmental events, concentrating on soil loss, destruction of tropical forests, desertification, climate change, fresh-water supply and sanitation, and toxic chemicals.

Two journalist attachment programmes were held at Nairobi—the first in May for 14 journalists, 10 of whom visited anti-desertification projects in Ethiopia, generated 20 newspaper/magazine articles, two radio programmes and preparatory field work for a television film; the second was held in October in collaboration with the Union of African Journalists and brought 11 top journalists from 10 African countries to UNEP headquarters.

Six issues of UNEP News and four issues of The Siren, the bulletin of the regional seas programme, were produced in English, French and Spanish. Bilateral publications and information support projects continued with the USSR and China; the information and audio-visual support content of the UNEP/USSR project was enhanced and the UNEP/China project published the Chinese-

language quarterly World Environment and 50,000 copies of Dr. Seuss's children's book *The Lorox* in Chinese.

The UNEP-sponsored Television Trust for the Environment focused on environmental issues of developing countries, such as soil erosion, human settlements, tropical deforestation and desertification. One of the Trust's major achievements was its involvement in a programme on acid rain, which was broadcast in nine European countries in November. The Trust also co-produced three films with Jordan Television and in May published a critical guide to environmental films and a study, commissioned by UNESCO, of television coverage of the Ethiopian famine.

United Nations co-ordination

Co-ordination of environmental activities continued to be monitored by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). Its annual report to the UNEP Governing Council,⁽⁵⁾ adopted in October 1986,⁽⁶⁾ dealt with co-ordination policy issues, environmental impact of development projects, nuclear hazards and joint activities. It also covered implementation of and follow-up to the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (see p. 662).

Stressing the importance of UNEP's co-ordinating and catalytic functions and the important role of its Environment Fund in promoting multisectoral activities, ACC considered that environmental considerations needed to be integrated fully into development plans and projects. Taking note of the conclusions reached at an informal think-tank meeting on environmental co-ordination policy issues (Marsascala, Malta, January), which had been discussed by the Designated Officials for Environmental Matters (DOEM), ACC expressed support for DOEM in providing an effective co-ordination mechanism on environmental matters for the entire United Nations system and endorsed DOEM's view that the co-ordination process should include bilateral discussions on joint efforts between UNEP and agencies. ACC encouraged joint evaluation of major joint projects and evaluation of programmes as well as of the system-wide medium-term programme. It recommended that, in preparing for the medium-term programme for 1990-1995, efforts be made to respond to evolving perceptions of the environment and to deal with environmental problems which resulted from inadequate development policies.

In the light of the Chernobyl accident, ACC welcomed the drawing up, within the framework of IAEA, of two international conventions on early notification of nuclear accidents and on assistance in the case of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency (see p. 585).

Among several new topics which ACC's Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) decided to include in its work programme was the impact of operational activities on the environment. While much work had been done, particularly by UNEP, on environmental impact assessment and while guidelines for such assessment existed in many United Nations organizations, the Committee felt that the guidelines might not be sufficiently taken into consideration at the operational level and by those directly responsible for project identification, appraisal and implementation. Funding sources for technical co-operation activities increasingly required evidence that environmental considerations were reflected at various stages of the project cycle. In close co-operation with UNEP, the Committee planned to consider practical measures that could lead to a better integration of environmental considerations in the planning, identification and implementation of operational activities.⁽⁷⁾

Co-ordination with and among Governments

UNEP clearing-house mechanism

The clearing-house was established to expand UNEP'S ability to assist developing countries in specific environmental problems, while maintaining a co-ordinating rather than operational role; the main role of the clearing-house mechanism was to identify opportunities where the experience of UNEP could be combined with the experience and resources of the international community. UNEP's role was usually limited to project formulation, monitoring and evaluation, while financing and implementation were negotiated with donors.

By the end of 1986, UNEP, through its clearing-house mechanism, had helped in identifying 127 projects to deal with long-term problems or meet the short-term needs of 47 developing countries. Forty-five projects had been totally or partially financed from sources other than the Environment Fund, and 36 countries had benefited from activities undertaken with clearing-house financing. The following operational projects identified or prepared with clearing-house support were approved for financing in 1986: in Botswana, two projects for its long-term environment programme were approved by Sweden; in Peru, a project for its long-term environmental management programme in the Upper Selva region was approved by the Netherlands; in Bahrain, a project for pollution control was approved by the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND); in Egypt and Lesotho, two desertification control projects received commitments from the Federal Republic of Germany and UNDP; and in Tunisia, six projects, which were part of a national desertification control

strategy prepared with UNEP, received commitments from UNDP, Algeria, the Federal Republic of Germany and the European Economic Community (EEC). In addition, the clearing-house co-ordinated the preparation of a long-term programme relating natural resources and the environment in the Amazonian region of Ecuador. Long-term programmes designed to meet serious environmental problems were under way in Botswana, Indonesia, Jordan, Peru, Papua New Guinea and Tunisia.

The clearing-house identified through its long-term programming activities one additional operational project in Botswana, eight in Ecuador and 19 under the action plan for environmental management in the Zambezi River Basin. Project formulation missions were organized in the Sudan and Uganda as a first step towards implementing the recommendations of the first (1985) African Ministerial Conference on the Environment.⁽⁸⁾

Short-term advisory services were provided directly by donors under arrangements with the clearing-house or financed through trust funds to: Guyana (environmental impact study of a hydroelectric project); Togo (submission of an environmental code to the Government); Burundi (environmental impacts on the ecosystem in Lake Tanganyika); Uganda (environmental legislation); and the Association of South-East Asian Nations (management of hazardous wastes). Through two multilateral projects, five developing countries received advice on the establishment of national registers of potentially toxic chemicals and three were assisted in the establishment of national soil reference collections.

Total resources mobilized through clearing-house efforts during 1982-1986 amounted to some \$15 million, of which \$7.2 million was committed by donors during 1986.

At the end of 1986, some 82 projects which required approximately \$80 million for full implementation awaited financing; in view of this large gap, the UNEP Executive Director convened a meeting (Geneva, September) on the financing of environmental programmes of developing countries, in which 16 Governments and two international organizations participated.

UNEP Fund

1986 income and expenditures

Expenditures of the UNEP Fund on programme and programme reserve activities totalled \$15.51 million in 1986, compared to \$23.53 million in 1985; the lower expenditure level reflected a lower level of project commitments. Disbursements were for: Earthwatch, \$2.68 million; environmental awareness, \$2.65 million; health and human set-

tlements, \$2.17 million; oceans, \$1.99 million; regional and technical co-operation, \$1.61 million; desertification, \$1.31 million; environment and development, \$1.26 million; terrestrial ecosystems, \$1.23 million; water, \$0.18 million; and the arms race and the environment, \$0.09 million. In addition, \$0.35 million was distributed under the programme reserve. Sixty new projects were approved by the Fund in 1986, three less than in 1985; 28 projects were closed. At the end of the year, 327 projects were open. Geographical distribution of Fund commitments was as follows: global, \$10.5 million; regional, \$3.8 million; and interregional, \$1.2 million.

The downward trend in contributions to the Fund that had persisted since 1981 was reversed in 1986. As at 31 December, \$28.05 million had been paid, while another \$1.19 million had been pledged. A total of 91 countries were expected to contribute to the Fund for 1986; 27 of them either paid or pledged contributions higher than in 1985, and two countries—Bahrain and Haiti—contributed for the first time in 1986. Taken together, these 29 countries contributed an additional \$1.82 million in 1986. Contributions were also paid on a more timely basis.

Additional sources of funding

In accordance with UNEP Governing Council requests in 1982⁽⁹⁾ and 1985,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Executive Director continued to seek additional resources. Additional pledges totalling \$1,184,018 were secured as counterpart contributions for 29 projects in 1986. Twelve Governments contributed \$1,074,417 for 1986, while six intergovernmental organizations, several non-governmental organizations and private industries contributed \$836,238.

Trust funds

In 1986, one general trust fund was added to the nine other such funds administered by UNEP, and two new technical co-operation trust funds were established, bringing the number of those funds to 11.

Following approval by the Governing Council in 1985,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Regional Seas Trust Fund for the Eastern African Region was established for two years from 1 January 1986. Under agreements with Finland, two technical co-operation trust funds were established in July and August, respectively, one to provide consultancies to developing countries for 18 months and the other to provide experts to the secretariat of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

1984-1985 accounts

In December 1986, the General Assembly, by **resolution** 41/176, accepted the financial report

and audited financial statements, and the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors, on the Environment Fund for the biennium ended 31 December 1985.⁽¹¹⁾ In so doing, the Assembly also endorsed the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.⁽¹²⁾

REFERENCES

- (1) UNEP/GC.14/3. (2) YUN 1972, p. 322. (3) UNEP/GC.14/4/Add.4. (4) YUN 1985, p. 804. (5) UNEP/GC.14/12. (6) ACC/1986/DEC/17-30 (dec. 1986/20). (7) E/1987/47. (8) YUN 1985, p. 793. (9) YUN 1982, p. 999. (10) YUN 1985, p. 798. (11) A/41/5/Add.6. (12) A/41/632.

Environmental activities

Environmental monitoring and assessment

Environmental monitoring continued to be one of UNEP's main tasks throughout 1986. Increased dialogue and exchange of experience and operational knowledge led to increased co-ordination among the various components of UNEP's environmental assessment programme, Earthwatch. The Global Resource Information Data Base (GRID) was designated as a special sectoral source for the International Referral System for sources of environmental information (INFOTERRA); the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC) continued close co-operation with the health criteria programme of the International Programme on Chemical Safety and discussions continued among IRPTC, INFOTERRA and GRID on data release policy. In addition, outer limits (atmosphere) and environmental data were considered to be key components of Earthwatch and were merged into the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS).

The Interaction Council of former heads of Government adopted at its fourth session (Tokyo and Hakone, Japan, 7-10 April) a final statement calling on Governments to reduce military and other non-productive spending and give priority to population, environment and development. It also urged industrialized countries to increase dramatically their financial assistance to developing countries. Noting that global destruction of the environment loomed, the Council called for specific national environmental protection programmes, international co-operation in educating people, free transfer of ecological know-how and the strengthening of international institutions.

The Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, Zimbabwe, 1-6 September), in its Economic Declaration, expressed concern over the environment's continued deterioration and stressed the need for ecologically balanced development planning and the pooling of information on resource-

conserving technologies. The non-aligned countries hoped that the documentation on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, to be submitted to the General Assembly in 1987, would focus attention on the interrelated issues of environment and development. They called on States to refrain from endangering the marine environment and appealed to nations responsible for remnants of war to co-operate with the United Nations in supporting the demands of the affected countries. UNEP and specialized agencies were urged to increase their assistance to African countries to alleviate the effects of drought and desertification.

Environment information networks

Global Environmental Monitoring System

The activities of GEMS, a collective international effort to acquire the data needed for rational management of the environment, were divided in 1986 into seven interrelated monitoring areas: renewable resources; climate; health; long-range transboundary pollution; integrated monitoring (simultaneous monitoring of pollutants and ecosystems); oceans; and GRID (for details, see below).

Among GEMS projects in 1986 were: the twentieth annual International Symposium on Remote Sensing of the Environment (Nairobi, December), attended by more than 500 technicians, scientists and decision makers from 42 countries; a UNEP project on ecological monitoring of land degradation on the eastern slopes of the Peruvian Andes; and an integrated monitoring project in twin temperate broad-leaved biosphere reserves in Chile and the United States.

Global Resource Information Data Base

Designed as a data management service for the United Nations system, GRID, established in 1985 within GEMS, enabled environmental data to be transformed into information useful to decision makers. It integrated data on the basis of geographical location—an effective common denominator in environmental planning and management.

National applications of GRID were combined with training under a UNEP/United Nations Institute for Training and Research GRID programme sponsored by the Swiss Development Agency. GRID Control, a facility active in data base and methodology development, started operating in Nairobi early in 1986. During the year, nearly 20 global or regional data sets—ranging from political boundaries to vegetation—were compiled within GRID and supplied to a number of requesters.

INFOTERRA

UNEP's environmental information system and the world's largest—INFOTERRA—linking national and international institutions and experts, expanded its activities in 1986. The number of government-designated INFOTERRA national focal points reached 129, of which 106 were in developing countries, serving over 98 per cent of the world's population. Use of INFOTERRA continued to increase, the majority of queries coming from developing countries. User services were improved by the addition of six special sectoral sources, which provided bibliographical information and documentation on priority environmental issues, and by the establishment of three more regional service centres—in Chile, India and Morocco—to improve the flow of substantive information at the regional and subregional level.

The INFOTERRA computer programme and data base were converted for use on a microcomputer, to widen adoption and utilization of the data base and software. INFOTERRA published a multilingual specialized directory on wastes and their treatment and a revised operations manual in English, French and Spanish was distributed to all focal points which used those working languages; a Russian version was being prepared.

Protection against harmful products and pollutants

Registration of harmful products

In accordance with a 1984 General Assembly request⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General submitted two reports in 1986 on products harmful to health and the environment.

In September⁽²⁾ he reviewed the mechanisms for information exchange within the United Nations system on such products; in establishing those mechanisms, United Nations bodies had compiled, evaluated and published scientific, legal and regulatory information relating to chemicals, pharmaceuticals, pesticides and drugs.

Among them, WHO had set up mechanisms for the timely and comprehensive exchange of information on the quality, efficacy and safety of pharmaceutical products and resulting regulatory measures. IRPTC (see p. 656) and the Provisional Notification Scheme for Banned and Severely Restricted Chemicals, both within UNEP, provided channels for information exchange on restrictive regulatory measures imposed on agricultural and industrial chemicals as well as notifications regarding their export. The ILO Occupational Safety and Health Hazard Alert System, part of ILO's International Programme for the Improvement of Working Conditions and Environment, focused specifically on chemical and physical hazards which might affect safety and health in the work-

ing environment. Under the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, potential hazards in the distribution and use of pesticides were identified, standards of conduct established and responsibilities defined for those engaged in the distribution, regulation and use of pesticides.

Under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) notification procedure, countries were to notify GATT of any goods produced and exported by them but banned by their national authorities for sale on their domestic markets on grounds of human health and safety. The International Programme on Chemical Safety, a joint UNEP/WHO/ILO co-ordinating mechanism with the mandate to enhance consultation and collaboration between the three organizations, provided for the exchange of information on the risks to human health and the environment associated with exposure to harmful chemicals. The consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale had been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or not approved by Governments (see below) grouped together regulatory actions on pharmaceuticals, chemicals and consumer products regulated on account of their chemical ingredients; it consolidated information collected by WHO and UNEP/IRPTC under their own mandates and information referred to them by other organizations.

The success of those information exchange schemes depended largely on the active participation of Governments; further evolution and strengthening of Governments' capabilities to use the schemes was an important factor. There was the possibility of a continuing harmonization of terminology and procedures, as the various schemes had not all reached the same stage of development, the report concluded. At the working level, regular contacts were maintained between the organizations responsible for the operation of those schemes in order to avoid duplication of work.

Consolidated list

In a May 1986 report,⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General described arrangements for the preparation of future issues of the consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale had been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or not approved by Governments; the need for criteria for the inclusion of products; and the question of introducing into the list the legal, public health and commercial context of regulatory actions, as well as complementary information on the safe uses of products.

The first list, issued in 1983 and revised in 1984,⁽⁴⁾ was based on work done within FAO, WHO, ILO, UNEP, GATT, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and other relevant intergovernmental organizations. The second

edition of the list, being prepared for publication in 1987, contained regulatory information from 77 countries on nearly 600 pharmaceuticals, chemicals and consumer products.

The Secretary-General noted that the new arrangements for collaboration as agreed in memoranda of understanding between the United Nations, UNEP and WHO had worked well and had helped to avoid duplication of activities; as a result of that co-operative effort, the second issue of the list was more comprehensive and provided better access to internationally available scientific and technical data. The Secretary-General pointed out the importance of minimizing repetitive presentation of information, without detracting from the list as a catalogue of national decisions. Noting the difficulties in identifying some products by their trade names in the context of an international listing, he suggested that countries which had not done so might consider introducing a requirement that the active ingredients of pharmaceutical products and pesticides be identified on the label.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 July 1986, on the recommendation of its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/72** by roll-call vote.

Protection against products harmful to health and the environment

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 37/137 of 17 December 1982, 38/149 of 19 December 1983 and 39/229 of 18 December 1984,

Having reviewed the report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment regarding progress in the development of the consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale have been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or not approved by Governments,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report on products harmful to health and the environment, describing work undertaken in preparing the consolidated list and in advancing work towards improvement of the list in future editions;

2. Commends the Secretary-General for initiating the memoranda of understanding between the United Nations and the World Health Organization and between the United Nations and the United Nations Environment Programme/International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals, and for developing constructive and appropriate delegation of responsibility for the preparation of the consolidated list;

3. Decides that the consolidated list of products which have been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or not approved by Governments shall continue to be published as one document, including generic/chemical and brand names and the names of all manufacturers of such products;

4. Urges Governments to continue to co-operate with the United Nations Environment Programme/International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals and the

World Health Organization in providing current, corrected and updated information on national regulatory actions.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/72

23 July 1986 Meeting 38 49-1-1 (roll-call vote)

Approved by Third Committee (E/1986/126/Add.1) by roll-call vote (43-1-1), 18 July (meeting 18); draft originally by United States (E/1986/C.3/L.19), amended by Argentina, Peru and Venezuela (E/1986/C.3/L.22); draft subsequently sponsored by Venezuela only, following oral revision of amendments by sponsors, later joined by Pakistan; agenda item 20.

Roll-call vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Germany, Federal Republic of.

The Third Committee approved by a roll-call vote of 42 to 1, with 2 abstentions, orally revised amendments to the original draft. By those amendments, three paragraphs (taking note of the refinement of criteria to be used in future editions of the consolidated list, endorsing the Secretary-General's conclusions that future editions would include references to legal documents describing national regulatory actions and the health and environmental context in which those actions were taken, and would not include information on safe uses of products and related questions, and concurring with the plans described in the Secretary-General's report for the preparation of future editions) were deleted. The adopted paragraph 3 replaced one expressing agreement with the Secretary-General's conclusions that the task of including in the list commercial information about products would require efforts which significantly exceeded the capabilities of the United Nations, UNEP and WHO, and deciding that work done in connection with the list should be performed exclusively by UNEP and WHO, with the United Nations Secretariat playing a co-ordinating role. Also, the words "as appropriate" were deleted after WHO in paragraph 4. Following approval of the amendments, the United States withdrew its sponsorship, explaining that the resulting text bore little semblance to the original; it firmly believed that work should cease on the inclusion of commercial information about products.

Venezuela, which became the sponsor, felt that omission of the requirements relating to brand names would have removed much of the text's significance; the wording adopted responded to the concerns reflected in the Secretary-General's report and conformed to previous resolutions on the subject. The consolidated list would in future be simplified and thus more manageable; Venezuela recommended that the Secretariat prepare an alphabetical list and promptly establish machinery for computerization.

The Federal Republic of Germany did not support paragraph 3 and regretted the deletion of the three original paragraphs. It considered it inadvisable to publish data on generic/chemical and brand names or product manufacturers' names, in either the consolidated list or a separate one.

In Canada's view, the original draft had taken account of the real difficulties outlined in the Secretary-General's report; paragraph 3 failed to reflect the problems outlined by the Secretary-General with regard to the inclusion of commercial information on all products, a task that would require efforts in terms of data collection and verification significantly exceeding the capabilities of the United Nations, UNEP and WHO. Canada had therefore abstained in the Committee vote on the amendments; as it, however, continued to take an interest in the issues involved, it cast a positive vote on the resolution.

France, also speaking on behalf of Belgium, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom, believed it essential that the list continue to appear as one document and be prepared in close collaboration between WHO, UNEP and the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs; the Centre on Transnational Corporations had no mandate to engage in such work and should not be involved.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the General Assembly adopted decision 41/450 by recorded vote.

Protection against products harmful to health and the environment

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided to endorse Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/72 of 23 July 1986 on protection against products harmful to health and the environment.

General Assembly decision 41/450

146-1-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/930/Add.1) by vote (136-1-1), 21 November (meeting 34); draft by Yugoslavia, for Group of 77 (A/C.2/41/L.14); agenda item 12. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 19, 23-25, 27, 28, 34; plenary 100.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

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

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Germany, Federal Republic of.

The Council had gone too far in incorporating into the list highly dubious and misleading information, the United States believed. The incorporation of the "reference list" of the Centre on Transnational Corporations, which provided trade names, names of manufacturers and other related data, discriminated against manufacturers in the Western industrialized countries which were open with their commercial and regulatory data, while protecting manufacturers in social and developing countries which did not make such information freely available.

Speaking on behalf of the EEC members, the United Kingdom said they would have preferred a completely integrated list, and they attached prime importance to universal product coverage, the need for consistent updating of brand names and the chemical composition of products and the maintenance of parts I and II as a single publication in future updated editions.

International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals

The UNEP International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals continued in 1986 to expand its global information exchange network on chemicals and their effects on health and the environment. The network included governmental and non-governmental institutions, international organizations, industry and others with a common interest in chemical safety. In 1986, IRPTC worked through a network of 115 national correspondents from 108 countries. IRPTC operated a query-response service and regularly published information on selected chemicals in its Bulletin or as special publications. During the year, 315 queries on chemicals were received (49 per cent from developing countries), most of them (i.e., 48 per cent) on agrochemicals. One issue of the IRPTC Bulletin was published in 1986 in English, French and Spanish, and distributed to 9,200 corporate and individual recipients world-wide.

The key activity of IRPTC was the preparation and dissemination of data profiles for chemicals which allowed the expert user to identify what was known about a particular chemical substance with regard to its chemical, physical, environmental and toxicological characteristics. In addition, the data profiles provided information on production and consumption, use, spills, treatment of poisoning and waste management, as well as recommenda-

tions and legal mechanisms for control of hazards posed by chemicals.

Legal data submitted to IRPTC had also been made available separately in 1983 as the IRPTC legal file, which contained data on regulatory measures and recommendations for hazard control on over 6,000 chemicals. A revised and expanded version—covering over 600 selected chemicals of international significance—was being prepared for publication in 1987. Using data in the legal file, the first phase of a joint study with the Commission of the European Communities on the identification and description of substances to which workers were exposed at the work-place and which were easily absorbed through the skin was completed.

Under UNEP's clearing-house mechanism (see p. 651) and with assistance from the Netherlands, IRPTC launched the second phase of a project to assist developing countries in establishing national information systems for chemicals. Brazil, China, Indonesia, Thailand and Zambia were involved in that exercise in 1986, which culminated in a three-week training course held in October at IRPTC in Geneva.

A training seminar (Moscow and Sochi, USSR, 23 September-3 October), organized jointly with the International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, focused on the protection of human health and the environment. An international expert meeting (Moscow, 1-5 December) discussed an updated version of the English/Russian glossary of selected terms in preventive toxicology and made recommendations for its finalization and publication in 1987.

Under a joint project with the USSR, IRPTC initiated an international survey on the use of classification systems for chemicals based on their toxicity and hazards; as at 31 December 1986, 42 respondents from 38 countries had provided detailed information on national experience with such systems. The survey was scheduled for completion in 1987.

IRPTC co-operated with the UNEP Industry and Environment Office in providing inputs for the UNEP/WHO/World Bank manual on disposal of hazardous wastes. In April, a registry of chemicals under testing for toxicity, developed jointly by IRPTC and IPCS, was published.

IRPTC also contributed to the consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale had been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or not approved by Governments (see p. 654). An updated list of environmentally dangerous chemical substances and processes of global significance was prepared by IRPTC, with the aid of other UNEP units, IPCS and expert consultants; it was submitted to an expert group for scrutiny.

Provisional Notification Scheme for Banned and Severely Restricted Chemicals

Adopted by the UNEP Governing Council in 1984,⁽⁴⁾ the Provisional Notification Scheme for Banned and Severely Restricted Chemicals provided for the exchange of information on restrictive control actions taken with regard to the use or handling of chemicals and also for notifications on exports to importing countries of chemicals so regulated. The Scheme stated that when a country had taken control action to ban or severely restrict the use or handling of a chemical in order to protect human health or the environment domestically, or to refuse a required authorization for proposed first-time use of the chemical domestically, it should notify as soon as practicable the authorities in other countries of the action taken, in order to enable them to assess the risks associated.

As at 1 July 1986, 65 nominations had been received of national authorities designated by Governments for implementation of the Scheme. IRPTC continued to assist in implementing the Scheme by collecting and distributing information.

Prevention of chemical accidents

The chemical poisoning and pollution of the Rhine River following an accident at the Sandoz chemical plant near the Swiss city of Basel on 1 November 1986 made it clear that chemical accidents with potential transboundary impacts must be dealt with through international co-operation, the UNEP Executive Director stated in his report on major environmental events during 1986.⁽⁵⁾ Existing measures for the prevention of chemical accidents required improvement and the issues to be addressed were pertinent to risk management in chemical-related activities; they included the siting of installations handling hazardous substances, construction standards for manufacturing facilities and warehouses, and limitation of quantities of hazardous chemicals in stock.

At a seminar on industrial hazardous waste in November, the Executive Director proposed that UNEP take the lead in developing two conventions to help minimize the occurrence and harmful effects of chemical accidents and emergencies (see p. 670).

After the accident at Basel, representatives of countries bordering the Rhine met on 12 November and agreed on additional proposals for action by the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine against Pollution and its member States. On 24 November, ministers responsible for the environment in the EEC countries agreed on a resolution designed to strengthen and improve existing rules and regulations pertaining to chemical handling, storage and transport. On 19 December, at the Seventh Conference of

Ministers on the Pollution of the Rhine, with ministers from Rhineriparian States and a representative of the Commission of the European Communities, agreement was reached on the long-term ecological goal to restore the health of the Rhine by the year 2000 and, to that end, an action plan was being prepared.

Management of agricultural chemicals and residues

In 1986, the developing world saw continued interest in the use of pesticides in crop and livestock production, and considerable concern arose about direct toxic effects on humans, the buildup of resistance in organisms, the disruption of control by natural enemies and the appearance of pesticide residues in food, the Executive Director noted in his annual report. The most disturbing issue for developing countries was perhaps increased resistance in pests and disease-carriers.

Following preparatory meetings and inter-agency consultations involving UNEP, the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides was published in early 1986 (see p. 654). The Code set forth responsibilities and established voluntary standards of conduct for the distribution and use of pesticides, especially where there was inadequate law to regulate pesticides.

FAO and UNEP began an evaluation of their joint Global Programme on the Implementation and Development of Integrated Pest Control in Agriculture. They also discussed ways to strengthen the role of their Panel of Experts on Integrated Pest Control in project formulation, development, field implementation and evaluation, and fund-raising.

Under a UNEP project for the promotion of procedures to minimize pesticide applications in favour of non-chemical methods and strategies, 22 graduates from Ghana and Sri Lanka were trained in the safe and efficient use of pesticides.

With UNEP support, 20 participants from Cameroon, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau received training at the Regional Centre for Training in Plant Protection (Yaounde, Cameroon, November/December), to enable them to design practical programmes in integrated crop pest and livestock vector management in order to minimize the negative environmental effects of indiscriminate pesticide use.

The activities of the former UNEP/International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology group training course on components essential for ecologically sound pest and vector management systems continued under the sponsorship of the International Development Research Centre of Canada; the courses were designed primarily to acquaint scientists from developing countries with

recent advances in environmental pest and vector control strategies.

A one-week meeting in April 1986 finalized the findings and recommendations of a team which had visited Botswana and Zambia in 1985 to review the status of tsetse control operations; environmental dimensions were included in the findings, which were expected to be extremely valuable in the implementation of the Zambezi Action Plan.

The first International Conference on Tropical Entomology (Nairobi, 31 August-5 September) was attended by some 400 participants; it stressed the shortage of trained manpower in all areas of entomology and the need for co-ordinated training efforts. A second International Conference on Plant Protection in the Tropics (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 17-20 March) was supported by UNEP and FAO.

IPCS provided exchange of information on two specialized aspects of harmful chemicals. Jointly with FAO, an evaluation was made of pesticides which might occur as residues as well as additives in food; information on the toxicological risks of those substances was reviewed and an evaluation made of the level at which they might be safely tolerated.

Other aspects of health-related monitoring

Health-related monitoring was one of the concentration areas of GEMS, whose global health-related monitoring networks had measurable impact on expanding and strengthening national monitoring programmes, particularly in developing countries. In 1986, GEMS urban air monitoring procedures were used to expand networks in China, India and Malaysia. An expert mission from Hong Kong to China and the establishment of a WHO regional collaborating centre in Sao Paulo, Brazil, were two more examples of co-operation among developing countries.

A regional network of scientific reference institutes was established in Latin America to assess toxic substances in surface and ground waters. National networks were created in India and Peru, and monitoring stations were set up in the Niger, Senegal and Zaire. In Brazil, GEMS analytical quality control procedures were applied to inter-calibration among national laboratories, and 250 laboratories world-wide participated in international quality control.

GEMS contributed directly to the control of food contamination in a number of countries, among them Brazil, China, India and Qatar. The Qatar Regional Centre for Food Contamination Monitoring provided expertise and assistance to neighbouring countries. The food contamination monitoring network expanded to cover 19 developing countries and the volume of dietary intake data collected by the GEMS project tripled during the year.

The GEMS/WHO Human Exposure Assessment Locations programme, in which four developing

and three developed countries participated, assessed pollution-exposure risks to human health; in 1986, it began two monitoring studies, on DDT/hexachlorobenzene and on heavy metals.

IPCS provided a mechanism for the exchange of information on the risks to health and the environment resulting from exposure to chemicals; health, safety and environmental data on chemicals were provided at three levels, oriented to specific types of evaluation of specific chemicals or groups of chemicals in order to enable relevant authorities to establish policies for safe use of those chemicals and set regulations.

Monitoring of long-range transport of pollutants

The second phase of a project begun in 1984 with the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)⁽⁴⁾ concentrated on assessing damage from atmospheric pollutants to forests in ECE countries. UNEP and ECE assisted in establishing two centres, in Czechoslovakia and the Federal Republic of Germany, which were to co-ordinate national monitoring activities and analyse incoming data. A draft manual on methodologies and criteria for harmonized sampling, assessment, monitoring and analysis of the effects of air pollution on forests was published.

Ecosystems

Atmosphere

Protection of the ozone layer

As at 31 December 1986,⁽⁶⁾ 27 States and ECE had signed the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, adopted in 1985;⁽⁷⁾ two States signed in 1986. Canada, Finland, Norway, Sweden and the United States ratified the Convention during the year and the Byelorussian SSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR accepted it. The Convention was to enter into force after 20 States had ratified or accepted it.

A workshop on the control of chlorofluorocarbons (Rome, 26-30 May; Leesburg, United States, 8-12 September) provided inputs for the first session of the Ad hoc Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts for the Preparation of a Protocol on Chlorofluorocarbons to the Convention (Geneva, December).

The UNEP Co-ordinating Committee on the Ozone Layer, at its eighth session (Nairobi, February), reassessed ozone layer modification, reiterating that compelling evidence indicated increases in the concentration of gases which controlled atmospheric ozone.

In June, UNEP and the United States Environmental Protection Agency organized a conference in Washington, D.C., on the effects of

changes in stratospheric ozone and global climate. UNEP's Co-ordinating Committee met again in November to prepare a global assessment of the effects of ozone layer change, using the conference results.

Climate-related monitoring

GEMS activities

Major fluctuations in the global climate system were being monitored under a 10-year international programme, which also disseminated climate information internationally. In 1986, the programme was in its second year as part of GEMS climate system monitoring activities. GEMS issued its annual summary of climate events during the preceding year and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) issued a monthly bulletin.

World Climate Programme

National bodies co-operating in the WMO/UNEP/International Council EPA of Scientific Unions World Climate Programme continued to address the issue of climate change induced by greenhouse gases. UNEP was supporting regional analyses of the social, economic and political implications of the future climate; it had targeted the development of a legal instrument for an organized global response to the threatening issue of climate change.

As a follow-up to a 1985 conference⁽⁸⁾ a seven-member Advisory Group on Greenhouse Gases met for the first time in July 1986; the Group reviewed research results obtained since the conference and agreed that some of the results, such as the dramatic thinning of the ozone layer over the Antarctic, heightened the urgency of the concern expressed at the conference.

An overview of the potential global sea-level rise resulting from the greenhouse effect was in preparation. Concern by the Pacific island States over possible inundation by sea water prompted the Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme Activity Centre to set up a team to examine the implications of expected climate changes for the South Pacific; GEMS was to provide the team with scenarios of probable climate change. Similar investigations were to be undertaken in the Mediterranean and Caribbean regions. Those and other activities under the World Climate Impact Studies Programme were discussed by the UNEP Scientific Advisory Committee at its fifth session (Warsaw, Poland, March).

In other follow-up to the 1985 conference, UNEP, WMO, the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis and other organizations sponsored a task force meeting on policy-oriented assessments of the impact of climate variations (Laxenburg, Austria, July 1986). The participants

made specific recommendations with regard to future research in climate scenario development, agriculture, water resources, fisheries, forestry and tropical biomes; special emphasis was given to the need to integrate sectoral studies at the regional level and to examine interactions between climate-induced impacts and other pressing policy problems, such as international migration, resource depletion and economic development in the tropics.

WMO, WHO and UNEP sponsored an International Symposium on Climate and Human Health, held with USSR support (Leningrad, September). The 28 countries represented considered the various aspects of the application of climatology to human health and the assessment of the impact of climate on health.

The latest series of UNEP-supported training courses in agrometeorology, organized by the USSR State Committee on Hydrometeorology (Alma-Ata, October), studied the impact of climate variability on agricultural production and desertification.

Terrestrial ecosystems

Desertification and drought control

In Africa, famine, malnutrition and deaths arising from drought and desertification continued. Populations at risk in the drylands numbered close to 185 million, with 30 million immediately threatened. Despite the arrival of ample rains during the 1985/86 rainy season in various parts of Africa, some 19.2 million people, including 3 million displaced persons, continued to be affected by the drought-induced emergency situation. As at 1 April 1986, 15 countries were severely affected by the emergency. The most seriously affected were Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique and the Sudan.

A June 1986 final report on countries stricken by desertification and drought,⁽⁹⁾ submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to a 1985 General Assembly request,⁽¹⁰⁾ concentrated on the severely affected countries in Africa, as had been suggested in the Economic and Social Council in 1985.

By defining desertification and drought, the report determined which countries were affected, pinpointed where the problems were most severe and specified what action was needed. Desertification was a man-made process of degradation of fragile ecosystems found in arid, semi-arid and sub-humid lands. Among its consequences were loss of topsoil and declines of land fertility and agricultural production, leading in extreme cases to crop failures, food shortages and famine.

Drought, on the other hand, was a natural phenomenon, defined in terms of extended periods—two years or more—of below-average precipitation. As to the extent of the territory af-

affected by drought, WMO suggested that for any particular country or region, the meteorological criterion to identify drought conditions was 60 per cent or less of normal annual precipitation, for over two consecutive years, for over 50 per cent of the region. According to UNESCO, a country could be considered drought-stricken if serious drought conditions existed in more than 30 per cent of its area or in 20 per cent of that part of the country which had an average annual precipitation of more than 400 millimetres.

These criteria narrowed down the list of countries "stricken" by desertification and drought as contained in the Secretary-General's 1985 preliminary report;⁽⁸⁾ the final report concluded that the countries that were truly stricken and not just affected by those two factors were countries in Africa, where the combination of desertification and drought had had disastrous consequences. Recent droughts had caused crop failures, water shortages and destruction to both animal and plant populations, accelerating crop failures and famines. At the end of January 1986, the unmet relief needs of 16 affected countries, mainly for food and other emergency requirements, amounted to \$881 million. Among the economic consequences was an increase in imports coupled with drastically decreased exports, which compounded the indebtedness problems of the countries affected.

As requested by the Assembly, the Secretary-General's report contained proposals for specific action. Among United Nations organizations, FAO cited its ongoing agricultural rehabilitation programme, which consisted of 262 short- and medium-term projects costing \$245 million, as an example of prompt emergency aid and assistance for agricultural recovery. UNESCO suggested that national information and documentation centres be established covering water, soil and biological resources, and that the United Nations system support such centres. Also stressing the importance of data-gathering, diagnostic studies, research and training, WMO suggested plans for optimizing food production systems using weather and climate information; it also suggested the choice of crops and the timing of agricultural operations in accordance with annual rainfall patterns.

UNEP's major contributions were targeted up to 1990 along the following lines: 11 seriously affected countries in Africa (Botswana, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Somalia, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania) were earmarked for concerted assistance and would be helped in the formulation and implementation of national plans, including concrete measures to combat desertification; it planned to elaborate 6 to 10 pilot projects on the development and rehabilitation of traditional

systems of rangeland utilization in those countries. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development proposed that measures be taken to stimulate domestic production, promote better trade patterns and assist affected countries through increased external assistance, debt relief, export stabilization and access to protected markets. UNSO projects were aimed at combating deforestation and range deterioration, water resources conservation and sand dune fixation.

Outside the United Nations system, the OAU Special Emergency Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa had over 60 projects in the pipeline, and the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference had programmes dealing with desertification and drought.

The Secretary-General recommended that the bodies concerned within and outside the United Nations system enhance their co-ordination in order to bring in additional resources. Priority should be given to desertification and drought projects in development and assistance programmes, measures should be formulated to combat deforestation and schemes should be developed for water resources management, rangeland management and sand dune stabilization. Alternative and supplementary livelihood systems should be tried to lessen dependence on traditional land use systems. Data-gathering, studies and research should be strengthened and linkages established to act as a bridge between emergency relief operations, recovery and medium- to long-term development. The Secretary-General also encouraged popular participation in project planning, implementation and evaluation.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 July, on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/44** without vote.

Countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the commitment of African Governments, as expressed in the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 annexed to General Assembly resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, to continue to undertake as soon as possible measures to combat drought and desertification, including massive afforestation and reafforestation, better management of water resources, the protection of ecosystems, the development of alternative sources of energy, the stabilization of sand dunes, measures to stop soil erosion, measures against salination, the improvement of drainage, and other measures to protect the environment,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 39/208 of 17 December 1984 and 40/175 of 17 December 1985 on countries stricken by desertification and drought,

Recalling Economic and Social Council decision 1985/176 of 25 July 1985 on the preliminary report of the Secretary-General on countries stricken by desertification and drought,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 40/209 of 17 December 1985 on rationalizing the consideration of drought and desertification issues in the United Nations,

Recalling further the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification adopted by the United Nations Conference on Desertification,

Noting also that, in addition to the efforts of African countries, the support of the international community, particularly the donor countries, will be required,

Recognizing that the priority areas covered by the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, such as support for the development of drought-resistant traditional crops, support for small-scale water-control schemes, and the adoption of measures to protect the environment, including agro-forestry and soil conservation, correspond to the priorities for combating drought and desertification of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Noting further that, in the United Nations Programme of Action, the donor countries have, *inter alia*, agreed to increase support, whenever possible, to the Special Programme of the International Fund for Agricultural Development,

Considering that the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985, adopted a recommendation urging the international community to provide substantial assistance to the International Fund for Agricultural Development to enable it to achieve the target of \$300 million for its special programme for sub-Saharan Africa,

Bearing in mind that the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification was adopted unanimously by the Governing Council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development at its ninth session, in January 1986,

Noting that the statutory conditions for the effectiveness of the Special Programme have been met as a result of the deposit of the instruments of contribution as required and that therefore the President of the Fund has declared the Programme effective as from 28 May 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on countries stricken by desertification and drought,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on countries stricken by desertification and drought, as it represents an important step towards an integrated and unified approach to the distinct but interrelated problems of desertification and drought;

2. Commends the Secretary-General for the thoroughness and comprehensiveness of the report he has prepared, with the assistance of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the

United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, synthesizing the existing information, experiences and proposals of organs, organizations and bodies both within and outside the United Nations system;

3. Takes note with satisfaction of the proposed specific action to be taken, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General, which is to be linked up with the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 and the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, and transmits it to the General Assembly at its forty-first session for consideration;

4. Expresses its appreciation for the role of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in helping, and in coordinating United Nations efforts to help, the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development in their programmes of recovery, rehabilitation and medium-term to long-term development, as well as desertification control;

5. Urges the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to increase its assistance to the Sudano-Sahelian and adjacent regions in combating desertification and drought, paying attention to the most severely affected countries;

6. Appeals to all Governments to increase their support to the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to enable it to respond more fully to the level of need of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region;

7. Urges the international community to adopt an integrated approach to desertification problems and to give its full support to and provide adequate resources for the implementation of the Plan of Action on Tropical Forests of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

8. Welcomes with satisfaction the establishment of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification of the International Fund for Agricultural Development;

9. Expresses its appreciation to all donor countries that have deposited with the Fund their instruments of contribution or otherwise notified it of their intention to contribute to the Special Programme;

10. Appeals urgently to the international community, particularly donor countries, which have all supported the Special Programme of the Fund, to contribute effectively to the Programme so as to enable it to achieve its target of \$300 million as a further tangible sign of their support for the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/44

21 July 1986

Meeting 37

Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1986/137) without vote, 16 July (meeting 14); 10-nation draft (E/1986/C.1/L.3/Rev.1), orally revised; agenda item 16.

Sponsors: Algeria, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia.

Other activities. The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development had decided in 1985 that the application of science and technology to the study, prevention, monitoring and combating of drought and desertification and other natural disasters would be

discussed in depth at its 1987 session. The Centre for Science and Technology for Development was asked to prepare, in consultation with other United Nations bodies and organizations, a background document on the subject. The Centre organized in September 1986, in co-operation with the University of Western Michigan (United States), an informal meeting of experts to recall various national and international approaches to drought and desertification and to raise policy, planning and implementation questions⁽¹¹⁾

In a May report on co-operation between the United Nations and the intergovernmental Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation⁽¹²⁾ the Secretary-General said UNEP was exploring the possibility of co-operation with respect to environmental protection, including desertification.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December 1986, by **decision 41/454**, the General Assembly deferred until its 1987 session consideration of a draft resolution on countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa⁽¹³⁾. By the draft, the Assembly would have appealed to the international community to contribute effectively to the IFAD Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification and to increase their support to UNSO. It would have requested the Secretary-General to report on the latest climatic developments and trends concerning the drought in Africa.

In postponing consideration of the draft, the Assembly followed a recommendation by the Second Committee which acted on an oral proposal by Senegal. Having introduced the draft on behalf of 14 African nations, Senegal proposed its deferral in order to conform to the biennial work programme of the Committee.

Related decisions: GA 41/455, 41/456.

Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

Land lost through various forms of desertification or degraded to desert-like conditions remained in 1986 at 6 million hectares a year, as reported at the United Nations Conference on Desertification in 1977,⁽¹⁴⁾ and large areas of the world faced a high or very high risk of desertification. Furthermore, 21 million hectares of land a year were reduced to zero or negative economic productivity. There was growing consensus among the international community and the countries affected by desertification that the proper response to the crisis was to be found in long-term sustainable development as a preventive measure. The action taken by the General Assembly at its special session on the critical economic situation in Africa (see p. 442) was a major demonstration of how that

consensus could be translated into commitment to reinforce regional efforts, which in turn should form a strong base for national action. Several of the actions called for in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990, adopted by OAU, and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 interfaced very closely with the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification adopted at the 1977 Conference and with the Cairo Programme for African Co-operation, adopted in 1985.⁽¹⁵⁾

The Inter-Agency Working Group on Desertification (IAWGD) held its second ad hoc meeting (Vienna, March 1986) and its thirteenth regular meeting (Geneva, September); continuing desertification and the need to obtain additional and predictable financing for the implementation of the Plan of Action were identified as the main issues IAWGD should address.

Against the background of those action programmes, major efforts of UNEP were aimed at assisting selected countries in developing and implementing plans for combating desertification, as part of overall national development plans.

At the regional level, UNEP planned to reinforce desertification control through the Committee on Deserts and Arid Lands, one of the committees to be set up under the Cairo Programme, with members including OAU, the African Development Bank, the main subregional organizations in the three African deserts, river basin authorities, economic communities and the African Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) Environment Network. The proposed priority activities for the Committee included development of subregional data bases and monitoring systems for each of the three deserts, and selection and implementation of regional priority projects in line with the Cairo Programme and the United Nations Programme of Action.

Other UNEP projects focused on stimulating and co-ordinating international action; building up a computerized desertification data base and disseminating information for use in desertification control; promoting co-operative action in training and research; and co-operating with national and regional institutions in assessing and monitoring desertification through the application of new methodologies within the means of developing countries.

In the Sudan, UNEP assisted in formulating a full-fledged national plan of action to combat desertification. A pilot project for desertification control in southern Tunisia was successfully completed in 1986; technicians of the Institut des Régions Arides, which implemented the project in co-operation with UNESCO, received training in satellite imagery analysis and cartography, and

workers learned techniques of shrub-planting and sand dune fixation. National action plans were also prepared by UNSO on behalf of UNEP, for Benin, Burkina Faso and Senegal. Preparatory work on national plans was under way in Jordan, where an ESCWA/FAO/UNEP mission carried out field work, and in the Syrian Arab Republic, following discussions between UNEP and the Arab Centre for Studies of Arid Zones and Drylands.

Algeria, Benin, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Kenya, Mali, Senegal, the Sudan, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe indicated their willingness to participate in a programme agreed at Cairo for the development of pilot projects covering 150 villages (three per country) and 30 semi-arid stock-raising zones (one in each of 30 countries).

Pilot projects based on multi-purpose integrated village and family afforestation, financed by AG-FUND, continued to progress in Benin, Burkina Faso, Democratic Yemen and Djibouti. A 2,200-hectare pilot project on rangeland development and rehabilitation and protection of land around livestock-watering points, initiated in 1985 with UNEP support in the Gambia, continued throughout 1986.

Regional integrated development schemes for Mali and Peru were prepared with assistance from the USSR Commission for UNEP (UNEP/COM). With funds obtained from Norway through UNEP's clearing-house mechanism, the Sudan prepared feasibility studies and draft project proposals for three stock-raising zones. Similar studies and project proposals were prepared in Uganda.

With strong government support, a reforestation and training project in southern India resulted in the production of over 2 million tree seedlings, the planting of over a million trees and the creation of 21 nurseries and new schoolchildren's nurseries. Ten training courses were held for farmers and schoolchildren in five forest training centres.

Action was taken during 1986 to strengthen the African Non-Governmental Organizations Environment Network, by supporting NGO field projects in selected countries in line with the Cairo Programme; projects were identified in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal. In Latin America, UNEP financed preparatory work on a directory of NGOs engaged in desertification control in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru and Uruguay.

An intergovernmental meeting (Bangkok, Thailand, September), attended by 13 countries and jointly sponsored by ESCAP, UNEP and UNESCO, considered the establishment and operation of a regional research and training network for the ESCAP region.

Concerning the establishment of afforestation and sand dune stabilization networks entrusted to FAO by IAWGD, progress was reported on a net-

work covering Algeria, Democratic Yemen, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen under a UNDP-funded project.

At the global level, UNEP's Desertification Control Programme Activity Centre continued training programmes under projects in co-operation with UNEP/COM, China, IAWGD members and regional training institutions. The programmes, which sought to create awareness of the threat of desertification and enhance the capabilities of technicians from developing countries to deal with desertification problems, were attended by 2,184 trainees in 1986.

During the year, UNEP took action to establish a desertification information system with the design and testing of five data bases; an annotated bibliography of publications and reports; a compendium of all UNEP and other United Nations desertification projects and activities; an annotated directory of over 500 institutions and organizations involved with desertification control work; a compendium of technical information related to wind erosion and particle transport and deposition; and a bibliography on wind erosion.

As part of its efforts to create awareness of the threat of desertification and of the Plan of Action, UNEP produced a number of films. A 30-minute television documentary, *Tomorrow's Famine*, was marketed world-wide. The Television Trust for the Environment and Central Independent Television in the United Kingdom produced, with partial funding from UNEP, a film, *Crowded Desert*, which was broadcast in India in June. UNEP also contributed to two other films by the Television Trust: a one-hour film about the Ethiopian famine entitled *Seeds of Hope*, the *Village and China—Shifting Sands*. Work was completed on the Arabic, English, French and Spanish versions of a commented slide presentation, "Harvest of dust".

As a follow-up to the 1985 session of the Consultative Group for Desertification Control,⁽¹⁶⁾ UNEP co-ordinated consultations in 1986 between potential donors and Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Guinea, Lesotho, Mali and the Syrian Arab Republic on the financing and implementation of project proposals; four projects were under implementation in Egypt, Guinea, Lesotho and Mali, with additional financing of \$6.9 million secured.

An International Conference on the Economics of Dryland Degradation and Rehabilitation (Canberra, March) mobilized international action to develop a practical method for analysing the causes of desertification and quantifying the economic and social benefits of halting and reversing desertification; as a conference output, guidelines were to be produced and regional workshops held.

Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region. In 1986, normal rainfall returned to much of the Sudano-Sahelian region after a 17-year drought. Despite the rains, the UNEP Executive Director noted in his annual report, it could not be said that the drought had ended; after the initial western Sahelian drought of 1968-1973, substantial rainfall had returned in 1974 only to dwindle away again in the succeeding years.

UNSO was participating in drought recovery efforts; its work on behalf of UNEP was directed towards lasting solutions to the problems confronting the fragile ecosystems to the south of the Sahara Desert, by arresting—and where possible reversing—the tide of desertification affecting the region. UNSO's desertification control programme, carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, was directed towards combating deforestation, water resources and rangeland management, soil protection and sand dune fixation, and the planning and research needed to support those actions. UNSO participated in regional activities aimed at co-operation and information exchange on drought and desertification. As at 30 September 1986, its ongoing desertification control programme was composed of activities with a total funding of \$47.6 million. UNSO continued its efforts to mobilize resources for the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities; during the year, it raised some \$21 million for specific projects and \$5.4 million for UNSO's general resources.

At a cost of \$890,491, Norway extended until 1991 a project in Burkina Faso for the regeneration of *Acacia alba*; it also financed a five-year project directed at the regeneration of gum arabic plantations in Mali. An extension of a Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA)-financed operation continued the regeneration of *Acacia alba* in the Niger; also there, the second phase of a project to establish and expand green belts around Niamey was initiated with funding from Norway. In Mauritania, funding from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) continued to provide institutional support to the Ministry of Rural Development's Department for the Protection of Nature, which was engaged in forestry preservation.

To use fuelwood more efficiently, widespread distribution of fuel-efficient stoves began. In 1986, such stoves were distributed to Burkina Faso with SIDA funding, to Mali, Mauritania and the Niger with the help of Norway, and to the Sudan with support from DANIDA; also with continued financing from DANIDA, trained extension agents promoted the use of the new stoves.

In the area of water resources, a three-year project for the integrated development of the Lake

Faguibine system in Mali was launched in October; with \$1.8 million from Norway, funding from UNDP and food worth \$260,000 from the World Food Programme (WFP), the project aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in food through livestock-raising, lake fishing and intensified agriculture.

Under an ongoing project in the Gambia, financed by Australia with the participation of the United Nations Capital Development Fund, a diversion weir and irrigation works were being constructed to improve the productivity of a low-lying agricultural area. In Cape Verde, construction began on a desalination plant in Boa Vista. Throughout the region, UNSO was engaged in the construction of dams and irrigation projects, provision of access to underground aquifers, establishment of watering points for livestock and the investigation of hydrological problems.

In range management, funding of \$430,000 from Norway and food contributions from WFP made possible the second phase of a project for integrated development of Mali's lake region. A new centre in Senegal for the monitoring of pastoral ecosystems started operations with funding from DANIDA.

The largest projects to stabilize moving sand dunes were under way in Mauritania, Senegal and Somalia, using advanced methods of fixing dunes by vegetation. For Mauritania, UNSO obtained \$5 million from DANIDA for a four-year extension of a nation-wide sand dune stabilization programme. In Cape Verde, an integrated programme aimed at soil protection and financed by Norway entered its second phase. In Senegal, a programme for the regeneration of saline soils in irrigated areas was underwritten by Canada.

In May, UNSO sent a multidisciplinary planning and programme mission to the United Republic of Tanzania to provide technical assistance to the newest participant in UNSO's anti-desertification programme; 23 desertification control projects were identified there.

Following consideration of two reports of the UNDP Administrator—on implementation of the Plan of Action in the Sudano-Sahelian region⁽¹⁷⁾ and on implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the region⁽¹⁸⁾—the UNDP Governing Council on 27 June⁽¹⁹⁾ appealed to Governments to increase their support to UNSO and requested the Administrator to review UNSO's financial and staffing situation with a view to considering the need to strengthen it. The Administrator was also requested to continue to report annually on implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sahel region and on efforts to combat drought and desertification, as well as on United Nations co-

operation in that area. The Council reaffirmed UNSO's role in co-ordinating United Nations efforts to help the States members of CILSS and IGADD (see below) implement their recovery and rehabilitation programme, with due regard to ecological considerations. Governments of the affected areas and United Nations agencies were urged to intensify their co-ordination to assure concerted efforts to combat desertification.

UNSO programme of assistance in eastern Africa. In January 1986, an Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development was established by six East African countries—Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda. IGADD comprised an Assembly of Heads of State and Government as the supreme body, a Council of Ministers and a secretariat. Its establishment had first been recommended by the General Assembly in 1980.⁽²⁰⁾

Under the UNSO desertification control mandate and in accordance with a 1985 Assembly request,⁽²¹⁾ the UNDP Administrator arranged for the establishment within UNSO of a unit responsible for assisting IGADD members. UNSO funding and contributions by the UNDP Regional Bureaux for Africa and for Arab States provided IGADD with consultants and helped convene intergovernmental meetings and draw up its statutes and plan of action.

IGADD's main objectives were to co-ordinate member States' efforts to combat drought and desertification, promote their development on medium- and long-term bases, help them prepare guidelines and action programmes, raise international awareness of drought problems, launch resource mobilization campaigns and identify projects for the region.

The Agreement on the Establishment of IGADD and its plan of action were adopted at the first summit meeting of the Heads of State and Government of IGADD member States (Djibouti, 14-16 January); the meeting also adopted the rules for the IGADD secretariat's structure and funding and agreed on the appointment of the IGADD Executive Secretary.

The plan of action covered measures and projects of immediate, medium-term and long-term time frames. Proposed measures included an early warning system, schemes for food security, agricultural production, livestock and fisheries, water resources management, energy development, desertification control, infrastructure development and research training. Annexed to the plan was a first-generation programme of subregional and national projects for which support of the international community was to be solicited.

In Djibouti, a pilot project to develop natural resources and combat desertification was financed by UNSO general resources, AGFUND, UNEP and

Djibouti itself. Fuelwood plantations were established in Ethiopia with financing through the UNSO Trust Fund from DANIDA and the Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA); consultations were held in March between UNSO and the Government on working out a comprehensive drought and desertification assistance programme. DANIDA provided \$5.5 million in 1986 for a major expansion of the reforestation campaigns in Ethiopia. UNSO formulation missions prepared programmes for rangeland management and development and for the development of agroforestry in areas of Kenya severely affected by drought and desertification.

In Somalia, UNSO assistance included three ongoing projects for sand dune stabilization, with contributions from Italy, DANIDA and AGFUND. In addition, UNSO received \$3.19 million earmarked for forestry development and training from FINNIDA and \$3.4 million for the establishment of fuelwood plantations from DANIDA.

In the Sudan, the second phase of a project financed by the Netherlands involved reforestation with *Acacia Senegal*, a drought-resistant species that stabilized the soil, provided a source of fodder and fuelwood and produced gum arabic as a source of cash income, including foreign exchange. The management of grazing resources around permanent water supplies at El Odaya was financed by SIDA. Another project involved assistance to the National Desertification Control Co-ordinating and Monitoring Unit. Two projects financed with \$4.1 million from DANIDA included fuel briquette production from wood substitutes and the promotion of improved cooking stoves, and afforestation. An AGFUND-financed project was approved to restock the gum belt in the Darfur region.

To reduce the demand for fuelwood, UNSO continued working on alternative energy sources. With DANIDA funding, UNSO carried out projects in the Sudan, to produce fuel briquettes made from peanut shells and waste products of cotton production, in Senegal, to develop the use of peat for household fuel, and in Somalia, to utilize wind energy.

While UNSO activities in Uganda had been interrupted by developments in the country, 15 drought and desertification control projects were under continuous review by UNDP and UNSO.

The establishment of IGADD and UNSO assistance to its members were described in a June 1986 report of the Secretary-General.⁽²²⁾ The Economic and Social Council, in **resolution 1986/45**, noted with appreciation the establishment of IGADD and the assistance provided. IGADD members were commended for the adoption of the development-oriented plan of action. The Council resolution was endorsed by the General Assembly in **decision 41/455**.

The UNDP Governing Council, on 27 June,⁽¹⁹⁾ reaffirmed UNSO's role in co-ordinating United Nations efforts to help IGADD members in implementing their recovery and rehabilitation programme.

Soil management

Shortages of food and other agricultural products were expected to worsen over the next decade, the UNEP Executive Director concluded in his 1986 annual report. In many countries, growth in agricultural production did not keep up with population growth and, in others, poor distribution channels made it difficult for agricultural produce to reach the areas where it was most needed. In developing UNEP's 1982 Plan of Action for the Implementation of the World Soils Policy⁽²³⁾ through national soils policies, emphasis was placed on the identification of vulnerable areas and on action-oriented programmes to meet the needs of developing countries in particular. Also highlighted were research, training, education and transfer of knowledge and experience.

Experience in the formulation of national soils policies in developing countries was reviewed at an international symposium (Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, August) in conjunction with the thirteenth congress of the International Society of Soil Science. More than 40 soil scientists (20 from developing countries) from over 20 countries participated.

In 1986, UNEP, in co-operation with the International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics in India, published guidelines on farming systems principles for improved food production and the control of soil degradation in the arid, semi-arid and humid tropics.

Lithosphere

Under a UNEP/UNESCO/USSR project on geology and the environment, the second session of the International Scientific Council on Geology and Environmental Problems (Paris, April) reviewed the preparation of international guidelines on geology and land-use planning. A workshop and working group in June (Tallinn, USSR) discussed the impact of mining on the environment.

Forest ecosystems

Tropical forests

In 1986, deforestation in tropical areas continued despite increasing global concern for the state of tropical forest ecosystems which found expression in numerous initiatives involving United Nations organizations and other international bodies.

As central Co-ordinator of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan, which was drawn up in consultation

with the World Bank, UNDP and the World Resources Institute, FAO saw as its main task translating the Plan into national plans, programmes and projects. During the year, FAO forestry staff took part in a mission to Kenya, organized with UNDP a multi-donor team to visit Cameroon and planned other missions to Bolivia, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Panama, Peru and Somalia. FAO provided direct assistance to Costa Rica, Honduras and Malaysia in the preparation of their forestry plans; it also had received requests to review plans from Mexico and Venezuela.

Under a UNEP/UNESCO project, a regional workshop on demographic analysis of lowland dipterocarp forests was held in Malaysia (4-16 August), and an international workshop on rain forest regeneration and management was held in Venezuela (24-28 November); work continued on projects in the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Papua New Guinea and Venezuela. In collaboration with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), action was initiated to demonstrate the application of ecological guidelines for development in tropical forests, focusing on Kalimantan, Indonesia. IUCN continued work to identify the 12 most threatened species and finalized a paper on bio-energy tree plantations. The Forest Research Institute in Malaysia and the Centro de Datos para la Conservación in Peru received assistance under a joint FAO/UNEP project on in situ conservation of forest genetic resources. A regional training workshop on tropical forest management in South-East Asia was held (Kepong, Malaysia, 16 June-5 July). An umbrella project for national management of tropical and subtropical forest ecosystems, developed with the Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza in Costa Rica, became operational; first steps were taken towards preparation of a management plan for the Río Macho forest reserve.

UNEP supported a World Resources Institute/Environment Liaison Centre initiative of organizing regional workshops in Africa, Asia and Latin America in order to expand the role of NGOs in national forestry programmes; an African workshop was held at Nairobi (24-28 November).

At France's initiative an international tree and forest conference was convened (Paris, 5-7 February).

Mountain ecosystems

Increased pressure on highland ecosystems and a consequent destruction of vegetation cover, combined with the natural instability of some of those geologically active areas, had resulted in disasters such as floods and landslides affecting infrastructure and human lives. A number of governmental

and non-governmental organizations, including FAO and the Man and the Biosphere programme of UNESCO, had been or were becoming involved in integrated management of mountain ecosystems.

An integrated pilot project on the environmental management and protection of Andean ecosystems, started in 1985, became completely operational; financed by a trust fund of the Federal Republic of Germany, it aimed at improving the Andean farmers' living conditions in a demonstration area close to the city of Cajamarca, Peru. UNEP organized a training workshop on Andean agriculture (Cajamarca, 28 February-2 March 1986), co-sponsored by the Government of Peru.

Conservation of wildlife and protected areas

Protecting endangered species, managing national parks and creating national conservation strategies continued to be major concerns. UNEP and the Ecosystem Conservation Group—comprising FAO, UNESCO, IUCN and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF)—gave priority to preparing national conservation strategies. One of the countries selected for assistance was Uganda, where UNEP and the Government were working to develop a strategy. Over 30 countries reported that they had developed such strategies, which was seen as a positive response to the 1980 World Conservation Strategy.⁽²⁴⁾ A UNEP-supported World Conservation Strategy Conference (Ottawa, Canada, 31 May-5 June 1986), attended by 450 conservation scientists, government officials, academics, field workers and others, formulated recommendations and guidelines to update the Strategy.

UNEP was represented at the Third General Assembly of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference (Kotzebue, Alaska, July/August), which recommended the formulation of an Arctic Conservation Strategy to provide a framework for conservation policies in the circumpolar region, excluding the Soviet Arctic; this would be the first regional application of the World Conservation Strategy. As a first step, an inventory of the animals harvested for subsistence by the Inuit people was being prepared.

UNEP continued to assist Governments in improving the management of wildlife and protected areas by reviewing the existing protected area coverage of habitats and species and their management in order to ensure that critical habitats were protected and other measures taken to maintain the entire range of biological diversity. In Somalia, a wildlife and conservation review was undertaken. Under a joint UNEP/Kenya Wildlife Fund Trustees project, a national workshop (Nairobi, October) reviewed the wildlife extension and training needs of key wildlife areas in Kenya and draft guidelines

for public participation in conservation programmes. UNEP planned to make the guidelines available for testing in other African countries, and later also in countries of Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean.

UNEP assisted Governments in Africa to improve the managerial skills of staff working in wildlife and national park resource management organizations through fellowships granted to nine trainees from eight African countries for courses at colleges in Cameroon and the United Republic of Tanzania.

International measures to conserve wild animals and plants and their habitats, such as the 1973 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), continued to receive support from UNEP, which also provided the CITES secretariat at Lausanne, Switzerland. In accordance with resolutions adopted at the 1985 conference of the parties to the Convention,⁽²⁵⁾ two UNEP/CITES consultants initiated surveys of the status of leopard populations in sub-Saharan Africa, and the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit in the United Kingdom was employed by the CITES secretariat to provide technical and scientific support through its international network. Belize, the Dominican Republic, Singapore and Spain became parties to the Convention in 1986, bringing the total membership to 95; in addition, two non-parties, Burundi and Ethiopia, formally notified the secretariat of their intention to register ivory stocks and conform to CITES ivory trade control procedures. At a seminar held in the United Kingdom in September, 56 participants from 23 CITES States, the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and the Customs Co-operation Council made recommendations to improve enforcement of CITES regulations.

With support from the Federal Republic of Germany, UNEP also provided a secretariat at Bonn for the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals. In accordance with a decision taken at the 1985 meeting of the conference of parties to the Convention,⁽²⁵⁾ UNEP established a trust fund and invited contributions from the 22 parties.

UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere programme approved proposals to extend four existing reserves in the International Biosphere Reserve Network and agreed on the designation and addition of nine sites. The ninth session of the International Co-ordinating Council for the programme (Paris, October) discussed progress made by FAO, IUCN, UNEP and UNESCO in joint activities to support the Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves adopted in 1983 at the first International Biosphere Reserve Congress.

In collaboration with IUCN, UNESCO and the International Waterfowl Research Bureau, UNEP

continued to promote implementation of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat; the latest update of the list of such wetlands included 354 sites covering more than 200,000 square kilometres, marking a significant increase in the application of the Convention. UNEP and WWF were among the sponsors of an International Seminar on Wetlands Conservation and Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (Brasilia, Brazil, December) which focused on the development of a wetlands strategy.

Genetic resources

The International Board for Plant Genetic Resources, supported by UNEP, continued the exploration, collection, evaluation and conservation of crop plant and tree genetic resources. More than 100 countries collaborated and over 100,000 samples of crop germplasm were deposited in the gene bank network established and co-ordinated by the Board to house the world base collections.

During 1986, with FAO and UNEP support, field activities started in Malaysia and Peru, to develop and test methodologies for in situ conservation of forest genetic resources. Under a joint FAO/UNEP project, pilot trials of animal genetic resources data banks in developing countries were completed; as a follow-up, plans were developed for the establishment of regional data banks in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Near East.

Research activities of the UNEP-supported regional Microbiological Resources Centres in Brazil, Egypt, Guatemala, Kenya, Senegal and Thailand dealt with the application of microbial resources for increased soil fertility and food production, pest and vector control, bioconversion of agro-industrial wastes and biodegradation of persistent environmental pollutants. Each centre also organized training activities and provided fellowships for applied research.

Activities aimed at popularizing the use of biological nitrogen fixation technology to enhance soil fertility and increase legume protein production in small farms, while moving away from costly and potentially polluting nitrogenous fertilizers, included trials on *Rhizobium* strains and rhizobium/legume inoculants in Brazil, Kenya, Senegal and the Sudan. The Cairo Centre, in collaboration with various agricultural experimentation stations, screened programmes for control of the house-fly and mosquitoes, and for the biodegradation of pesticides used in agriculture in Egypt. At the Bangkok Centre, 1,500 litres of anhydrous alcohol per day were produced from cassava on a pilot scale using locally isolated microbial strains. A pilot plant consisting of a biogas digester was constructed in Guatemala for the bioconversion of polluting by-products of coffee-

processing into biogas, organic fertilizers and animal feed.

Sufficient funds were received in 1986 to establish a secretariat for the International Microbial Strain Data Network at Cambridge University (United Kingdom). UNEP also provided support to expand and update the World Data Centre for Micro-organisms and its relocation from Australia to Japan.

In 1986, UNIDO, UNEP and WHO set up a joint Working Group on Biotechnology Safety which held two meetings to address concerns about genetic engineering and the release of genetically manipulated organisms in the environment.

Photosynthesis and bio productivity

In 1986, work continued on a joint UNEP/Kings College (London) project on primary productivity and photosynthesis in natural ecosystems of the tropics. Five regional centres in Brazil, China, Kenya, Mexico and Thailand collected data on photosynthesis productivity both above and below ground using standardized techniques and equipment.

Freshwater ecosystems

The most important objective of UNEP's new programme for environmentally sound management of inland waters was to introduce an integrated approach to the management and development of freshwater resources on a river or lake basin-wide scale. The programme also sought to assist Governments in developing and implementing environmentally sound water management programmes included in action plans, provide training for experts and establish a training network in developing countries, prepare guidelines for water management and assess the state of the environment in inland water systems on a regular and world-wide basis.

Preparation of an action plan for the environmentally sound management of the Zambezi River system continued in 1986 with the second meeting of a working group of experts (Lusaka, Zambia, March). Participants revised the first draft of a diagnostic study on the state of ecology and environmental management in the Zambezi River system, as well as the Zambezi action plan.

In February, the International Lake Environment Committee (ILEC) was inaugurated to promote sustainable development of lake basins and the environmentally sound management of lakes. In November, ILEC and the United Nations Centre for Regional Development organized a two-week workshop on environmental planning and management in Japan.

To promote the integration of environmentally sound management principles in the joint use and quality control of surface and ground-water

resources, UNEP supported two symposia organized in connection with the Scientific Assembly of the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (Budapest, Hungary, July).

UNEP initiated a project to integrate environmental aspects in water resources engineering education; six UNESCO-sponsored water management and hydrological courses were organized in Argentina, China, Hungary, India, Ireland and Switzerland for that purpose.

Under a joint UNEP/UNESCO project, a meeting was held (Paris, March) to discuss a draft classification system and guidelines on integrated environmental evaluation of water resources development. An international symposium on the impact of large water projects on the environment (Paris, October) was organized by UNESCO, with the support of UNEP, the International Association of Hydrological Sciences and the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis.

UNEP continued to support the objectives of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1989-1990) (see p. 575).

A regional workshop on treatment and reuse of sewage effluents for irrigation (Amman, August), organized by FAO and Jordan, concluded that waste water was an under-utilized resource.

Marine ecosystems

Protection of the marine environment

The marine environment was another life-support system subjected to ever increasing and more threatening pressures, the Executive Director noted in his annual report.

On 25 November 1986, 16 States adopted the Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region, along with two protocols on the prevention of pollution by dumping and on co-operation in combating pollution emergencies (see below). This Convention brought to nine the number of action plans adopted within UNEP's regional seas programme, eight of which had related protocols. Negotiation on a tenth was under way.

Through the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP), UNEP continued work on the scientific justification for an integrated global ocean monitoring programme, the first attempt to interconnect marine biology, geology, chemistry and physical oceanography on a global scale. Under overall co-ordination of UNEP and with support of GESAMP sponsors, work continued on the preparation of a second review of the health of the oceans.

UNEP activities aimed at promoting implementation of the 1984 Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Management and Utilization of Marine Mammals⁽²⁶⁾ focused on training marine-

mammal scientists in developing countries, collection and distribution of information and co-ordination of national and international activities.

Regional seas programme

The regional seas programme encompassed nearly 130 countries around the world who were partners in an effort to protect and enhance the marine environment.

Mediterranean. The Mediterranean programme continued to develop in 1986. Thirteen States signed monitoring agreements or provided data, 102 laboratories participated in a total of 150 joint research projects, and 37 meetings, seminars, workshops and training courses were organized. The Centre for Specially Protected Areas began operating in Tunis, with technical support from IUCN. The centre in Split, Yugoslavia, developed a regional co-operative programme for earthquake-prone coastal zones which was approved by 11 States affected by earthquake risks. Pollution risks associated with offshore operations were identified through a technical meeting in preparation for a new protocol on such operations. The centre in Malta provided three courses on combating oil pollution, and the Blue Plan continued its pioneering work on scenarios for the Mediterranean basin for the year 2025. Voluntary contributions to the Mediterranean trust fund totalled \$2,250,000, ensuring the programme's full liquidity.

Kuwait region. At the fifth meeting of the Council of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment held in October, UNEP proposals for assistance in reviewing projects and programmes, studying the causes of recent fish and dolphin mortalities, and establishing a central data bank were approved. In co-operation with the UNESCO International Oceanographic Commission, UNEP initiated the preparation of a regional review on the state of the region's marine environment.

Caribbean. In 1986, seven Governments ratified or acceded to the 1983 Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region and its Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills.⁽²⁷⁾ Two more Governments ratified the Convention only. Projects approved by an intergovernmental meeting (Cancún, Mexico, April) were being implemented and were to be evaluated in 1987. In September 1986, the offices of the Regional Co-ordinating Unit for the Action Plan were opened in Kingston, Jamaica.

West and Central Africa. UNEP entered into negotiations with Côte d'Ivoire on a headquarters agreement for a Regional Co-ordinating Unit to be established in Abidjan, subject to the availability of funds.

Eastern Africa. In June, a multidisciplinary mission assisted Somalia in developing a national action plan for the protection, management and development of the marine and coastal environment.

East Asian seas. Implementation of six projects continued during 1986. A meeting of experts on the East Asian Seas Action Plan was convened (Bangkok, December) to evaluate achievements since 1977. The experts made recommendations to improve the Plan's implementation and agreed to form an association of

scientists to review projects and act as a scientific advisory body to the Co-ordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia.

Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. UNEP held consultations with the secretariat of the Programme for the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden at Jidda, Saudi Arabia, concerning the initiation of joint activities on monitoring the marine environment and on coastal area development. Under a project dealing with marine pollution monitoring, 18 laboratories were established. A project concerned with contingency planning for pollution emergencies continued.

South Pacific. Of the 16 countries—12 South Pacific island States (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) plus Australia, France, New Zealand and the United States—which had adopted on 25 November 1986 at Noumea, New Caledonia, the Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region and two protocols, 7—Cook Islands, France, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Palau, Samoa and the United States—went on to sign the instruments. The Convention committed signatories to preventing, reducing and controlling pollution in the Convention area from vessels, land-based sources, sea-bed activities, discharges into the atmosphere, dumping from vessels, aircraft or man-made structures at sea, and the storage of toxic and hazardous wastes. In particular, the parties agreed to prohibit the dumping and storage of radioactive wastes or other radioactive matter and to prevent, reduce and control pollution which might result from the testing of nuclear devices. Each party was to develop contingency plans for coping with pollution emergencies and immediately notify other countries likely to be affected should emergencies arise. The parties also committed themselves to assessing the potential effects of development projects on the marine environment, so that measures could be taken to contain them.

South-east Pacific. Implementation of the Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the South-east Pacific continued, with the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific as the implementing organization. Emphasis was placed on the monitoring of marine pollution, in close co-operation with national institutions, training of marine scientists and the development of case-studies on environmental impact assessment.

South Asian seas. A meeting of experts (Bangkok, December) revised a draft action plan and a draft overview on the region's environmental problems, and identified six priority projects for implementation by UNEP, subject to the availability of funds.

Environmental aspects of political, economic and other issues

Arms race and the environment

UNEP's 1986 World Environment Day theme was environment and peace, to underline the contribution that environmental conservation could make to the goals of peace and security. UNEP

continued to collaborate with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute and published—on World Environment Day—a book, *Global Resources and International Conflict*, which showed how global deficiencies, coupled with an uneven distribution of natural resources, could lead to unlikely and therefore unstable alliances, national rivalries and even war. Another joint project included the preparation of a book, *Cultural Norms in Relation to War and the Environment*, which explored cultural norms regarding militarism and nature and the environment.

As a contribution to the World Disarmament Campaign, UNEP commissioned a publication, *Disarmament, Environment and Sustainable Development: A Time for Action*, which indicated that even a modest diversion of funds from military expenditure could help environmental problems through sustainable development.

Related resolution: GA 41/62 A.

Environment and industry

In 1986, UNEP continued to address—primarily through the provision of information and training—the growing concern in developing countries about harmful environmental effects of pursuing industrialization without regard to environmental management. Various sets of guidelines on environmentally sound industrial development were drawn up and information was collected for storing in the computerized data base of the UNEP Industry and Environment Office. The data base was further expanded by almost 1,200 new bibliographical entries and nearly 100 files on pollution abatement and control technology. The Office also arranged for a number of experts to visit developing countries to diagnose environmental problems of specific industries.

At a seminar on industrial hazardous waste (Cairo, November), the Executive Director proposed that UNEP take the lead, after close consultation with Governments, international organizations and industry, in developing two conventions to help minimize the occurrence and harmful effects of chemical accidents and emergencies. One would be on early notification in the case of an industrial accident or emergency having potential transboundary effects, and the other would provide for Governments to assist each other in the event of such accidents. In addition, the Executive Director proposed that a programme be developed to enable Governments, in co-operation with industry and community leaders, to identify potentially hazardous industrial installations in their communities, and to show them how to prepare measures to control and limit possible accidental releases and how to deal with a release or spill should it occur. The Executive Direc-

tor's proposal was later circulated to Governments for their reactions, and United Nations organizations, such as WHO, WMO and UNIDO, as well as industry representatives, were invited to express their views.

Environment and human settlements

In large measure, homelessness was caused by natural and man-made environmental disasters. During 1986, UNEP focused on trends that contributed to displacement and homelessness, the impact of climatic conditions, and the crises of food, fuel and building materials. Preparations were completed for a 1987 workshop on shelter policies and programmes addressing the poor.

UNEP and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements initiated a project in Democratic Yemen to demonstrate an environmentally sound planning approach to human settlements—particularly for low-income groups living in harsh climatic conditions; the project was designated a demonstration site for the 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless. A joint UNEP/WHO project on environmental criteria for housing and urban planning developed four more sets of practical guidelines which were to be

tested in selected countries before being widely distributed. A UNEP project initiated in 1983 concluded with the completion of a set of policy guidelines for the control of environmental pollution in human settlements of developing countries, which covered the management of solid, liquid and gaseous wastes. With resources from the Ministry of Research and Technology of the Federal Republic of Germany, UNEP undertook a feasibility study in Nairobi on how landfill gas could be used to meet the energy demand of low-income groups.

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Chapter XVI

Human settlements

The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS), also known as Habitat, continued in 1986 to assist developing countries in all aspects of their human settlements activities by providing technical co-operation, research and development and information dissemination.

The first observance of World Habitat Day took place on 6 October 1986.

As lead agency in the United Nations system for co-ordinating activities for the 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (IYSH), the Centre continued to play a key role in its preparations. Those preparations were considered in 1986 by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Settlements. The Assembly, in resolution 41/190, urged the international community to demonstrate renewed political commitment to the shelter needs of the poor and disadvantaged by taking significant measures before 1987, and appealed for voluntary contributions to the programme of the Year. The Council, in resolution 1986/41, called for intensified efforts to help achieve the goals of the Year. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly in 1987 a comprehensive report on IYSH (decision 1986/162).

The Commission on Human Settlements, which held its ninth session at Istanbul, Turkey, approved various measures with regard to IYSH, adopted on 16 May 16 resolutions and one decision and decided that in future its regular sessions would preferably be held at Nairobi, Kenya. Two resolutions requiring General Assembly action concerned the Commission's tenth (1987) session and IYSH.

Commission on Human Settlements

At its ninth session (Istanbul, 5-16 May), the Commission on Human Settlements⁽¹⁾ considered several items related to IYSH, including the relationship between the objectives and tasks of the 1986 International Year of Peace (IYP) and IYSH, guidelines for a selective approach, and activities for the Year in the occupied Palestinian territories. Also considered were photographic and documentary exhibitions at the 1987 session of the Commission, on the occasion of IYSH (see below).

Other topics dealt with by the Commission included assistance to the Namibian people as well as to victims of apartheid, and participation of the community and particularly that of women in human settlements activities. As regards training and co-operation, the Commission requested the UNCHS Executive Director to accelerate the establishment of a specialized regional training centre for human settlements activities at Amman, Jordan;⁽²⁾ and recommended that he consider the possibility of unifying the Centre's representation in Latin America and the Caribbean in the search for greater administrative, technical and operational efficiency⁽³⁾

In a resolution on the work of the Centre between Commission sessions⁽⁴⁾ the Commission requested the Executive Director to increase efforts in providing its member States with information concerning implementation of its decisions and of the Centre's programmes, and to ensure efficient implementation of plans adopted by the Commission for biennial and longer periods.

The Commission decided⁽⁵⁾ that in future its regular sessions should be held at Habitat headquarters at Nairobi, taking into consideration, among other things, that it had met in practically all regions of the world. In addition, it suggested that the General Assembly appeal to all States to participate at the highest possible level in its 1987 session, commemorating the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Commission and its secretariat, Habitat⁽⁶⁾

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

By decision 1986/163 of 21 July 1986, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the report of the Commission on the work of its ninth session⁽¹⁾ recommended to the Assembly the adoption of the draft resolutions on the Commission's tenth session and on IYSH.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, adopted **resolution 41/189** without vote.

Tenth session of the Commission on Human Settlements

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977, by which it made institutional arrangements for inter-

national co-operation in the field of human settlements, including the establishment of the Commission on Human Settlements and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), to provide institutional focus to the activities of the United Nations system in that field, as recommended by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held at Vancouver, Canada, from 31 May to 11 June 1976,

Noting with utmost concern that, although some progress has been achieved in that field in the past decade, the living conditions of the majority of people in urban and rural slums and squatter settlements, especially in developing countries, continue nevertheless to deteriorate in both relative and absolute terms,

Recalling the important initiative taken by Member States to reverse that negative trend through the proclamation by the Assembly, in its resolution 37/221 of 20 December 1982, of the year 1987 as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, with the aim of securing renewed political commitment by the international community to the improvement of the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged,

Taking note with appreciation of the fact that over one hundred and thirty countries have responded positively to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless by establishing national focal points for the Year and that over three hundred and sixty projects for improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged have been officially designated around the world in the context of the Year,

Recalling that, in its resolution 37/221, it designated the Commission on Human Settlements, in the framework of its regular sessions, to act as the United Nations intergovernmental body responsible for organizing the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, and noting that 1987 will mark not only the observance of the Year but also the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Commission,

Convinced that the tenth session of the Commission, commemorating its tenth anniversary and coinciding with the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, provides therefore a timely and unique opportunity for the international community to assess the results of the efforts of the past decade, including the results of the many programmes and projects around the world identified as demonstration projects for the Year and, on the basis of such assessment, decide on new directions and approaches for national policies and strategies that will bring closer the objective of shelter for all by the year 2000,

Recognizing that universal participation by States in the commemorative session of the Commission will greatly enhance the significance and usefulness of the deliberations and conclusions of that session,

1. Appeals to all Member States of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, including the International Atomic Energy Agency, to participate at the highest possible level in the tenth session of the Commission on Human Settlements, commemorating its tenth anniversary, in order to highlight the significance of that session and the critical importance of the programme of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;

2. Decides that for the duration of the tenth session no distinction shall be drawn in the application of the rules of procedure between States members of the Com-

mission and other participating States and for that purpose suspends for the duration of the session the operation of rule 56 of the Commission's rules of procedure.

General Assembly resolution 41/189

8 December 1986 Meeting 100 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/930Add.2) without vote, 4 November (meeting 27); draft by Commission on Human Settlements (A/41/8), as reproduced in Secretariat note (A/C.2/41/L.4); agenda item 12.

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(¹)A/41/8. (2)Ibid. (res. 9/4). (3)Ibid. (res. 9/3). (res. 9/5). (5)Ibid. (res. 9/16). (6)Ibid. (res. 9/1).

Human settlements activities

International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (1987)

Preparations continued for the 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, proclaimed by the General Assembly in 1982(1) to improve the shelter and neighbourhoods of some of the poor and disadvantaged by the end of 1987, particularly in the developing countries, according to national priorities, and to demonstrate by the year 2000 ways and means of improving the situation.

Action by the Commission on Human Settlements. The UNCHS Executive Director reported to the Commission(²) that Governments, the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations were participating in a variety of activities related to the Year. He set forth recommendations for national action and for international support of such action by the United Nations system, bilateral aid agencies, multilateral funding institutions and others.

On 16 May 1986,⁽³⁾ the Commission recommended the adoption by the Assembly of a draft resolution urging Governments to renew their commitment to the shelter needs of the poor and disadvantaged by taking significant measures before 1987, including providing access to land and ensuring security of tenure in squatter settlements, adapting codes and regulations to the needs of the people, facilitating community participation, improving access to credit and loans and promoting local and affordable building materials. The draft also requested Governments to submit to UNCHS, before 31 October 1986, detailed reports on their activities for the Year and on their strategies for human settlements improvement by the year 2000, and appealed to them to make voluntary contributions to the IYSH programme.

By another resolution(⁴) the Commission urged the UNCHS Executive Director to select a limited number of innovative projects for the Year and to disseminate internationally their evaluation.

The Commission requested him to report to it at its 1987 session on a selected number of innovative demonstration projects as guidance for the future work programme, medium-term plan and activities of UNCHS.

Report of the Secretary-General. In a report to the Economic and Social Council on progress made up to May 1986 in preparing for IYSH,⁽⁵⁾ the Secretary-General noted that more than 130 Governments, United Nations bodies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as some 1,200 non-governmental organizations, were actively involved and giving support to the implementation of the programme for the Year. More than 360 projects had been designated by them for the Year, in the eight IYSH action areas: shelter, services (such as water, electricity, sanitation), construction, employment, legislation and regulation, management and finance, research and education, and training and information.

National seminars were organized to increase public awareness of the issues of shelter and homelessness, and six subregional meetings, convened by the Centre and host Governments, were held: for Latin American and Caribbean countries (Bogotá, Colombia, 27-31 January); for East African countries (Nairobi, 10-13 March); for French-speaking central and eastern African countries (Bujumbura, Burundi, 19-21 March); for Eastern European countries (Kiev, Ukrainian SSR, 2-4 April); for Arab countries (Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 8-12 April); and for West African countries (Lagos, Nigeria, 21-23 April). Three other subregional meetings had been held in 1985.⁽⁶⁾

The report stated that the combined effect of national, international and non-governmental action in the preparatory period prior to the Year had already improved the prospects for some of the poor and disadvantaged. Some countries had devised in the process innovative approaches and solutions to issues which were previously considered insurmountable.

Although a promising start had been made, action, particularly at the national level, had to be intensified further to deal with the issues adequately. The Year called for bold new steps for curbing urbanization, so as not to endanger progress and social stability. A shortfall in the amount of voluntary contributions required to bring the planned activities to fruition in 1987 and outstanding pledged contributions were a source of great concern.

ACC consideration. In October 1986, the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme Matters) of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC)⁽⁷⁾ noted that Habitat had pursued its task as the secretariat and lead agency for co-ordinating IYSH activities

through bilateral consultations and co-operation with relevant organizations.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

By decision 1986/162 of 21 July 1986, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its 1987 session a comprehensive report on the Year, including recommendations for a human settlements agenda for the coming decade.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted **resolution 41/190** without vote.

International Year of Shelter for the Homeless

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/221 of 20 December 1982, in which it proclaimed the year 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Noting with satisfaction that more than one hundred and thirty countries and many key United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are taking part in the programme for the Year and have designated more than three hundred and sixty projects for it,

Noting also that a large number of States have participated in the regional and subregional meetings for the Year, many at the ministerial level, which have resulted in constructive recommendations and commitments for renewed national action,

Expressing its appreciation to those countries that have made or pledged voluntary contributions to the Year,

Recognizing that the provision of adequate shelter is essential for the promotion and achievement of national economic and social development and human health,

Recognizing also that in order for Governments to address realistically the needs of the poor and disadvantaged, it is necessary to frame shelter policies that can mobilize all possible resources and policy instruments to meet the objectives of the Year,

Recognizing further that the Year provides an excellent opportunity for the United Nations and other international agencies to review their contributions to solving the problem of shelter for the homeless and for bilateral aid agencies and multilateral financial institutions to evaluate their role in this sector,

Recalling Commission on Human Settlements resolution 7/9 of 10 May 1984 and the information strategy for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, which had been submitted to the Commission at its eighth session,

1. Endorses the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless and the Plan of Action for 1986-1987;

2. Urges Governments to demonstrate renewed political commitment to the shelter needs of the poor and disadvantaged by taking significant measures before 1987, including providing access to land and ensuring security of tenure in squatter settlements, adapting codes and regulations to the needs of the people, facilitating

community participation, improving access to credit and loans and promoting local and affordable building materials;

3. Also urges Governments:

(a) To prepare or review shelter strategies, taking into consideration the options set out in the documentation for the Year;

(b) To prepare a programme to implement projects geared to their chosen shelter strategies;

4. Requests Governments to submit detailed reports on their activities in the Year to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) as soon as possible, giving special attention to measures that will improve the shelter and neighbourhoods of some of the poor and disadvantaged during 1987 and to their strategies to improve the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor by the year 2000;

5. Requests all Governments, bilateral and multilateral aid agencies and financial institutions to review their policies and raise the priority of shelter and settlements improvement programmes;

6. Appeals to all Governments to make or increase voluntary contributions to the Year and to all international agencies and financial institutions to provide effective financial and other support to the programme of the Year;

7. Decides to devote at least two plenary meetings at its forty-second session, in 1987, to issues related to shelter, in observance of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

General Assembly resolution 41/190

8 December 1986

Meeting 100

Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/930/Add.2) without vote, 4 November (meeting 27); draft by Commission on Human Settlements (A/41/8), as reproduced in Secretariat note (A/C.2/41/L.4) and orally amended by Vice-Chairman; agenda item 12.

Human settlements and political, economic and social issues

By **resolution 1986/41** of 23 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council—noting that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁽⁸⁾ and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights⁽⁹⁾ provided that all persons had the right to an adequate standard of living, including adequate housing, and that States should take measures to ensure the realization of that right—expressed deep concern that millions of people did not enjoy the right to housing. The Council called on all Governments and concerned institutions to intensify their efforts to help achieve the objectives and goals of IYSH. It decided to consider, at its first regular session of 1987, the question of the realization of the right to adequate housing, as contained in the International Covenant.

On 4 December, the General Assembly reiterated the call of the Council and requested the Commission on Human Rights and the Council to give special attention during the Year to the realization of the right to adequate housing (**resolution 41/146**).

Human settlements and peace

The Commission, on 16 May 1986,⁽¹⁰⁾ stressed that a prerequisite for the successful implementation of IYSH programmes was the maintenance and strengthening of peace.

The Executive Director's report on the Commission's contribution to IYP,⁽¹¹⁾ subsequently submitted to the General Assembly, focused on the objectives of IYP and some of the key relationships between human settlements, peace, economic and social stability and development. As the maintenance of peace depended significantly on reducing inequalities through accelerated economic and social development programmes focusing on the needs of the poor, it was considered appropriate that IYP would be followed immediately in 1987 by IYSH. The two international Years provided an opportunity for the world community to accelerate efforts in making the transition towards a more secure and equitable world.

Assistance to Africa

Assistance to victims of apartheid

On 16 May 1986,⁽¹²⁾ the Commission strongly condemned South Africa for its inhuman repression there and its illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as for its acts of aggression and destabilization against front-line and other neighbouring States and for its continuous forced removal of the African population from their homes. It commended the Organization of African Unity and others for supporting the struggle against apartheid and colonialism in southern Africa. In commending the Executive Director for efforts made in implementing its 1984 resolution on assistance to victims of apartheid,⁽¹³⁾ the Commission requested him to intensify those efforts and to continue providing additional assistance to countries in which human settlements had been disrupted by the South African régime.

The Executive Director noted that, in 1986, UNCHS had 14 projects under execution in the front-line States; additional projects had been prepared and awaited funding.⁽¹⁴⁾

Assistance to displaced Namibians

On 16 May 1986,⁽¹⁵⁾ the Commission again requested the Executive Director to strengthen all forms of assistance to Namibian refugee settlements and condemned any unilateral action by South Africa leading towards an internal settlement outside the terms of Security Council resolution 435(1978).⁽¹⁶⁾ In addition, it requested the Executive Director to report to the International Conference on Namibia and to the fourteenth special session of the General Assembly (see TRUSTEESHIP AND DECOLONIZATION, Chapter

III) on assistance provided by the Centre to the Namibian people.

During 1986,⁽¹⁴⁾ UNCHS offered five fellowships to qualified Namibians for training in areas related to the construction industry.

Human settlements in territories occupied by Israel

The Commission, on 16 May 1986,⁽¹⁷⁾ deploring Israel's settlement policies in the occupied Palestinian territories, called for an immediate halt to any new settlements there and for the dismantling of existing ones. It also strongly opposed the demolition and sealing off of Palestinian houses. (See also POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS, Chapter IX.)

The Commission requested the Executive Director to implement the 26 specific project proposals covering the eight IYSH action areas, as contained in his February 1986 report on activities for IYSH in the occupied Palestinian territories.⁽¹⁸⁾ It requested him to continue efforts to provide assistance to the Palestinian people in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, and to prepare, for submission in 1987, a comprehensive study on institutions needed for financing and implementing a housing programme in the occupied Palestinian territories.

Community participation

On 16 May 1986,⁽¹⁹⁾ the Commission, noting the importance of community participation in the planning, implementation and management of human settlements, urged Governments to focus attention on the self-help capacities of communities to deal with their human settlements problems, with a view to establishing appropriate mechanisms of support to those communities and improving their access to resources. It also urged Governments to develop administrative structures to strengthen local and sub-local governments, and to review human settlements legislation and procedures for planning and implementation in order to make them conducive to, and to promote, community participation. It called on Governments to encourage the establishment of community organizations and support partnerships with non-governmental organizations working in the field of human settlements development and to establish training programmes for community participation.

The Commission requested the Executive Director to develop further the Centre's expertise and increase its technical capacity in dealing with the large variety of human settlements development situations that required effective community participation. It also requested that he establish non-formal training guidelines for community development staff, community leaders and residents in support of community-level action.

Women and human settlements

On 16 May 1986,⁽²⁰⁾ the Commission recommended the maintenance of statistical programmes on the role of women and their participation in human settlements activities, and the adoption of all possible measures to avoid the marginalization of women in production and decision-making processes. It recommended that arrangements be made to enable women to combine successfully income-generating work with family care and that this be given high priority in UNCHS projects. It also recommended that regional or subregional seminars be organized within the framework of IYSH preparations in order to exchange experiences on the role of women in pilot projects.

Production of building materials

On 16 May 1986,⁽²¹⁾ the Commission, noting that small-scale production of building materials and components based on local demand and resources could bring about substantial economic multiplier effects, urged Governments to review their industrial policies and programmes to favour such production. It also called on them to promote the expansion of the small-scale building materials sector through wide-scale adoption of indigenous building materials in government-sponsored projects, bearing in mind the role of government as the single largest client of the building industry and the need to conserve foreign exchange reserves by import substitution policies. Other steps suggested for implementation in the areas of standards and specifications, industrial policies and programmes, research and development, transportation and taxation were outlined in the resolution.

Co-ordination

Cross-organizational programme analysis

In a follow-up to the 1984 cross-organizational programme analysis of the activities of the United Nations system in human settlements,⁽²²⁾ the Secretary-General reviewed, in a February 1986 report,⁽²³⁾ the status of implementation of recommendations made by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC). The recommendations dealt with, among other things, increased co-ordination, a review of programme priorities, enhanced programme delivery through effective use of country-level co-ordination machinery, and optimization of financial resources for human settlements.

Noting that only partial implementation had been made, the Secretary-General stated that CPC conclusions and recommendations on subsequent cross-organizational programme analyses should be drafted in a manner that could be understood fully and followed up by the intergovernmental bodies concerned.

The Commission on Human Settlements, on 16 May,⁽²⁴⁾ taking note of the concern of CPC on the need for improved co-ordination and priority-setting in human settlements policies and programmes of the United Nations system, decided that a comprehensive study it had requested the Executive Director to prepare for 1987 should include an analysis of the Centre's problem-solving activities as it assisted the Commission in co-ordinating human settlements activities in the system.

CPC, at its April/May 1986 session⁽²⁵⁾ took note of the Secretary-General's report and the Commission's resolution. It felt that its recommendations on the cross-organizational programme analysis had not been implemented sufficiently and requested the Secretary-General to continue monitoring the follow-up.

Operational activities for development

On 16 May 1986,⁽²⁶⁾ the Commission adopted a resolution on a comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development; its statement on those policy issues was annexed to the resolution. The text was subsequently transmitted to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly⁽²⁷⁾ for their 1986 policy review of operational activities.

In its statement, the Commission noted that while the United Nations system should continue its role as promoter and facilitator, especially through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the political will of and structures established by and among the developing countries themselves were the keys to greater use of indigenous resources and capacities in project implementation. The country level represented the most appropriate level at which to solve co-ordination problems and guarantee an integrated approach to development. The United Nations resident co-ordinators, backed by appropriate co-ordinating machinery, could contribute to harmonizing the system's operational activities for development. The Commission also recognized the need for a better match between the system's assistance and the significantly greater flow of bilateral aid, and suggested that bilateral donors make full use of the United Nations expertise and the co-ordination mechanisms established by it at the country level.

One future challenge facing the system's operational activities, the Commission stated, was that of rapid urbanization and the emerging problems of managing large urban concentrations in many developing countries. Urban and regional development planning management projects had multisectoral implications which helped to create effective co-ordination within the concerned Government. Assistance in training and

institution-building was essential to help enhance a country's co-ordination capacity. More emphasis should also be placed on the role of women, who should be given training and opportunities to participate in human settlements development.

Related resolution: GA 41/171.

UNCHS (Habitat)

Activities of the Centre

The 1986-1987 work programme of UNCHS⁽¹⁴⁾ was based on eight subprogrammes: policies and strategies, settlement planning, shelter and community services, the indigenous construction sector, low-cost infrastructure, land, mobilization of finance, and institutions and management.

Under the first subprogramme, in 1986, the preparation of the Global Report on Human Settlements—reviewing the conditions of settlements throughout the world and outlining priority actions for Governments—reached the printing/production stage. Work began on establishing a human settlements statistical data base, and a monograph was prepared on an innovative housing information system in Colombia.

Under the settlement planning subprogramme, a joint report with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), *Environment Impact Assessment of Urban Development in the Valley of Mexico: Basic Methodology*, was submitted for publication and a paper was produced on spontaneous rural settlement formation. Reports on guidelines for national planning and physical planning for refugee settlements were also prepared.

As part of the shelter and community services subprogramme, continued support was given to the provision of technical assistance, monitoring and evaluation of four shelter demonstration projects in Sri Lanka; the output would be a manual for local authorities on ways to analyse the housing stock in inner-city areas. With the support of the Danish International Development Agency, a wide range of training materials continued to be produced on community participation for low-income shelter development, including those for initial use and testing in training courses in Bolivia, Sri Lanka, Venezuela and Zambia.

Publications were produced on building acts, regulations and codes in Africa, indigenous production factors, and the use of selected indigenous building materials such as earth, pozzolana and stone. Under preparation were a draft report on cyclone disaster mitigation, an outline for a compendium of local building materials and technologies, several technical notes on local building materials and data sheets for indigenous construction techniques.

Concerning low-cost infrastructure, a number of reports were issued on various aspects of energy

consumption, saving and substitution. A report on refuse disposal services in low-income settlements was prepared, as were case-studies on the provision, operation and maintenance of low-cost water supply, sanitation and waste disposal facilities in Sri Lanka and Nepal. Other activities included development of a rational method for the design of septic tanks for warm climates, finalization of a technical manual on the design of shallow sewer systems, and participation in an expert group meeting on water supply and sanitation technologies at the World Health Organization headquarters at Geneva.

With regard to land, a manual on low-technology land registration techniques and plot allocation procedures was under preparation. Techniques of "land sharing" in central parts of cities were being evaluated with a view to outlining procedures for involving the private sector in low-income shelter development.

Under the mobilization of financial resources sub-programme, research was carried out in three areas: employment generation in low-income settlements, national finance systems, and the role of human settlements investment in economic development. Material was collected and the process of identifying suitable cases for detailed studies continued.

Under the institutions and management sub-programme, UNCHS initiated research activities aimed at strengthening local government capacity to execute human settlements policies and programmes, and continued its research programme on national human settlements institutional arrangements. The process continued for identifying intermediate cities and metropolitan areas to serve as case-studies of urban management practice. In June, UNCHS sponsored a meeting of a working group on international assistance strategies for human settlements training for developing countries, which made recommendations on the training activities of UNCHS, multilateral or bilateral sources and non-governmental organizations. It also co-sponsored, in June/July, a five-week training course on housing and urban development at Shanghai, China.

UNCHS information activities included the production of a variety of monographs, documents, posters and audio-visual presentations. Three issues of Habitat News were published. In the area of information systems, the Habitat Directory, the Habitat Awareness bulletin and the Trilingual Thesaurus in the Field of Human Settlements were produced in collaboration with organizations concerned with human settlements.

The first observance of World Habitat Day, on 6 October 1986, focused on IYSH and provided an opportunity for those involved in shelter provision to examine problems, opportunities and progress. Among the Day's activities were special messages by heads of State or Government, programmes and

articles in mass media, audio-visual presentations and film shows, symposia and seminars.

Software development activities included the release of Urban Data Management Software, version 5.2., and preparation of a revised version of Housing Finance Software, incorporating savings as well as loan-account management. Available software relevant to human settlements planning and management was publicized through the Habitat Microcomputer Users Directory which encompassed over 500 individuals and agencies. A regular Habitat News column, "Macro Micro", was initiated, advising on practical applications of microcomputers in human settlements data management.

Resources available for special technical advisory services fell short of increasing demand, even though such services were limited to a few specific subjects and were provided for a maximum of four weeks per country. In 1986, 40 missions were undertaken.

Under the sectoral support programme, UNDP continued to provide modest resources to UNCHS which were used for preparatory missions and project documents. Demand for sectoral support missions far exceeded the available resources.

At the end of 1986, the Centre had under execution 160 projects in 77 countries in Africa, Asia (including Western Asia and the Pacific) and Latin America (including the Caribbean) with an overall budget of over \$17 million for the year.⁽¹⁾ Ninety-eight projects were financed by UNDP and these accounted for approximately 66 per cent of the funds budgeted for technical co-operation during the year.⁽²⁸⁾ A total of 17 projects were also supplemented by trust funds and government and third-party cost-sharing arrangements. The United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation funded 44 small-scale projects designed to provide assistance in preparing project documents for submission to UNDP and donor Governments and agencies.

As part of its continued collaboration with other agencies, UNCHS promoted with UNEP environmentally sound human settlements development. Co-operation with the World Bank was strengthened by the development of a joint urban development strategies project. UNCHS collaborated with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator and other organizations in establishing a programme for seismic risk reduction in the Mediterranean region. Co-operation also continued with the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Financing

The UNCHS work programme was financed from the United Nations regular budget and from extrabudgetary resources. Extrabudgetary resources during 1986-1987⁽²⁹⁾ were expected from the following sources: programme support income from the

execution of projects financed by UNDP and trust funds (\$3,773,700); a subvention from WFP (\$192,000); programme support from the UNEP Fund (\$78,000); and programme support from UNHCR (\$150,000). Estimated income for the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation was \$12,732,000 for its general fund and \$2,130,800 for IYSH.⁽³⁰⁾

During 1986-1987, UNCHS expected project delivery amounting to \$29,405,000, including projects financed by UNDP (\$25,945,000), the UNEP Fund (\$212,000) and other sources (\$3,248,000). In 1986, a subvention from WFP (\$96,000) was used to establish one post of human settlements adviser to support WFP projects with a human settlements component; \$75,000 from UNHCR financed the post of one physical planning officer to assist UNHCR in planning refugee settlements in consultation with Habitat.

Contributions to the Foundation and to IYSH were made or pledged during the year, at a pledging meeting during the Commission's ninth session and at the November United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities. In 1986, a total of \$2.35 million in contributions for the Foundation was received; pledges for future years amounted to \$1.54 million. As at 31 December 1986, the status of voluntary contributions to IYSH stood at \$946,415.

In December, the General Assembly, by **resolution 41/176**, accepted the financial report and audited financial statements, and the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors, on the Foundation for the biennium ended 31 December 1985.⁽³¹⁾ In so doing, the Assembly also endorsed the comments made on the Board's report by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁽³²⁾ concerning procedures governing the use of experts and consultants, and budgetary control of outstanding obligations.

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- (5)E/1986/103. (6)YUN 1985, p. 828. (7)ACC/1986/15. (8)YUN 1948-49, p. 535, GA res. 217 A (III), 10 Dec. 1948. (9)YUN 1966, p. 419, GA res. 2200 A (XXI), annex, 16 Dec. 1966.
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- (27)A/41/374/Add.3-E/1986/109/Add.3. (28)DP/1987/45/Add.2. (29)HS/C/10/7/Add.1 & Add.1/Corr.1. (30)HS/C/10/7/Corr.1. (31)A/41/5/Add.8. (32)A/41/632.

Chapter XVII

Human rights

In 1986, the United Nations continued its efforts to foster human rights and fundamental freedoms world-wide. Progress was made despite the Organization's financial crisis which forced the cancellation of the 1986 session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and of one session each of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Human Rights Committee. The drafting of an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families continued, as did work on a draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention and Imprisonment. Elaboration of a convention on the rights of the child moved forward, as did work on a draft declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities. Work also progressed on the drafting of a declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Among economic, social and cultural rights, development received particular attention—the General Assembly adopted a Declaration on the Right to Development. The rights to adequate housing, ownership of property and education were also considered.

Protection of detained persons was again a substantial part of the United Nations work in the human rights field. The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances continued to investigate cases of disappearances in several countries. The first report on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment was submitted, and the Commission on Human Rights extended the Special Rapporteur's mandate for another year.

Situations involving alleged violations of human rights on a large scale in several countries were again examined. The Secretary-General stated that the appointment of special rapporteurs to look into specific country situations and alleged violations, such as torture, disappearances, summary executions and religious intolerance, signalled a slowly growing tendency towards co-operation by Governments (see p. 8).

Action on these and other human rights issues taken by the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-second session, held in New York from 3

February to 14 March 1986, was embodied in 64 resolutions and 10 decisions.

Discrimination**Racial discrimination****Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1983-1993)**

Implementation of the Programme for the Decade

In 1986, United Nations efforts to implement the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination were carried out in accordance with the plan of activities for 1985-1989, submitted in 1984.(1)

Communication. On 19 February 1986,(2) the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted to the Secretary-General the so-called Tripoli Declaration, issued by the International Conference in Solidarity with Peoples under Racial Discrimination (Tripoli, 23-27 November 1985), which was organized by the Organization of African Lawyers in co-operation with the Guild of Libyan Lawyers and the General People's Congress in the Jamahiriya. In the Declaration, African States were called on to step up their financial, military and diplomatic assistance to national liberation movements and a number of suggestions were made for combating apartheid.

Human Rights Commission action. On 28 February 1986,(3) the Commission on Human Rights commended all States that had ratified or acceded to the international instruments relevant to the Decade and appealed to others to do the same. It urged co-operation from States and international organizations in implementing the plan of activities for 1985-1989 and appealed for generous contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It welcomed a 1985 Economic and Social Council decision(4) to hold a seminar on international assistance and support to peoples and movements fighting against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid (see p. 682). The Commission requested the Secretary-General to provide annual progress reports and reiterated its decision to consider each

year a selected topic within the plan of activities for 1985-1989, choosing the main obstacles to the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid as the topic for 1988. The Commission welcomed a 1985 General Assembly resolution(5) authorizing the Secretary-General to organize in 1988 a global consultation on racial discrimination.

CERD consideration. At its March 1986 session, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) (see p. 685) considered documents relating to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade and entrusted its working group, set up in 1985 to study the feasibility of a number of activities that CERD could undertake to contribute to the Decade's aims and objectives, with the examination of proposals, particularly the suggestion to hold a three-day seminar during its regular session in March 1988 on international peace and racism and the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. CERD agreed on arrangements for the seminar, as suggested by the working group. It also discussed other activities to be carried out during the Decade, such as studies on specific articles of the Convention and the production of a film by the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) highlighting the Committee's work and the Convention's objectives.

Reports of the Secretary-General. Pursuant to 1984 General Assembly requests,(6) the Secretary-General submitted in 1986 to the Economic and Social Council two reports related to the Decade. His annual report(7) summarized activities undertaken or contemplated by United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to achieve the Decade's objectives; Bolivia also submitted information on its activities. A second report(8) summarized information received, as of 4 March, from 22 Governments on legislative, administrative and other measures they had taken to implement the Programme.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 19 May, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/2** without vote.

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the objective set out in the Charter of the United Nations of achieving international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling the proclamation by the General Assembly, in its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling further the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/14 to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade,

Reaffirming the plan of activities for the period 1985-1989 adopted by consensus by the General Assembly in its resolution 39/16 of 23 November 1984,

Conscious of the responsibilities conferred upon it by the General Assembly for co-ordinating and, in particular, evaluating the activities undertaken in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

Bearing in mind, in particular, its mandate under General Assembly resolution 40/22 of 29 November 1985 to submit an annual report containing, inter alia:

(a) An enumeration of the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade, including the activities of Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations;

(b) A review and appraisal of those activities;

(c) Its suggestions and recommendations,

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

Deeply concerned that in their present form the reports provide an inadequate basis for discharge by the Council of the above-mentioned mandate,

Noting with concern the apparent lack of co-operation between the Centre for Human Rights and the office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to Co-ordinate Activities concerning the Second Decade,

Noting also that, despite the efforts of the international community, the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the first years of the Second Decade have not attained their principal objectives and that millions of human beings continue to this day to be victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Aware of the efforts of the international community to improve the protection of the human rights of migrant workers, including those from the developing countries,

1. Reaffirms the importance of achieving the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a revised report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, taking into account the relevant comments and observations made during the deliberations of the Council;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure effective co-operation between the Centre for Human Rights and the office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to Co-ordinate Activities concerning the Second Decade in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Centre for Human Rights, in complying with the above request, shall abide by the letter and spirit of the

relevant resolutions on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade;

5. Reaffirms the necessity of co-ordinating the full range of programmes under implementation by the United Nations system as they relate to the objectives of the Second Decade;

6. Invites all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the implementation of the plan of activities for the period 1985-1989;

7. Commends those Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have intensified and expanded their efforts to ensure the rapid elimination of apartheid and all forms of racism and racial discrimination and urges them to redouble such efforts;

8. Invites all Governments to take or continue to take all the necessary measures to combat all forms of racism and racial discrimination and to support the work of the Decade by making contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

9. Decides to pay particular attention to the specific activities of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade that are directed towards the elimination of apartheid, in view of the present explosive situation in southern Africa;

10. Requests the Secretary-General, in his revised report, to pay special attention to the situation of migrant workers and members of their families;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to present, in his future annual reports to the Council on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, more detailed information on the relevant activities of all Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/2

19 May 1986

Meeting 15

Adopted without vote

Draft by United Republic of Tanzania, for African Group (E/1986/L.19); agenda item 2. Meeting numbers. ESC 14, 15.

The United States did not join in the consensus, saying it had ceased to participate in activities related to the first and second Decades since the Assembly's 1975 resolution equating Zionism with racism.⁽⁹⁾ The Federal Republic of Germany said it joined in the consensus on the understanding that the references in the text to migrant workers did not mean that migrant workers were subject to racial discrimination as a rule.

Reports of the Secretary-General. Pursuant to a 1985 General Assembly request⁽⁵⁾ and Council resolution 1986/2, the Secretary-General submitted in September 1986 a report⁽¹⁰⁾ on United Nations activities to implement the Programme of Action for the Second Decade during the period 1984 to 1986. The report focused on efforts to combat apartheid; educational activities aimed at eliminating race and sex discrimination;

dissemination of information and the role of the mass media in combating racism and racial discrimination; measures to promote and protect the human rights of minority groups, indigenous populations and peoples and migrant workers; recourse procedures for victims of racial discrimination; and progress in implementing the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (see p. 685) and other related international instruments. National legislation and institutions, seminars and studies, and international co-operation were also covered, as was information from 14 Governments, four specialized agencies and NGOs on their efforts to implement the Programme of Action.

Also in September,⁽¹¹⁾ the Secretary-General reported on the results of a study on the role of private group action to combat racism and racial discrimination. The report outlined activities by NGOs, which included financial, material and legal aid to victims of apartheid, assistance to political prisoners, disinvestment campaigns, campaigns to end bank loans to South Africa, education programmes and dissemination of information. Trade union activities provided another example of co-operation between United Nations bodies and private groups. Recommendations of United Nations experts and bodies stressed the media's responsibility to spread public awareness to eliminate all forms of discrimination; the importance of legislation and education in eliminating racial discrimination and prejudice was also emphasized.

Having presented a preliminary report in 1985,⁽¹²⁾ the Secretary-General reported in September 1986⁽¹³⁾ on a study on the effects of racial discrimination in education, training and employment as it affected the children of minorities, particularly those of migrant workers (for further information on migrant workers, see p. 691), summarizing information and views received from 10 Governments, three specialized agencies and NGOs. Their activities and recommendations concerned the areas of education, employment, legislation and social programmes. To assist the Assembly in its consideration of activities for dealing with the effects of racial discrimination on children, the report summarized recommendations made by United Nations experts which stressed education and promotion and protection of human rights of minorities.

International Seminar. In the framework of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, a Seminar on International Assistance and Support to Peoples and Movements Struggling against Colonialism, Racism, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid was held (Yaounde, Cameroon, 28 April-9 May). Among its recommendations,⁽¹⁴⁾ which were adopted by consensus, was that the Assembly consider drafting a declaration or con-

vention on such assistance and support. Aware of the dangerous use of mercenaries against the movements struggling against racial discrimination and apartheid, the Seminar recommended to the Commission on Human Rights that it consider preparing a draft convention on the suppression of the use of mercenaries.

The Seminar called on States, international organizations, private institutions and NGOs to increase their political and material assistance to the peoples struggling against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. It appealed for increased contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, the United Nations Fund for Namibia and other relevant funds. It also called for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa and asked States whose transnational corporations conducted business with South Africa to end their dealings with it. The Seminar recommended that its conclusions and recommendations be made available to the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa (see p. 123).

The report of the Seminar was transmitted to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General in September.⁽¹⁵⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/94** without vote.

Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its objective set forth in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming its firm determination and its commitment to eradicate totally and unconditionally racism in all its forms, racial discrimination and apartheid.

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, on the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, on the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling further the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva in 1978 and 1983, respectively,

Taking note once again of the Report of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Convinced that the Second World Conference represented a positive contribution by the international community towards attaining the objectives of the Decade, through its adoption of a Declaration and an operational Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Noting with concern that, despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination were not attained and that millions of human beings continue to this day to be the victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Recalling its resolutions 39/16 of 23 November 1984 and 40/22 of 29 November 1985,

Emphasizing the necessity of attaining the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General and the studies on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

Convinced of the need to take more effective and sustained international measures for the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination and the total eradication of apartheid in South Africa,

Aware of the importance and the magnitude of the phenomenon of migrant workers, as well as the efforts undertaken by the international community to improve the protection of the human rights of migrant workers and their families,

1. Resolves once again that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, particularly in their institutionalized form, such as apartheid, or resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority or exclusivity, are among the most serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all available means;

2. Decides that the international community, in general, and the United Nations, in particular, should continue to give the highest priority to programmes for combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and to intensify their efforts, during the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to provide assistance and relief to the victims of racism and all forms of racial discrimination and apartheid, especially in South Africa and Namibia and in occupied territories and territories under alien domination;

3. Appeals to all Governments and to international and non-governmental organizations to increase and intensify their activities to combat racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and to provide relief and assistance to the victims of these evils;

4. Takes note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General containing information on the activities of Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as United Nations organs, to give effect to the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

5. Acknowledges the further progress made in preparing the study on the effects of racial discrimination in the field of education, training and employment as it affects the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers, authorizes the Secretary-General to make further efforts to obtain additional information and views from Governments, specialized agencies, regional in-

tergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and to solicit relevant information and views from those that have not yet replied, and requests him to submit the final study to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit his study on the role of private group action to combat racism and racial discrimination to Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in order to obtain their views and an indication from them of further relevant materials, and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a final report on this topic;

7. Expresses its gratitude to the Government of Cameroon for acting as host to the Seminar on International Assistance and Support to Peoples and Movements Struggling against Colonialism, Racism, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid, held at Yaounde from 28 April to 9 May 1986;

8. Expresses its satisfaction at the convening of the Seminar and invites the Secretary-General to publicize widely the report of the Seminar;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare and issue as soon as possible a collection of model legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination;

10. Reiterates its invitation to the Secretary-General to organize in New York in 1987 a training course for legislative draftsmen with the aim of focusing on the preparation of national legislation against racism and racial discrimination;

11. Renews its invitation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and educational activities on human rights and against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education;

12. Reiterates its request to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights to consider the possible need for updating the study on racial discrimination;

13. Once again authorizes the Secretary-General to organize in 1988 a global consultation on racial discrimination involving representatives of the United Nations system, regional intergovernmental organizations and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to focus on the co-ordination of international activities to combat racism and racial discrimination;

14. Requests the Economic and Social Council to envisage the organization, within the framework of its plan of activities for the period 1985-1989, of a seminar on cultural dialogue between the countries of origin and the host countries of migrant workers;

15. Emphasizes the importance of adequate recourse procedures for victims of racism and racial discrimination and therefore requests the Secretary-General, in the light of the results of the seminars held on this topic, to prepare and finalize, with the appropriate assistance of qualified experts if possible, a handbook of recourse procedures;

16. Reiterates its invitation to the Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of the activities outlined in his report on the plan of activities for the period 1985-1989 and requests him to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the outstanding activities;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1987, a report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination outlining a proposed plan of activities for the period 1990-1993;

18. Considers that voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are indispensable for the implementation of the above-mentioned plans;

19. Strongly appeals to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund and, to this end, requests the Secretary-General to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions;

20. Requests the Economic and Social Council, during the period of the Second Decade, to submit annual reports to the General Assembly, containing, inter alia:

(a) An enumeration of the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade, including the activities of Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations;

(b) A review and appraisal of those activities;

(c) Its suggestions and recommendations;

21. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution;

22. Decides that the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" should be on its agenda throughout the Second Decade and should be considered as a matter of the highest priority at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/94

4 December 1986

Meeting 97

Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/785) without vote, 27 October (meeting 25); draft by Benin, for African Group (A/C.3/41/L.11), orally revised; agenda item 83. Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/41/832; S-G, A/C.3/41/L.22, A/C.5/41/27. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 4-15, 23, 25; 5th Committee 26; plenary 97.

Had the text been put to a vote, Israel said it would have voted against it because the Decade had been misused to promote and legitimize anti-Semitism. The United States stated that it had not participated in the activities of either the first or Second Decade since the 1975 Assembly resolution^(c) equating Zionism with racism. The Federal Republic of Germany expressed reservations concerning the last preambular paragraph on the grounds that the status of migrant workers was not necessarily a factor in racial discrimination; it also objected to the words "by all available means" in paragraph 1 which, it felt, implicitly endorsed the use of force, and to the singling out of South Africa in paragraph 2.

The Syrian Arab Republic believed that any reference in the text to racism also meant Zionism and understood the last phrase in paragraph 2 to include the occupied Arab territories; it also believed that the international organizations and NGOs referred to in paragraph 3 included the United Nations Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories and the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (see POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS, Chapter IX).

The United Kingdom, speaking for the 12 member States of the European Community (EC), welcomed the fact that a consensus had been maintained on the Decade.

Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Accessions and ratifications

As at 31 December 1986, there were 124 parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted by the General Assembly in 1965⁽¹⁶⁾ and in force since 1969.⁽¹⁷⁾

The same number of parties was given in the Secretary-General's annual report to the Assembly on the status of the Convention⁽¹⁸⁾ which listed States that had signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention as at 1 August 1986.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, acting on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/104** without vote.

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,
Recalling its relevant resolutions, including resolution 40/26 of 29 November 1985,

Expressing its satisfaction at the entry into force, on 3 December 1982, of the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals under article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
2. Expresses its satisfaction at the number of States that have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto;
3. Reaffirms once again its conviction that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;
4. Requests those States that have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto;

5. Calls upon the States parties to the Convention to consider the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report concerning the status of the Convention, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

General Assembly resolution 41/104

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/793) without vote, 27 October (meeting 25); 18-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L9), amended by 13 nations (A/C.3/41/L24); agenda item 89 (b).

Sponsors of draft: Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of Hungary, India, Morocco, New Zealand, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Yugoslavia.

Sponsors of amendment: Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Senegal, Sweden, Uruguay.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 4-15, 23, 25; plenary 97.

Prior to approving the text as a whole, the Third Committee adopted, by a recorded vote of 80 to none, with 45 abstentions, amendments adding the second preambular paragraph and paragraph 5.

Implementation of the Convention

CERD activities. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, set up under article 8 of the Convention, for the first time since its establishment in 1969 held only one session during the year, its thirty-third, in New York from 3 to 21 March 1986. Its thirty-fourth session did not take place at Geneva as scheduled from 4 to 22 August owing to the non-payment of assessed contributions by a number of States parties over several years and the grave financial crisis facing the United Nations, which prevented the Organization from advancing the necessary funds as it had done in previous years.

The tenth meeting of the States parties to the Convention, held in New York on 17 January 1986, was urged by the Secretary-General to take action to solve the problem. Despite repeated appeals by the Secretary-General and the CERD Chairman, the total of outstanding assessments and arrears, as at 30 September 1986, amounted to \$207,948. In a note on CERD activities⁽¹⁹⁾ the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly of the circumstances leading to the postponement of the Committee's thirty-fourth session and stated that the Committee was unable to report to the Assembly on its 1986 activities, as required under article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

Most of the Committee's work at its March session was devoted to examining reports by States parties on measures taken to implement the Convention's provisions. After considering reports by 19 States under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee provided, in its report to the Assembly on its 1986-1987 activities⁽²⁰⁾ a summary of its members' views on each country report and of statements made by the States parties concerned, and described action taken to resolve the problem of delays and non-submission of reports.

On 20 March 1986, the Committee took up, in conformity with article 15 of the Convention, consideration of petitions and reports, and other information related to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted by the Trusteeship Council (see TRUSTEESHIP AND DECOLONIZATION, Chapter II) and by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee approved the appointment of members of its three working groups—Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Territories, including Gibraltar; Pacific and Indian Ocean Territories; and African Territories—to examine documentation and to report to the Committee on their findings. On 11 August, the Special Committee, regarding the information requested of it under article 15 of the Convention and in a 1985 Assembly resolution,⁽²¹⁾ decided to request the administering Powers concerned to include the required information in their annual reports to the Secretary-General transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter (see APPENDIX II). The Secretary-General was subsequently informed that no petitions falling under the terms of article 15 had been received by the Special Committee during 1986.

As to the reporting obligations of States parties under article 9 of the Convention, the Secretary-General⁽²²⁾ drew to the attention of the tenth meeting of the States parties a 1985 Assembly resolution⁽²³⁾ by which it was recommended that the States parties suggest to CERD the adoption, as a general rule, of the practice already being followed by the Committee of considering two successive reports in one single text. On 20 March, the Committee noted that the States parties had decided to approve the Committee's practice of considering successive overdue reports in a single document.

Also in March, CERD continued to consider, in conformity with article 14 of the Convention, communications from individuals or groups of individuals claiming violation of their rights under the Convention by a State party recognizing CERD competence to receive and consider such communications. Twelve of the 124 States parties—Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Senegal, Sweden and Uruguay—had declared such recognition. By the end of the March session, work under the article had not reached the reporting stage.

The Assembly, in 1985,⁽²¹⁾ had requested the Secretary-General to ensure wider publicity of CERD work, so as to facilitate effective implementation of its functions under the Convention. In his note on CERD activities in 1986,⁽¹⁹⁾ the Secretary-General described steps he had taken pursuant to that request. DPI referred to CERD

work in press releases and radio programmes and gave exposure to special occasions such as the annual International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/105** without vote.

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and resolution 41/104 of 4 December 1986 on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as well as its other relevant resolutions on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Mindful of the obligation of all States parties to comply fully with the provisions of the Convention,

Aware of the importance of the contribution of the Committee to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to the elimination of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin,

Further aware of the need to intensify the struggle for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination throughout the world, especially the elimination of apartheid in South Africa and Namibia,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General concerning the work of the Committee, which states, *inter alia*, that the Committee was unable to hold its thirty-fourth session in August 1986 as planned because of the lack of financial means, as a consequence of the failure of many States parties to the Convention to pay their contributions under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention,

Recalling the appeal made at the tenth meeting of the States parties to the Convention to States parties to honour their financial obligations under the Convention, as well as other appeals on the same subject,

1. Expresses its grave concern that, for the above reason, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was unable to hold its thirty-fourth session and to carry out its obligations in the course of 1986 and that, consequently, it could not submit an annual report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

2. Commends the Committee for its work in the past with regard to the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

3. Calls upon States parties to comply fully with their obligation under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention and to submit in due time their periodic reports on measures taken to implement the Convention;

4. Appeals urgently to States parties to fulfil their financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention so as to enable the Committee to resume its work;

5. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To consider making an urgent appeal, by telex, to States parties to fulfil their financial obligations with regard to the Committee in order to enable it to resume its work;

(b) To transmit notices of assessment for 1987 to States parties as soon as possible, urging them to pay their contributions;

(c) To explore all appropriate avenues to enable the Committee to meet in 1987, even if for a shorter duration and at a reduced cost;

(d) To consider convoking, if necessary and within available resources, a meeting of States parties during the first regular session of 1987 of the Economic and Social Council, so that they can take stock of the level of assessed contributions and make recommendations on the future work of the Committee;

(e) To report on the situation to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/105

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/793) without vote, 31 October (meeting 32); 10-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.10/Rev.1), orally revised; agenda item 89 (a).

Sponsors: Algeria, Australia, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 4-15, 23, 25, 32; plenary 97.

Measures against nazism and fascism

Human Rights Commission action. On 13 March,⁽²⁴⁾ the Commission on Human Rights again condemned all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror, or systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It called on States to ensure the thorough investigation and detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of war criminals and persons guilty of crimes against humanity. The Commission also called on specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and international NGOs to initiate or intensify measures against all totalitarian ideologies.

Report of the Secretary-General. In response to a 1985 Assembly request,⁽²⁵⁾ the Secretary-General submitted a report⁽²⁶⁾ summarizing comments received as at 12 September 1986 from nine States, three specialized agencies, one intergovernmental organization and five NGOs on ongoing and planned measures to eradicate nazism, fascism and related ideologies and practices.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/160** without vote.

Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the United Nations emerged from the struggle against nazism, fascism, aggression and foreign

occupation, and that the peoples expressed their resolve in the Charter of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Aware of the determination proclaimed by the peoples of the world in the Charter to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Deeply alarmed at the existence of groups and organizations which still propagate totalitarian ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist ones, which violate human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the rights to self-determination, to life, liberty and security of person and to freedom from discrimination, and which thereby constitute a threat to the purposes and principles laid down in the Charter,

Expressing its concern that the proponents of Fascist, neo-Fascist and other totalitarian ideologies have, in a number of countries, intensified their activities and are increasingly co-ordinating them on an international scale,

Deeply concerned that in the contemporary world there continue to exist racist, colonialist and other forms of totalitarian ideologies, régimes and practices which entail contempt for the individual or denial of the intrinsic dignity and equality of all human beings and of equality of opportunity in civil, political, economic, social and cultural spheres,

Reaffirming that all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial, ethnic or other exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror or systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences, are incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter, may jeopardize world peace and constitute obstacles to friendly relations between States and to the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Mindful of the principles of international co-operation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity, set forth in General Assembly resolution 3074(XXVIII) of 3 December 1973,

Reaffirming that the prosecution and punishment of war crimes and crimes against peace and humanity, as laid down in General Assembly resolutions 3(I) of 13 February 1946 and 95(I) of 11 December 1946, constitute a universal commitment for all States,

Recalling its resolutions 2331(XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2438(XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2545(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2713(XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2839(XXVI) of 18 December 1971, 34/24 of 15 November 1979, 35/200 of 15 December 1980, 36/162 of 16 December 1981, 37/179 of 17 December 1982, 38/99 of 16 December 1983, 39/114 of 14 December 1984 and 40/148 of 13 December 1985,

1. Again condemns all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist ideologies, based on racial, ethnic or other exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred and terror, which deprive people of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and of equality of opportunity, and expresses its determination to combat those ideologies and practices;

2. Urges all States to draw attention to the threats to democratic institutions by the above-mentioned ideologies and practices and to consider taking measures, in accordance with their national constitutional systems and with

the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, to prohibit or otherwise deter activities of groups or organizations or whoever is practising those ideologies;

3. Invites Member States to adopt, in accordance with their national constitutional systems and with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, as a matter of high priority, measures declaring punishable by law any dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and of war propaganda, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist ideologies;

4. Calls upon all States, in accordance with the basic principles of international law, to refrain from practices aimed at the violation of basic human rights;

5. Appeals to States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;

6. Invites all States and international organizations to submit to the Secretary-General their comments and information on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session in the light of the discussion that will take place in the Commission on Human Rights and on the basis of comments provided by States and international organizations.

General Assembly resolution 41/160

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874/Add.2) without vote, 28 November (meeting 61); 14-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.87); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 23-35, 40-43, 45, 46, 48-61; plenary 97.

The United States joined in the consensus although it believed that the text represented another effort by its sponsors to deflect criticism of their own human rights records, as well as a gross exaggeration of the threat posed by a few misguided individuals. Sweden, on behalf of the five Nordic countries, said their acceptance of the text did not mean they were prepared to allow unconstitutional restrictions on freedom of opinion, expression or the press; totalitarian ideologies were a threat to democratic societies and their institutions, but measures against such ideologies had to comply with national constitutions.

Other aspects of discrimination

Religious freedom

Report of the Secretary-General. Pursuant to a 1985 Commission request,⁽²⁷⁾ the Secretary-General submitted at its March 1986 session a com-

pendium⁽²⁸⁾ of national legislation and regulations on freedom of religion or belief, highlighting measures taken to combat intolerance or discrimination in this area. The legislative and regulatory texts received from 31 countries dealt mainly with: protection of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief and related human rights; limitations imposed on those rights; protection of the right to manifest one's religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching; prevention and elimination of discrimination as to religion or belief; observance of existing provisions regarding freedom of religion or belief and investigation of related discrimination; legal provisions against offences which infringed on religious belief, and protection of religious places, ceremonies and traditions; conscientious objection to military service; and educational matters, including religious instruction of children.

Communications. On 14 January 1986,⁽²⁹⁾ Turkey transmitted to the Secretary-General a resolution on the plight of the Turkish-Muslim minority in Bulgaria, adopted at the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Fez, Morocco, 6-10 January), expressing solidarity with that minority and calling for restoration of their religious and cultural rights. Referring to 1985 communications from Bulgaria and Turkey,⁽³⁰⁾ Bulgaria, on 11 February,⁽³¹⁾ refuted allegations by Turkey of violence against the Turkish minority in Bulgaria and expressed the wish to seek a solution to bilateral problems. On 14 February,⁽³²⁾ Bulgaria transmitted a declaration of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA), refuting allegations by Turkey concerning the demolition of mosques and encroachments on the Muslim religion. On 24 February,⁽³³⁾ Turkey transmitted a statement by a spokesman of its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, charging that BTA's declaration attempted to conceal the subjection of the 1.5 million Turkish Muslims to oppression and cultural genocide. On the same date,⁽³⁴⁾ Turkey transmitted material containing further charges of Bulgaria's oppressive policies against the Turkish minority. Similar charges were made by Turkey in a 12 March letter⁽³⁵⁾ to the Commission on Human Rights.

By a 19 May letter to the President of the Economic and Social Council,⁽³⁶⁾ Saudi Arabia affirmed its support of Council members who had expressed concern at the infringement of the rights of the Turkish-Muslim minority in Bulgaria.

Alleged desecrations by Israel of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem were the subject of a number of communications, as were charges by Israel of anti-Semitic remarks made in United Nations forums (see p. 263).

Human Rights Commission action. As requested by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽³⁷⁾ the

Commission on Human Rights continued in 1986 to consider measures to implement the 1981 Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief⁽³⁸⁾ On 10 March⁽³⁹⁾ the Commission urged States to provide constitutional and legal guarantees for freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief and to examine the training of their educators and public officials to ensure that they did not in their duties discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs. The United Nations University and other academic and research institutions were invited to undertake programmes to encourage respect in matters relating to freedom of religion, and Special Rapporteur Elizabeth Odio Benito (Costa Rica) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities was asked to submit in 1987 her final report on a study on the subject, prepared on the basis of information supplied by Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs and other sources, including the views expressed in the General Assembly and the Commission. The study had been authorized by the Economic and Social Council in 1984.⁽⁴⁰⁾ The Commission asked the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with the assistance required for submission of the final report, to prepare an addendum to the compendium of national legislation and regulations on freedom of religion or belief and to report in 1987 on measures to implement the Commission's resolution.

Expressing deep concern about reports of incidents and governmental actions inconsistent with the 1981 Declaration, the Commission, also on 10 March⁽⁴¹⁾ by a roll-call vote of 26 to 5, with 12 abstentions, decided to appoint for one year a special rapporteur to examine those incidents and actions and to recommend remedial measures; he was requested to report in 1987. The Secretary-General was asked to appeal to Governments to co-operate with and assist the Special Rapporteur and to provide him with all other necessary assistance.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In May 1986, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, adopted **decision 1986/134** by recorded vote.

Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief

At its 19th plenary meeting, on 23 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/20 of 10 March 1986, approved the Commission's decision to appoint for one year a special rapporteur to examine incidents and gov-

ernmental actions in all parts of the world which are inconsistent with the provisions of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief and to recommend remedial measures, including, as appropriate, the promotion of a dialogue between communities of religion or belief and their Governments. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to submit a report to the Commission at its forty-third session on his activities regarding questions involving implementation of the Declaration, including the occurrence and extent of incidents and actions inconsistent with the provisions of the Declaration, together with his conclusions and recommendations. It further approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

Economic and Social Council decision 1986/134

30-3-18 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/95) by recorded vote (30-4-15), 21 May (meeting 20); draft by Commission on Human Rights (E/1986/22); agenda item 9.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Haiti, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Zaire.

Against: Byelorussian SSR, German Democratic Republic, USSR.

Abstaining: China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

In the Committee, the Byelorussian SSR orally proposed that the Council defer action on the text until its first regular session of 1987. The Committee rejected the proposal by a recorded vote of 27 to 8, with 15 abstentions.

Uganda considered the decision to appoint a special rapporteur inappropriate, saying his duties were already carried out by other bodies, including the Sub-Commission.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote **resolution 41/112**.

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, in which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recalling its resolution 37/187 of 18 December 1982 and subsequent resolutions, in which it made and reiterated requests to the Commission on Human Rights to consider what measures might be necessary to implement the Declaration,

Encouraged by the efforts being made by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and their respective Special Rapporteurs to study relevant developments affecting the implementation of the Declaration,

Emphasizing that non-governmental organizations and religious bodies and groups at every level have an im-

portant role to play in the promotion of tolerance and the protection of freedom of religion or belief and inviting them to consider, in particular, what further role they could envisage playing regarding the dissemination of the text of the Declaration in national and local languages,

Aware that intolerance and discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief continue to exist in many parts of the world,

Believing that further efforts are therefore required to promote and protect the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief,

1. Reaffirms that freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief is a right guaranteed to all without discrimination;

2. Urges States, therefore, in accordance with their respective constitutional systems and with such internationally accepted instruments as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to provide, where they have not already done so, adequate constitutional and legal guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief;

3. Notes with appreciation that work has already begun in the Commission on Human Rights on the preparation of a compendium of the national legislation and regulations of States on the question of freedom of religion or belief;

4. Pledges its determination to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and recalls that a Seminar on this theme was held at Geneva from 3 to 14 December 1984 within the framework of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights;

5. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to urge the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to accord high priority at its thirty-ninth session to consideration of the study prepared by its Special Rapporteur, in accordance with the terms of Sub-Commission resolution 1983/31 of 6 September 1983, on the current dimensions of the problems of intolerance and of discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief, and to report on this matter to the Commission at its forty-fourth session;

6. Takes note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/20 of 10 March 1986 and Economic and Social Council decision 1986/134 of 23 May 1986, pursuant to which a Special Rapporteur has been appointed for one year to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are inconsistent with the provisions of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief and to recommend remedial measures, as appropriate;

7. Urges all States to take all appropriate measures to combat intolerance and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and, in this context, to examine where necessary the supervision and training of their civil servants, educators and other public officials to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, they respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs;

8. Invites the United Nations University and other academic and research institutions to undertake programmes and studies on the encouragement of under-

standing, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

9. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to the dissemination of the text of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, in all the official languages of the United Nations, and to take all appropriate measures to make the text available for use by United Nations information centres, as well as by other interested bodies;

10. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" and to consider the report of the Commission on Human Rights under that item.

General Assembly resolution 41/112

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/875) without vote, 20 November (meeting 51); 26-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.69), orally revised; agenda item 94.

Sponsors: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Sweden, Uganda, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 43-48, 50, 51; plenary 97.

Indigenous populations

Human Rights Commission action. On 11 March 1986,⁽⁴²⁾ the Commission on Human Rights urged the Sub-Commission's Working Group on Indigenous Populations to intensify its efforts in developing international standards on the human rights of indigenous populations, expressing appreciation for the steps it had taken in 1985.⁽⁴³⁾

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council, acting on the recommendation of its Second Committee, adopted **resolution 1986/34** without vote.

Study of the problem of discrimination against indigenous populations

The Economic and Social Council,

Mindful of its resolution 1982/34 of 7 May 1982, by which it authorized the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to establish annually a pre-session working group on indigenous populations to review developments pertaining to the promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous populations, giving special attention to the evolution of standards,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/131 of 13 December 1985, by which the Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations with a view to securing a broad geographical representation of indigenous organizations in the future work of the Working Group,

Convinced of the need for the widest possible exchange of views in this field among Governments, specialized

agencies, organizations of indigenous peoples and other non-governmental organizations,

Decides that the Working Group on Indigenous Populations shall meet for up to eight working days before the annual sessions of the Sub-Commission, the first three working days to be devoted to unserved meetings for the purpose of the preliminary drafting of international standards.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/34

23 May 1986 Meeting 19 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/95) without vote, 21 May (meeting 20); draft by Commission on Human Rights (E/1986/22); agenda item 9.

Migrant workers

Draft convention

The drafting of an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families continued in 1986.

Human Rights Commission action. On 13 March,⁽⁴⁴⁾ the Commission on Human Rights commended the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families for the progress it had made on the second reading of the draft convention. It invited all Member States to continue co-operating with the Group, reiterated its hope for a speedy conclusion of the convention and requested the Secretary-General to report on further progress in 1987.

Working Group activities. The open-ended Working Group, established by the General Assembly in 1979,⁽⁴⁵⁾ held its seventh session in New York from 24 September to 3 October 1986.⁽⁴⁶⁾

The Group adopted in second reading paragraph 2 of article 1 and articles 4 to 6 of part I, relating to the scope of and definitions in the convention. It also adopted article 7 of part II on non-discrimination with respect to rights, as well as articles 8 to 17 of part III on the human rights of all migrant workers and their family members.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/151 by recorded vote.

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

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming once more the permanent validity of the principles and standards set forth in the basic instruments regarding the international protection of human rights, in particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Bearing in mind the principles and standards established within the framework of the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the importance of the task carried out in connection with migrant workers and their families in other specialized agencies and in various organs of the United Nations,

Reiterating that, in spite of the existence of an already established body of principles and standards, there is a need to make further efforts to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers and their families,

Recalling its resolution 34/172 of 17 December 1979, by which it decided to establish a working group open to all Member States to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/198 of 15 December 1980, 36/160 of 16 December 1981, 37/170 of 17 December 1982, 38/86 of 16 December 1983, 39/102 of 14 December 1984 and 40/130 of 13 December 1985, by which it renewed the mandate of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families and requested it to continue its work,

Having examined the progress made by the Working Group during its seventh session, held from 24 September to 3 October 1986, during which the Group continued with the second reading of the draft convention,

Concerned at the fact that, owing to the current financial situation, the Working Group could not meet between sessions of the General Assembly in 1986, immediately after the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council, following the practice established for the Group by the General Assembly itself,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Working Group to the effect that its inter-sessional meeting should not be suspended again, so as to enable it to complete, as soon as possible, the second reading of the remaining articles of the draft convention,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families and, in particular, of the progress made by the Working Group on the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention;

2. Decides that, in order to enable it to complete its task as soon as possible, the Working Group shall again hold an inter-sessional meeting of two weeks' duration in New York, immediately after the first regular session of 1987 of the Economic and Social Council;

3. Invites the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments the report of the Working Group so as to enable the members of the Group to continue the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention during the inter-sessional meeting to be held in the spring of 1987, as well as to transmit the results obtained at that meeting to the General Assembly for consideration during its forty-second session;

4. Also invites the Secretary-General to transmit the above-mentioned document to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the international organizations concerned, for their information, so as to enable them to continue their co-operation with the Working Group;

5. Decides that the Working Group shall meet during the forty-second session of the General Assembly, preferably at the beginning of the session, to continue the second reading of the draft international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to do everything possible to ensure adequate secretariat services for the Working Group for the timely fulfilment of its mandate, both at its inter-sessional meeting to be held after the first regular session of 1987 of the Economic and Social Council and during the forty-second session of the General Assembly.

General Assembly resolution 41/151

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 148-1-4 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874/Add.2) by recorded vote (138-14), 28 November (meeting 61); 21-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.79); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Greece, India, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/41/940; S-G, A/C.3/41/L.84, A/C.5/41/57 6 Add.1.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 55, 61; 5th Committee 40; plenary 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom.

The United States opposed the idea of holding two meetings of the Working Group in 1987 for financial reasons; it also felt that the appropriate forum for a substantive discussion of issues relating to migrant workers was the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The United Kingdom expressed reservations as to the usefulness of the work done by the Group. Belgium and France reserved their right to reconsider their positions when the financial implications were taken up.

Mexico regretted that a vote had for the first time been requested on a text traditionally adopted by consensus.

Protection of minorities

Activities related to protection of minorities continued to focus in 1986 on the elaboration of a declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities. As in previous years, the Commission on Human

Rights set up an informal open-ended working group which held meetings on 12, 14, 17 and 19 February and 7 March 1986. The group provisionally adopted draft article 1 of the declaration which was annexed to its report.⁽⁴⁷⁾ It considered the proposed text of draft article 2 and decided to continue consideration of that and subsequent draft articles in 1987. It postponed consideration of the definition of minority until a later stage and agreed that the United Nations Secretariat should be asked to prepare a compilation of the various proposals which had been made concerning that definition and to submit it in 1987 to the Commission to facilitate the working group's work.

On 13 March,⁽⁴⁸⁾ the Commission decided to set up another working group in 1987 to continue elaboration of the declaration and asked the Secretary-General to provide the group with all the assistance it needed.

REFERENCES

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Civil and political rights

Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol

Accessions and ratifications

As at 31 December 1986, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto, adopted by the General Assembly in 1966⁽¹⁾ and in force since 1976,⁽²⁾ had been ratified or acceded to by 85 and 38 States, respectively. Argentina, the Niger, the Philippines and the Sudan became parties to the Covenant in 1986.⁽³⁾ Argentina and the Niger also acceded to

the Optional Protocol, and Argentina and the Philippines made the declaration under article 41 of the Covenant recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State party claimed that another was not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant.

In his report to the Assembly on the International Covenants on Human Rights,⁽⁴⁾ the Secretary-General provided information on the status of the Covenant and the Protocol as at 1 August 1986 (see p. 739).

Implementation

Human Rights Commission action. The Commission on Human Rights, on 10 March,⁽⁵⁾ expressed appreciation for the Human Rights Committee's continued striving for uniform standards in implementing the Covenant and Optional Protocol and, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of their adoption, as well as the adoption of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁽⁶⁾ appealed to States that had not done so to become parties to them and to consider making the declaration under article 41 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Emphasizing the importance of strict compliance with those instruments, it stressed the importance of avoiding the erosion of human rights by derogation and underlined the necessity of strict observance of the agreed condition and procedures for derogation from the Covenant. The Commission urged the Secretary-General to give more publicity to the Human Rights Committee and asked him to report in 1987 on the status of the Covenants and the Protocol.

Human Rights Committee activities. The Human Rights Committee, established under article 28 of the Covenant, held only two sessions in 1986: the twenty-seventh in New York from 24 March to 11 April and the twenty-eighth at Geneva from 7 to 25 July. The financial crisis of the United Nations caused the Committee to cancel the session that was to have taken place from 20 October to 7 November.

In 1986, the Committee considered reports and additional information submitted by four States—Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary and Mongolia—under article 40 of the Covenant. The Committee also adopted views on three communications from individuals claiming that their rights under the Covenant had been violated and that they had exhausted all available domestic remedies. The cases concerned Venezuela (1) and Zaire (2). The Committee decided that four other such communications were inadmissible.

On 25 July, the Committee unanimously adopted its tenth annual report to the Assembly.⁽⁷⁾

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

Pursuant to an interim arrangement of the Human Rights Committee agreed on in 1985,⁽⁸⁾ under which the Committee was to transmit regularly to the Economic and Social Council the general comments adopted by it and transmit its full annual report directly to the Assembly later in the year, the Secretary-General, by an April 1986 note,⁽⁹⁾ forwarded the Committee's general comments relating to the position of aliens under the Covenant, adopted by the Committee on 9 April. Taking note of the Secretary-General's note, the Council, by **decision 1986/124** of 21 May, authorized the Secretary-General to transmit the Committee's annual report directly to the Assembly at its 1986 regular session.

Related resolution: GA 41/119.

State of siege or emergency

Human Rights Commission action. On 12 March 1986,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Commission on Human Rights stated that it looked forward to the first report on situations known as states of siege or emergency, to be submitted by the Sub-Commission's Special Rapporteur, Leandro Despouy (Argentina). It decided to examine the report in 1987 as a matter of priority. The report was to include a list of countries that proclaimed or terminated a state of emergency. An annual report by the Sub-Commission on compliance with national and international rules governing the legality of the introduction of a state of siege or emergency was to contain that information.

The decision to include in its agenda an item on implementation of the right of derogation (in states of emergency) as provided under article 4 of the Covenant had been taken by the Sub-Commission in 1983.⁽¹¹⁾ In 1984,⁽¹²⁾ the Sub-Commission had requested authorization to appoint a special rapporteur on the subject; that authorization was given by the Economic and Social Council in 1985.⁽¹³⁾

Suriname

On 5 December 1986,⁽¹⁴⁾ Suriname forwarded to the Secretary-General a decree of 1 December proclaiming a state of emergency for a part of its territory, on the grounds that public order, security of the State and the execution of the administration were seriously endangered. Suriname requested that the decree be circulated among the States parties to the Covenant.

Self-determination of peoples

Five resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights in 1986 reaffirmed the right to self-determination for the people of Afghanistan,⁽¹⁵⁾ Kampuchea,⁽¹⁶⁾ Palestine,⁽¹⁷⁾ South Africa and

Namibia,⁽¹⁸⁾ and Western Sahara.⁽¹⁹⁾ A sixth resolution adopted under the item pertained to the use of mercenaries to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (see p. 700).

The Commission's actions and debate on the right of peoples to self-determination, as well as action taken by the Economic and Social Council in 1986, were summarized by the Secretary-General in a report to the General Assembly.⁽²⁰⁾ The report also contained a summary of responses from 23 Governments, five specialized agencies and five NGOs pursuant to the Assembly's 1985 request⁽²¹⁾ for information on their assistance to colonial Territories and peoples.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Following the pattern of previous years, the General Assembly adopted in 1986 two resolutions on the right to self-determination, a right it repeatedly reaffirmed for individual Non-Self-Governing Territories (see TRUSTEESHIP AND DECOLONIZATION, Chapter IV).

On 4 December, acting on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the Assembly adopted **resolution 41/100** without vote.

Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights, as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first and forty-second sessions,

Reiterating its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984 and 40/24 of 29 November 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Reaffirms that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. Declares its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. Calls upon the States responsible for those acts to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. Deplores the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted by the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-second session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

General Assembly resolution 41/100

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/809) without vote, 27 October (meeting 25); 23-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.7); agenda item 88.

Sponsors: Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Ecuador, Gambia, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 4-15, 23, 25; plenary 97.

India said its non-opposition was without prejudice to its position on article 1 of the International Covenant and various Human Rights Commission resolutions.

Also on 4 December, on the Third Committee's recommendation, the Assembly adopted **resolution 41/101** by recorded vote.

Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy

granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) and all relevant resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolutions 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, as well as all the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 385(1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435(1978) of 29 September 1978,

Recalling the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa and the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia,

Bearing in mind the outcome of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel, held at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983,

Welcoming the holding at Tunis from 7 to 9 August 1984 of the Conference of Arab Solidarity with the Struggle for Liberation in Southern Africa,

Recalling resolutions CM/Res.1052(XLIV)/Rev.1 on South Africa and CM/Res.1055(XLIV)/Rev.1 on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 26 July 1986,

Reaffirming that the system of apartheid imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a constant threat to international peace and security,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the continued violations of the human rights of the people in the Territory and of the other peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation,

Reaffirming its resolution 39/2 of 28 September 1984 and recalling Security Council resolution 554(1984) of 17 August 1984, in which the Council rejected the so-called "new constitution" as null and void, Council resolution 569(1985) of 26 July 1985, and the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 13 June 1986 on the nation-wide state of emergency in South Africa,

Deeply concerned at the continued terrorist acts of aggression committed by the Pretoria régime against independent African States in the region, in particular the unprovoked attacks against Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana,

Deeply indignant at the continued occupation of part of the territory of Angola by the troops of the racist régime of South Africa and the persistent, hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression and sustained armed invasions carried out by that régime in violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of Angola, in particular the armed invasion of Angola on 28 September 1985 and the premeditated attack on the port of Namibe on 5 June 1986,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 527(1982) of 15 December 1982 and 535(1983) of 29 June 1983 on Lesotho, and Council resolutions 568(1985) of 21 June 1985 and 572(1985) of 30 September 1985 on Botswana,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,

Recalling also its relevant resolutions on the question of Palestine, in particular resolution 40/96 of 12 December 1985,

Recalling further the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,

Considering that the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine and the repeated acts of aggression by Israel against the people of the region constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Deeply shocked and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and recalling all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 508(1982) of 5 June 1982, 509(1982) of 6 June 1982, 520(1982) of 17 September 1982 and 521(1982) of 19 September 1982,

1. Calls upon all States to implement fully and faithfully all the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the Namibian people, the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without foreign interference;

4. Strongly condemns those Governments that do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

5. Calls for the full and immediate implementation of the declarations and programmes of action on Namibia and on Palestine adopted by the international conferences on those questions;

6. Reaffirms its vigorous condemnation of the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa;

7. Condemns once again the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called "interim administration" at Windhoek and declares that action to be illegal, null and void;

8. Further condemns the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in its just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime of Pretoria;

9. Reaffirms its rejection of the so-called "new constitution" as null and void and reiterates that peace in South Africa can only be guaranteed by the establish-

ment of majority rule through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and undivided South Africa;

10. Strongly condemns the wanton killing of peaceful and defenceless demonstrators and workers on strike, as well as the arbitrary arrests of the leaders and activists of the United Democratic Front, National Forum, trade unions and other mass organizations, and demands their immediate and unconditional release, in particular that of Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng;

11. Strongly condemns South Africa for the imposition of the state of emergency under its repugnant Internal Security Act and calls for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency, as well as the repeal of the Internal Security Act;

12. Condemns South Africa for its increasing oppression of the Namibian people, for the massive militarization of Namibia and for its armed attacks launched against the States in the region in order to destabilize them politically and to sabotage and destroy their economies;

13. Strongly condemns the establishment and use of armed terrorist groups by South Africa with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements and destabilizing the legitimate Governments of southern Africa;

14. Strongly condemns the repeated acts of aggression and the continued occupation of parts of southern Angola and demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops from Angolan territory;

15. Strongly condemns the persistent, hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression and sustained armed invasions carried out by the racist régime of South Africa in violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of Angola, in particular the armed invasion of Angola on 28 September 1985 and the premeditated attack on the port of Namibe on 5 June 1986;

16. Strongly reaffirms its solidarity with the independent African countries and national liberation movements that are victims of murderous acts of aggression and destabilization by the racist régime of Pretoria, and calls upon the international community to render increased assistance and support to these countries in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacity, defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity and peacefully rebuild and develop;

17. Reaffirms that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

18. Strongly condemns the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation by the racist minority régime in southern Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights;

19. Further strongly condemns the racist régime of Pretoria for its acts of destabilization, armed aggression and economic blockade against Lesotho and strongly

urges the international community to continue to extend maximum assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees and to use its influence on the racist régime so that it would desist from its terrorist acts against Lesotho;

20. Strongly condemns the unprovoked and unwarranted military attack on the capital of Botswana and demands that the racist régime pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property;

21. Denounces the collusion between Israel and South Africa and expresses support for the Declaration of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel;

22. Strongly condemns the policy of those Western States, Israel and other States whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sports relations with the racist minority régime of South Africa encourage that régime to persist in its suppression of the aspirations of peoples to self-determination and independence;

23. Again demands the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418(1977) of 4 November 1977, by all countries and more particularly by those countries that maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime and continue to supply it with related matériel;

24. Calls for the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa and of the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia;

25. Demands once again the immediate implementation of its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986;

26. Reaffirms all relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question of Western Sahara, including General Assembly resolution 40/50 of 2 December 1985, and calls upon the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue their efforts to find a just and lasting solution to this question;

27. Urges all States, the specialized agencies, organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Namibian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, in its struggle to gain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

28. Notes the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on this question;

29. Calls for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid through national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

30. Demands the immediate release of women and children detained in Namibia and South Africa;

31. Strongly condemns the constant and deliberate violations of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, as well as the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, which constitute an obstacle to the achievement of self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people and a threat to peace and stability in the region;

32. Demands the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

33. Urges all States, the specialized agencies, organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter;

34. Expresses its appreciation for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in this assistance;

35. Urges all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

36. Requests the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle of oppressed peoples for the achievement of their self-determination and national independence and to report periodically to the General Assembly on his activities in this regard;

37. Decides to consider this item at its forty-second session on the basis of the reports on the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples that Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit.

General Assembly resolution 41/101

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 126-18-12 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/809) by recorded vote (110-17-9), 27 October (meeting 25); draft by Benin, for African Group (A/C.3/41/L.13); agenda item 88. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 4-15, 23, 25; plenary 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico,

Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Costa Rica, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Japan, Paraguay, Portugal, Samoa, Spain.

Speaking on behalf of the 12 EC members, the United Kingdom said they could not support the text—submitted without consulting the various groups—because it lacked balance by referring to certain violations but neglecting to mention the situations in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. The United States regretted what it called the politicization of United Nations activities regarding racial discrimination and the extreme language which, it said, prevented it from supporting relevant resolutions; such language did not facilitate peaceful change either in South Africa or the Middle East, but only encouraged more polarization and strife. Israel regretted that the struggle against apartheid was harnessed to the service of those who sought not only to tarnish Israel's image, but also to obliterate it as a State.

Austria, Spain and Uruguay objected to certain portions of the text, particularly the reference to armed struggle in paragraph 2. Spain also expressed reservations concerning paragraph 22, which implied that encouragement was being given to the South African regime, and paragraph 26, which referred to a regional organization to which it did not belong and to resolutions which it had not supported. Similarly, Morocco and Turkey reserved their positions on paragraph 26. Cote d'Ivoire said that if separate votes had been taken, it would have abstained on the seventh preambular paragraph and on paragraphs 21 and 22; it believed that the subjective selectivity in those paragraphs constituted interference in internal affairs.

Uruguay, raising objections to paragraph 33, believed that the Palestinian people should determine their sole and legitimate representative; in that connection, the role of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was only provisional.

Costa Rica said it could have voted in favour of the text had it not been for the selective mention of a single country in paragraph 31.

Cameroon had serious reservations concerning paragraphs which made selective mention of certain countries. Ecuador, also being unable to agree with some wording it considered to be selective, expressed reservations on the tenth preambular paragraph and paragraphs 3 and 15. Mexico reiterated reservations on paragraphs 5 and 21, similar to those it had made in 1985.⁽²²⁾ Argen-

tina voiced reservations on the wording of certain paragraphs.

Botswana reserved its position on paragraph 24, stating that it was incapable of imposing sanctions on South Africa, but would not stand in the way of those who decided to do so.

Related resolution: GA 41/90.

Afghanistan

On 10 March 1986⁽¹⁵⁾ the Commission on Human Rights, by a roll-call vote of 31 to 6, with 5 abstentions, reaffirmed its profound concern that the people of Afghanistan continued to be denied their right to self-determination, to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint. It called for a political settlement based on immediate foreign troop withdrawal from Afghanistan, full respect for the country's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status, and strict observance of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference. Affirming the right of the Afghan refugees to return to their homes, the Commission urged a settlement enabling the Afghan people to determine their destiny free from outside interference. Expressing support for the Secretary-General's efforts and the diplomatic steps he had initiated, the Commission requested him to continue to search for a political solution, urged all concerned to continue to co-operate with him, and appealed for humanitarian relief assistance to alleviate, in co-ordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the hardships of Afghan refugees.

(See also p. 752 and, for details of the situation in Afghanistan, see p. 212.)

Kampuchea

During the year, a number of communications were addressed to the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Kampuchea and allegations of human rights violations there (see p. 202). A number of letters containing charges of violations or responding to such charges were also circulated as documents of the Commission on Human Rights.

Reiterating its condemnation of persistent human rights violations in Kampuchea, particularly the repeated attacks by the occupying forces against civilians along the Thai-Kampuchean border, the Commission reaffirmed, by a resolution adopted on 10 March 1986, by a roll-call vote of 30 to 9, with 2 abstentions⁽¹⁶⁾ that the continued illegal occupation of Kampuchea by foreign forces deprived Kampucheans of their right to self-determination and constituted the primary human rights violation in that country. The Com-

mission emphasized that the withdrawal of foreign forces, restoration of Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, recognition of the Kampucheans' right to self-determination and a commitment by all States to non-interference were essential for a solution to the Kampuchean problem. It reaffirmed its call for a cessation of hostilities and an immediate withdrawal of foreign forces, to enable Kampucheans to exercise their fundamental rights free from foreign interference and to determine their future through free and fair elections under United Nations supervision, and to make possible the return of all refugees and efforts towards a political solution within the framework of the 1981 Declaration on Kampuchea.⁽²³⁾ The Commission asked the Secretary-General urgently to intensify efforts towards a political settlement and restoration of human rights in Kampuchea and requested the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea (see p. 205) to continue its work.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

Acting on the recommendation of its Second Committee in May 1986, the Economic and Social Council adopted **decision 1986/146** by recorded vote.

Right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation

At its 19th plenary meeting, on 23 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council fully endorsed Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/25 of 10 March 1986, by which the Commission, *inter alia*, reaffirmed that the continuing occupation of Kampuchea by foreign forces deprived the people of Kampuchea of the exercise of their right to self-determination and constituted the primary violation of human rights in Kampuchea at present. The Council reaffirmed its decisions 1981/154 of 8 May 1981, 1982/143 of 7 May 1982, 1983/155 of 27 May 1983, 1984/148 of 24 May 1984 and 1985/155 of 30 May 1985 and reiterated its call for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea in order to allow the people of Kampuchea to exercise their fundamental freedoms and human rights, including the right to self-determination as contained in the Declaration on Kampuchea adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea on 17 July 1981 and in General Assembly resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980, 36/5 of 21 October 1981, 37/6 of 28 October 1982, 38/3 of 27 October 1983, 39/5 of 30 October 1984 and 40/7 of 5 November 1985.

The Council expressed its grave concern at the unresolved dilemma of the approximately 250,000 Kampuchean civilians still stranded in Thailand as a result of the armed attacks by the foreign forces in Kampuchea on the Kampuchean civilian encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border since 1984. The Council recalled the statements made by the Secretary-General on 27 December 1984 and 13 March 1985 which, *inter alia*, appealed to all concerned to avoid endangering the lives of those Kampuchean civilians and adding, to the

misery and deprivation which already afflicted those most unfortunate people.

The Council also expressed its grave concern at the more than one thousand land-mines recently found planted in Thai territory near the Thai-Kampuchean border. The existence of those land-mines and other possible undiscovered minefields has prevented the Kampuchean civilians from exercising their inalienable right to return to their homeland and their right to self-determination. As at February 1986, the land-mines had claimed the lives of twenty-five Thai civilians and injured another one hundred and thirty.

The Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council any further violations of humanitarian principles perpetrated against Kampuchean civilian refugees by the foreign occupying troops along the border, and also requested him to continue to monitor closely the developments in Kampuchea and to intensify efforts, including the use of his good offices, to bring about a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem and the restoration of fundamental human rights in Kampuchea.

The Council recalled the communiqués issued by the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea on 17 January 1985 and 15 February 1985. The Council noted the visits undertaken by the Chairman and members of the Committee to a number of countries in 1985 in an effort to find a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem. The Council also noted with appreciation the ongoing efforts of the Committee and requested that the Committee continue its work, pending the reconvening of the Conference.

Economic and Social Council decision 1986/146

41-6-4 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/95) by recorded vote (39-6-3), 21 May (meeting 20); 36-nation draft (E/1986/C.2/L.10); agenda item 9.

Sponsors: Bangladesh, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zaire.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Byelorussian SSR, German Democratic Republic, India, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, USSR.

Abstaining: Finland, Iraq, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

In Viet Nam's view, the text grossly distorted the actual human rights situation in Kampuchea, failed to take into account the different views of the parties and constituted interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign State. Democratic Kampuchea said the overwhelming support for the text proved that the international community was not indifferent to flagrant violations of the right of Kampucheans to self-determination; Viet Nam's claims about the situation were propaganda to cover its crime.

Although supporting the text, Sweden said it did not subscribe to every formulation in the Com-

mission's March resolution endorsed by the Council.

Palestinians

The Commission on Human Rights, by a resolution adopted on 10 March 1986 by a roll-call vote of 28 to 8, with 7 abstentions,⁽¹⁷⁾ condemned Israel for its non-compliance with United Nations resolutions, for its continued occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories, and its aggression and practices against the Palestinians, and demanded its immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal. The Commission reaffirmed the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, to an independent and sovereign State, and to return to their homes and property. It recognized their right to regain their rights by all means in accordance with the Charter, and reaffirmed that their future could be decided only with their participation, through their legitimate and sole representative, PLO.

The Commission rejected all partial agreements and separate treaties in so far as they violated Palestinian rights and contradicted the principles of a comprehensive Middle East solution, as well as any plan for "autonomy" which it considered a disregard of the right to self-determination. Reaffirming its support for the 1983 Geneva Declaration on Palestine⁽²⁴⁾ and for a proposed international peace conference on the Middle East under United Nations auspices (see p. 267), the Commission regretted the negative attitude of Israel and the United States towards such a conference. States, United Nations bodies and other international organizations were urged to support the Palestinians, through PLO, in the struggle to restore their rights.

(For other resolutions dealing with human rights violations in the occupied Arab territories, see p. 771; see also p. 317.)

South Africa and Namibia

On 10 March 1986, the Commission on Human Rights adopted, by a roll-call vote of 31 to 5, with 7 abstentions, a resolution⁽¹⁸⁾ calling on States to take steps to enable the dependent peoples of South Africa and Namibia to exercise fully and without further delay their right to self-determination and independence. It reaffirmed the right of Namibians to self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia, as well as the legitimacy of their struggle and that of the oppressed people of South Africa by all means, including armed struggle. It urged States to assist them and called for the full implementation of the 1983 Paris Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia.⁽²⁵⁾ Rejecting the so-called "new constitution" as null and void and reiterating that majority rule through full and free adult suffrage was

the only guarantee of peace, the Commission demanded full respect for the human rights of all people detained or imprisoned in South Africa because of their struggle for independence, and demanded their immediate release.

It reaffirmed that continued colonialism in all forms and manifestations was incompatible with the Charter, the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁽²⁶⁾ and the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.⁽²⁷⁾ It condemned South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, declaring it an act of aggression, and condemned its attempts to dismember the territory, its repression, torture and killing of workers, schoolchildren and other opponents of apartheid, and the policy of bantustanization.

The Commission condemned collaboration with South Africa, calling on Western and other countries to sever relations with the régime, and condemned the continuing activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of the 1960 Declaration. Condemning South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization against front-line and other neighbouring States, it demanded the withdrawal of South Africa's occupation forces from Angola. Reaffirming that using mercenaries against national liberation movements and States was a criminal act and that mercenaries were criminals, the Commission called on Governments to enact legislation declaring their recruitment, financing, training and transit to be punishable offences, to prohibit their nationals from serving as mercenaries and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General.

Pursuant to a similar provision of a 1985 Commission resolution⁽²⁸⁾ on self-determination as it applied to South Africa and Namibia, seven Governments provided information on measures against mercenaries, which the Secretary-General summarized in a report⁽²⁹⁾ to the Commission in 1986.

(See also below; for details on a draft convention against mercenaries, see LEGAL QUESTIONS, Chapter II.)

In a related resolution of 28 February,⁽³⁰⁾ the Commission reaffirmed the inalienable right of the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia to self-determination and independence (see p. 751); in another,⁽³¹⁾ it reiterated that that right could be legally exercised by the Namibians only in accordance with conditions determined by the Security Council in 1978.⁽³²⁾

(For human rights violations in South Africa and Namibia, see p. 745; for details on the situation in Namibia, see TRUSTEESHIP AND DECOLONIZATION, Chapter III.)

Western Sahara

On 10 March 1986,⁽³³⁾ by a roll-call vote of 29 to none, with 13 abstentions, the Commission on

Human Rights reaffirmed that the question of Western Sahara was one of decolonization to be completed through the exercise of the people's right to self-determination, and that a political solution lay in the implementation of the 1983 resolution of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) quoted in an Assembly resolution of that year.⁽³⁴⁾ The Commission requested the parties to the conflict to negotiate directly towards bringing about a cease-fire and creating conditions for a referendum for self-determination, welcomed OAU and United Nations efforts to promote a just solution and decided to consider the question again in 1987. (See also TRUSTEESHIP AND DECOLONIZATION, Chapter IV.)

Mercenaries

On 10 March 1986,⁽³⁴⁾ the Commission on Human Rights, by a roll-call vote of 32 to 1, with 10 abstentions, condemned the increased recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries, and so-called humanitarian aid used to destabilize and overthrow the Governments of southern African States and to fight against national liberation movements struggling for self-determination. While denouncing States which persisted in recruiting mercenaries or providing facilities to them, the Commission called on all States to ensure that their territory and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, were not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training or transit of mercenaries and urged them to take legislative measures to ban mercenaries. The Commission invited the Secretary-General to prepare a report on mercenaries and decided to consider the question again in 1987 as a priority matter.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1986, acting on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1986/43 by recorded vote.

Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind the need for strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples, as well as scrupulous respect for the principle of the non-use or threat of use of force in international relations, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples and their liberation movements for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign intervention and occupation,

Deeply concerned about the increasing menace which the activities of mercenaries represent for all States, particularly African States and other developing States of the world,

Recognizing that mercenarism is a threat to international peace and security and, like genocide, is a crime against humanity,

Recognizing also that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and seriously impede the process of self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and apartheid and all forms of foreign domination,

Bearing in mind the provision concerning mercenaries of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 1949,

Recalling the resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, 2395(XXIII) of 29 November 1968, 2465(XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708(XXV) of 14 December 1970, 3103(XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, 34/140 of 14 December 1979 and 40/74 of 11 December 1985, in which the United Nations denounced the practice of using mercenaries, in particular against developing countries and national liberation movements,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 239(1967) of 10 July 1967, 405(1977) of 14 April 1977, 419(1977) of 24 November 1977, 496(1981) of 15 December 1981 and 507(1982) of 28 May 1982, in which the Council, *inter alia*, condemned any State that persisted in permitting or tolerating the recruitment of mercenaries, and the provision of facilities to them, with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations,

Welcoming the adoption by the Commission on Human Rights of resolution 1986/26 of 10 March 1986, in which the Commission condemned the increased recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries,

Reaffirming the decision of the General Assembly, in its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, to accord priority to the search for solutions to the mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and persons affected by situations such as those resulting, *inter alia*, from aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the Convention adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fourteenth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 2 to 5 July 1977, condemning and outlawing mercenarism and its adverse effects on the independence and territorial integrity of African States,

Deeply concerned at the loss of life, substantial damage to property and the long-term negative effects on the economy of southern African countries resulting from mercenary aggression,

Strongly condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its increasing use of groups of armed mercenaries against national liberation movements and for the destabilization of the Governments of southern African States,

1. Condemns the increased recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries, as well as other forms of support to mercenaries, including so-called

humanitarian aid, for the purpose of destabilizing and overthrowing the Governments of southern African States and fighting against the national liberation movements of peoples struggling for the exercise of their right of self-determination;

2. Denounces any State that persists in the recruitment, or permits or tolerates the recruitment, of mercenaries and provides facilities to them;

3. Calls upon all States to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries and to ensure, by both administrative and legislative measures, that their territory and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, are not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries, or the planning of such activities designed to destabilize or overthrow the Government of any State and to fight the national liberation movements struggling against racism, apartheid, colonial domination, foreign intervention and occupation for their independence, territorial integrity and national unity;

4. Urges all States to take the necessary measures under their respective domestic laws to prohibit the recruitment, financing, training and transit of mercenaries on their territory and other territories under their control;

5. Encourages the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries to make every effort to complete its mandate and to submit a draft convention to the General Assembly;

6. Urges the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur on this subject with a view to preparing a report for consideration at the forty-fourth session of the Commission;

7. Calls upon the General Assembly to pay due attention to the matter at its forty-first session;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/43

23 May 1986 Meeting 19 38-7-8 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/95) by recorded vote (36-7-9), 21 May (meeting 20); 20-nation draft (E/1986/C.2/L.14), orally revised; agenda item 9.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Canada, Finland, Iceland, Jamaica, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Before acting on the text as a whole, the Council adopted paragraph 6 by a recorded vote of 34 to 13, with 6 abstentions; the Committee had approved that paragraph by a recorded vote of 31 to 13, with 6 abstentions. In addition, the Council adopted the fourth preambular paragraph by a recorded vote of 31 to 11, with 11 abstentions, following its approval in the Committee, also by recorded vote, of 30 to 11, with 8 abstentions.

Nigeria, on behalf of the sponsors, revised the text taking into account proposals by Pakistan, adding

at the end of paragraph 3 the words "struggling against racism, apartheid, colonial domination, foreign intervention and occupation for their independence, territorial integrity and national unity". In the first preambular paragraph, the words "as well as scrupulous respect for the principle of the non-use or threat of use of force in international relations" were inserted, and the second preambular paragraph was added.

Pakistan had proposed adding, at the end of paragraph 3, the words "struggling against racism, apartheid, colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation". It had also proposed the inclusion of two preambular paragraphs which would have reaffirmed the purpose and principles of the Charter and the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State; and would have recognized the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples and their national liberation movements against racism, apartheid, colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation and for the realization of the right of self-determination.

Explaining its vote, the United Kingdom expressed views similar to those it voiced later in the General Assembly's Third Committee (see below), adding that it regretted that the Council was encouraging an overlap with the Assembly's work; it was not sensible for the Council to impose further burdens on the heavy agenda of the Commission on Human Rights by adopting a resolution which went further than the Commission's own resolution.

France regretted that the consensus reached by the international community had been abandoned when the Commission adopted its resolution; the Council text not only retained that resolution's exaggerated wording, particularly in the fourth preambular paragraph, but also called for a misuse of United Nations resources and overburdened the Commission by requesting the appointment of a special rapporteur. Japan considered the special rapporteur's mandate referred to in paragraph 6 to be very broad and ambiguous, and stressed that the financial implications of such an appointment needed consideration.

Australia, Brazil, Canada and Finland objected to the fourth preambular paragraph which recognized mercenarism as a crime against humanity. That paragraph purported to define mercenarism before there was an agreed definition of the term, the United Kingdom remarked. Brazil had doubts as to whether mercenarism could be equated with genocide; in Canada's view, equating those two different concepts diminished the horror the world felt at genocide.

Objections to the appointment of a special rapporteur were further voiced by Canada, Jamaica

and Finland, the last speaking also on behalf of Iceland and Sweden. The Nordic members equally could not support paragraph 3, and pointed out that the Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee and the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (see LEGAL QUESTIONS, Chapter II) were considering the same issue,

As a member of the Ad Hoc Committee, Jamaica said it preferred to await the outcome of its deliberations before acknowledging the concepts set out in the fourth preambular paragraph. Turkey feared that the Council's text could adversely affect the Committee's work.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/102** by recorded vote.

Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need for strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples, as well as scrupulous respect for the principle of the non-use or threat of the use of force in international relations, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples and their liberation movements for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign intervention and occupation, and that their legitimate struggle can in no way be considered as or equated to mercenary activity,

Deeply concerned about the increasing menace that the activities of mercenaries represent for all States, particularly African, Central American and other developing States,

Recognizing that mercenarism is a threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing also that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and seriously impede the process of self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and apartheid and all forms of foreign domination,

Recalling all of its relevant resolutions, particularly resolution 40/74 of 11 December 1985, in which it denounced the practice of using mercenaries, in particular against developing countries and national liberation movements,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 239(1967) of 10 July 1967, 405(1977) of 14 April 1977, 419(1977)

of 24 November 1977, 496(1981) of 15 December 1981 and 507(1982) of 28 May 1982, in which the Council, *inter alia*, condemned any State that persisted in permitting or tolerating the recruitment of mercenaries, and the provision of facilities to them, with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations,

Welcoming the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of resolution 1986/43 of 23 May 1986, in which the Council condemned the increased recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries,

Reaffirming its decision, in its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, to accord priority to the search for solutions to the mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and persons affected by situations such as those resulting, *inter alia*, from aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the convention adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fourteenth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 2 to 5 July 1977, condemning and outlawing mercenarism and its adverse effects on the independence and territorial integrity of African States,

Deeply concerned at the loss of life, substantial damage to property and long-term negative effects on the economy of southern African countries resulting from mercenary aggression,

Strongly condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its increasing use of groups of armed mercenaries against national liberation movements and for the destabilization of the Governments of southern African States,

1. Condemns the increased recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries, as well as all other forms of support to mercenaries for the purpose of destabilizing and overthrowing the Governments of southern Africa and Central America and of other developing States and fighting against the national liberation movements of peoples struggling for the exercise of their right to self-determination;

2. Denounces any State that persists in the recruitment, or permits or tolerates the recruitment, of mercenaries and provides facilities to them for launching armed aggression against other States;

3. Calls upon all States to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries and to ensure, by both administrative and legislative measures, that the territory of those States and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, are not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries, or the planning of such activities designed to destabilize or overthrow the Government of any State and to fight the national liberation movements struggling against racism, apartheid, colonial domination and foreign intervention and occupation for their independence, territorial integrity and national unity;

4. Urges all States to take the necessary measures under their respective domestic laws to prohibit the recruitment, financing, training and transit of mercenaries on their territory;

5. Calls upon all States to extend humanitarian assistance to victims of situations resulting from the use

of mercenaries, as well as from colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation;

6. Takes note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/43, in which the Council urged the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur on this subject with a view to preparing a report for consideration at the forty-fourth session of the Commission;

7. Decides to pay due attention to the matter at its forty-second session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

General Assembly resolution 41/102

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 120-11-23 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/809) by recorded vote (106-10-29), 5 November (meeting 36); 30-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.14/Rev.1), orally revised, and amended by Pakistan (A/C.3/41/L.28, para. 1); agenda item 88.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 4-15, 23, 25, 26, 36; plenary 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, El Salvador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Mauritius, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden.

Before acting on the text as a whole, the Assembly adopted paragraph 6 by a recorded vote of 108 to 24, with 17 abstentions; the Committee had approved that paragraph by a recorded vote of 95 to 27, with 17 abstentions. In addition, the Committee approved, by recorded votes, paragraph 1 by 94 to 17, with 25 abstentions, and the third preambular paragraph by 76 to 19, with 43 abstentions. Paragraph 1 incorporated amendments by Pakistan—inserting the word "all" after "as well as" and deleting the words "including so-called humanitarian aid" after "other forms of support to mercenaries"—which were approved by a recorded vote of 57 to 56, with 26 abstentions. The Committee rejected, however, amendments by Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras,⁽³⁵⁾ which called for deletion of the mention of Central America in paragraph 1 and in the third preambular paragraph.

The Committee ended its deliberations on the draft by adopting—by a recorded vote of 67 to 42, with 24 abstentions—a motion by Nigeria to close the debate. Following a procedural debate on the original draft and the proposed amendments by Pakistan, the Committee, on a proposal by France, had moved on 28 October to adjourn the debate by a recorded vote of 52 to 44, with 24 abstentions.

Speaking on behalf of the 12 EC members, the United Kingdom felt that the sponsors had ignored the fact that mercenarism was regularly on the Sixth Committee's agenda and that they had departed from the consensus language previously achieved, which would seriously undermine the chances of maintaining consensus in the Sixth Committee and would hardly facilitate the drafting of an international convention. The EC members objected to the fourth preambular paragraph which purported to define mercenarism when there was no agreed definition of the term; they also regarded as inappropriate the recommendation that the Commission appoint a special rapporteur on a question which was a matter concerning relations between States rather than human rights.

Several countries voiced similar concerns. In the view of the United States, the text was part of a campaign to inject extraneous political issues into human rights discussions and duplicate work in progress in the Sixth Committee. In the opinion of Denmark, speaking for the Nordic countries, as well as Japan, the Third Committee was not the proper place to consider the question of mercenaries; the text prejudged the outcome of the work of the Ad hoc Committee on the drafting of an international convention, Japan considered. Australia, Austria, Israel and Oman also pointed out that the Sixth Committee was dealing with the issue. Morocco wondered in which developing countries there was an increase in the use of mercenaries, as stated in paragraph 1; also, far from concentrating on the situation in southern Africa, the text brought in questions which were being discussed in more appropriate forums. Like Japan, Austria and Turkey felt that the text might have a negative impact on the work of the Ad Hoc Committee. Australia and Austria rejected paragraph 6, as they opposed the appointment of a special rapporteur.

France objected to the text's wording and to the way in which it had been drafted and negotiated; it regretted that the possibility of making comments had been denied.

The Sudan said its vote reflected its position taken in OAU—that Africa was the continent most seriously affected by the problem of mercenaries. Senegal condemned mercenarism anywhere, adding that Africa was one of its principal victims; it regretted that the sponsors did not consider all aspects of the question.

Mali had objected to the reference to humanitarian aid in paragraph 1 (subsequently deleted by an amendment). Iran said that, while it supported the principles of humanitarian aid, such aid had been misused for political reasons in some instances; the revised text took that into account and Pakistan's amendments were therefore unnecessary.

Having abstained on Council resolution 1986/43, Jamaica had reservations on the eighth preambular paragraph. Costa Rica, supported by Honduras, objected to the singling out of Central America. Argentina resolutely condemned the use of mercenaries anywhere. Chile declared it would not participate in the vote as the text's content had nothing to do with human rights. Peru supported the text on the understanding that the liberation movements mentioned were those struggling against colonial and foreign occupation and apartheid; it would have preferred a more precise definition of mercenarism.

Introducing the revised draft in the Committee, Nigeria stressed that, contrary to some statements, it did not duplicate the one on the drafting of an international convention to be submitted to the Sixth Committee; while the latter was dealing with the concept of mercenarism, the Third Committee, like the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council, was considering the consequences of that concept on human life and survival. The text dealt with human rights and self-determination, questions well within the Committee's competence. In a spirit of compromise, the sponsors had agreed to delete, at the end of the fourth preambular paragraph, the words "and, like genocide, is a crime against humanity".

Rights of detained persons

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/149** without vote.

Human rights in the administration of justice

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in articles 3, 5, 9, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in particular article 6, which explicitly states that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life,

Guided also by the relevant principles embodied in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Calling attention to the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of

those facing the death penalty, approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984 and endorsed by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Calling attention also to the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,

Considering the importance of progress with regard to the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,

Recalling its resolutions 2858(XXVI) of 20 December 1971, 3144(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 and 40/146 of 13 December 1985 on human rights in the administration of justice,

Acknowledging the important work accomplished by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its ninth session and by the Economic and Social Council, as reflected in Council resolution 1986/10 of 21 May 1986,

Convinced of the need for further co-ordinated and concerted action in promoting respect for human rights in the administration of justice,

1. Deplores the continued use of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, prohibited under international law, and strongly condemns the practice of summary or arbitrary executions;

2. Welcomes the recommendations made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1986/10 on the more effective application of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty;

3. Welcomes also the recommendations made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1986/10 on the prevention and investigation of extra-legal, arbitrary or summary executions and on new developments in the area of human rights in criminal justice and international co-operation, including the role of lawyers and model agreements in criminal justice;

4. Encourages the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights to give urgent consideration to the issue of the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers, taking into account the report of its Special Rapporteur on this subject;

5. Reiterates its call upon Member States to spare no effort in providing for adequate mechanisms, procedures and resources so as to ensure the more effective implementation of existing standards, both in legislation and in practice;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist Member States, at their request, in implementing these standards;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue to employ his best endeavours in cases where the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty are violated and to give his full support to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission so as to permit him to respond effectively to such violations and to promote the safeguards;

8. Requests the Economic and Social Council and, through it, the Committee on Crime Prevention and

Control to keep these matters under constant review and to continue to give special attention to effective ways and means of implementing existing standards and to new developments in this area;

9. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General in these endeavours;

10. Decides to consider at its forty-second session the question of human rights in the administration of justice.

General Assembly resolution 41/149

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874/Add.1) without vote, 25 November (meeting 57); 16-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.90); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zambia.

Draft principles for the protection of detainees

In 1986, a Working Group open to all members of the General Assembly's Sixth Committee continued work on a draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment. The draft originated from a text adopted by the Sub-Commission in 1978,⁽³⁶⁾ which had since undergone revisions by a succession of working groups: of the Third Committee in 1980;⁽³⁷⁾ and of the Sixth Committee in 1981,⁽³⁸⁾ 1982,⁽³⁹⁾ 1983,⁽⁴⁰⁾ 1984⁽⁴¹⁾ and 1985.⁽⁴²⁾

The 1986 Working Group, established pursuant to a 1985 Assembly decision,⁽⁴³⁾ met in New York between 23 September and 21 November. In order to complete its first reading of the draft Body of Principles prepared by the Sub-Commission, the Group examined principle 22, paragraph 2, and principles 23 to 28, which covered: access to a detainee's medical records; admissibility of evidence; the right to obtain educational, cultural and informational material while imprisoned; prison inspection by a person not subject to the control of that prison's authority and the prisoner's right to speak freely and confidentially with that person; the specification by law and the publication of conduct constituting disciplinary offences, as well as a description of corresponding disciplinary punishment; the right to be heard before disciplinary action was taken; assistance to dependent family members of detainees; and the right to challenge the lawfulness of one's detention.

The Working Group provisionally adopted definitions of the terms "arrest", "detained person", "imprisoned person", "detention" and "imprisonment". It also provisionally adopted principle 13 concerning a prisoner's entitlement to receive information by the arresting authorities in a comprehensible language and to have free of charge assistance of an interpreter in connection with legal proceedings. The approved provisional texts of the articles were annexed to the Group's report to the Sixth Committee.⁽⁴⁴⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In December, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, the General Assembly adopted **decision 41/418** without vote.

Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee:

(a) Took note with appreciation of the report of the Working Group on the Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment and of the progress achieved by the Working Group during the forty-first session of the General Assembly;

(b) Decided that an open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee would be established at its forty-second session in order to conduct a further examination of the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment with a view to the completion of the principles;

(c) Requested the Secretary-General to circulate to Member States the report of the open-ended Working Group established at the forty-first session;

(d) Decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment".

General Assembly decision 41/418

Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/41/896) without vote, 25 November (meeting 53); draft by Sweden (A/C.6/41/L.21), orally revised; agenda item 134. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 6th Committee 2, 53; plenary 95.

Torture and cruel treatment

Report of the Special Rapporteur. In February 1986, Special Rapporteur Peter H. Kooijmans (Netherlands), appointed by the Commission on Human Rights in 1985,⁽⁴²⁾ submitted a report on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,⁽⁴⁵⁾ based on information received from Governments and NGOs. Having received from different sources numerous materials containing allegations of torture, the Rapporteur decided to consider 33 country situations. Information from 43 countries concerning their domestic legislation was also taken into consideration. In addition, he held private consultations with government representatives, NGOs and individuals.

The Rapporteur concluded that torture was widespread and in some countries occurred systematically, while in others it resulted from passivity on the part of the authorities or was practised to stamp out all traces of opposition. In yet other countries, the infliction of severe physical pain was part of the penal system.

The Rapporteur recommended that: Governments ratify the 1984 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,⁽⁴⁶⁾ and enact legislation to prosecute and punish those who committed torture; incom-

municado detention be limited to seven days, during which time the detainee should be visited regularly by a doctor and, after that period, have the right to see a lawyer and/or doctor of his own choice; a detained person be able to initiate court proceedings on the lawfulness of his detention; interrogation procedures be made subject to scrutiny by the authorities; interrogation of detainees be held at official interrogation centres; and all security and law enforcement personnel be provided with the 1979 Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials⁽⁴⁷⁾ and receive instruction on its requirements.

He also advocated setting up a commission of government representatives, including law enforcement and prison authorities, the judiciary and professional groups, to inspect the conditions of detainees and make recommendations to the authorities. Personnel in the health field should be instructed on the 1982 Principles of Medical Ethics,⁽⁴⁸⁾ and police and security personnel should receive manuals containing specific material on the treatment of detainees and prisoners adapted to local circumstances. He recommended compensation to victims or their relatives and export regulations prohibiting the transfer of material and equipment used to practise torture.

Human Rights Commission action. Taking note of the report, the Commission on Human Rights, on 13 March 1986,⁽⁴⁹⁾ extended for another year the Special Rapporteur's mandate. In carrying out his mandate, he should continue to seek information from Governments, specialized agencies and inter- and non-governmental organizations. He was requested to report in 1987 on the occurrence and extent of torture, submitting also conclusions and recommendations. The Secretary-General was asked to assist him.

The Commission's decision and requests were approved by the Economic and Social Council on 23 May by decision 1986/138.

Also on 13 March,⁽⁵⁰⁾ the Commission deferred until 1989 consideration of a draft optional protocol to the 1984 Convention against torture, submitted by Costa Rica in 1980. Noting the draft European convention against torture, the Commission recommended that other regions consider preparing a draft convention containing ideas similar to those in the draft optional protocol, which provided for a system of periodic visits by a committee of experts to places of detention or imprisonment within the jurisdiction of States parties to the Convention. The Secretary-General was asked to submit in 1988 a progress report on such conventions.

Convention against torture

As at 31 December 1986, 56 States had signed the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; 14 States had ratified or acceded to it, six less than

the number required for the Convention to enter into force.⁽³⁾ The Convention had been adopted by the General Assembly in 1984⁽⁴⁶⁾ and opened for signature in 1985.⁽⁴⁵⁾

Human Rights Commission action. By a 12 March 1986 resolution⁽⁵¹⁾ the Commission on Human Rights asked States to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority; it invited all those ratifying or acceding to the Convention to consider making the declaration provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention—recognizing the competence of the Committee against Torture, to be established under the Convention, to consider communications to the effect that a State party claimed that another was not fulfilling its obligations, as well as communications from or on behalf of individuals claiming to be victims of a violation of the Convention by the State party. The Commission also requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly in 1986 and to the Commission in 1987 on the Convention's status.

Report of the Secretary-General. Following the request by the Commission and the Assembly⁽⁵²⁾ the Secretary-General reported on the status of the Convention as at 1 August 1986,⁽⁵³⁾ at which time 51 States had signed it and seven had ratified or acceded to it.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the Assembly adopted **resolution 41/134** without vote.

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, both of which provide that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Recalling further its resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority, as well as its resolution 40/128 of 13 December 1985,

Mindful of the relevance, for the eradication of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and of the Principles of Medical Ethics,

Convinced of the desirability of early finalization and subsequent adoption of the draft Body of Principles for

the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,

Seriously concerned about the alarming number of reported cases of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment taking place in various parts of the world,

Determined to promote the full implementation of the prohibition, under international and national law, of the practice of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Welcoming the decision of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1986/50 of 13 March 1986, to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur to examine questions relevant to torture,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

2. Expresses its satisfaction at the number of States that have signed or ratified the Convention since it was opened for signature, ratification and accession on 4 February 1985;

3. Requests all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority;

4. Invites all States, upon ratification of or accession to the Convention, to consider the possibility of making the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session and to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

6. Decides to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-second session under the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".

General Assembly resolution 41/134

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/883) without vote, 20 November (meeting 51); 32-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.74); agenda item 103.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Gambia, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 39-49, 51; plenary 97.

Fund for victims of torture

On 12 March 1986,⁽⁵⁴⁾ the Commission on Human Rights asked the Secretary-General to transmit its appeal to Governments, organizations and individuals to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, established in 1981.⁽⁵⁵⁾ It also asked him to help make the Fund's humanitarian work better known and to keep it annually informed of the Fund's operations.

The Secretary-General stated in his annual report⁽⁵⁶⁾ on the status of the Fund that the Board, at its fifth session (Geneva, 24-27 February 1986), had made recommendations to him for grants of some \$1.2 million, which closely corresponded to the available resources. To continue its activities,

the Board decided to appeal to Governments for new contributions. Over the years, the focus of the Fund's grants had shifted in response to the increased number and variety of projects presented. Projects concerned with therapy and rehabilitation of victims of torture accounted for an increased share of funds allocated (97 per cent in 1986 and an average of 90 per cent for the whole period) as opposed to training projects. In addition, projects were carried out to a greater extent in places where resources for rehabilitation or training were limited (90 per cent over the whole period, up from 64 per cent during the first year).

In 1986, the Fund supported several new projects of assistance to refugee victims. Projects for refugees in Argentina and Mexico, implemented by UNHCR, were added to already approved projects in Costa Rica and other Central American countries; funds for similar projects in Belgium, France, Sweden and the United Kingdom had been approved. Other therapy and rehabilitation projects were under way in Argentina, Guinea, the Philippines and Uruguay. The Fund supported the training of medical professionals in specific techniques required in the treatment of torture victims.

Since the Fund began operations in 1983, 69 grants totalling nearly \$2 million had been authorized for 46 projects in 25 countries. Total income of the Fund in 1986 was slightly more than \$1 million, including \$889,940 in pledged contributions. Fund expenditure totalled \$596,346, leaving an excess of income over expenditure of \$411,583.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/135** without vote.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Again recalling the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,

Recalling also its resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,

Recalling further its resolution 36/151 of 16 December 1981, in which it noted with deep concern that acts of torture took place in various countries, recognized the need to provide assistance to the victims of torture in a purely humanitarian spirit and established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture,

Convinced that the struggle to eliminate torture includes the provision of assistance in a humanitarian spirit to the victims and members of their families,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Expresses its gratitude and appreciation to those Governments, organizations and individuals that have already contributed to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture;

2. Calls upon all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to respond favourably to requests for initial as well as further contributions to the Fund;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Board of Trustees of the Fund for the work it has carried out;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the support given to the Board of Trustees of the Fund;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to make use of all existing possibilities, including the preparation, production and dissemination of information materials, to assist the Board of Trustees of the Fund in its efforts to make the Fund and its humanitarian work better known and in its appeal for contributions.

General Assembly resolution 41/135

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/883) without vote, 20 November (meeting 51); 21-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.75); agenda item 103.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden. United States.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 39-49, 51; plenary 97.

Detention on grounds of mental illness

The Commission on Human Rights, on 10 March 1986,⁽⁷⁾ noting that it was unable to consider the detention of persons on grounds of mental illness because the Sub-Commission had not completed its work, reiterated the urgent need for principles and guidelines preventing the misuse of psychiatry and safeguarding the rights of all individuals. The Commission invited Member States to consider carefully the 1983 conclusions and recommendations of the Sub-Commission's Special Rapporteur⁽⁸⁾ and to take steps to protect the rights of persons detained on grounds of mental ill-health or suffering from mental disorder. It urged the Sub-Commission to complete in 1937 consideration of the draft body of principles, guidelines and guarantees so that the Commission could submit its views and recommendations to the General Assembly later that year.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted **resolution 41/114** without vote.

Implications of scientific and technological developments for human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/53 of 14 December 1978, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to urge the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake, as a matter of priority, a study of the question of the protection of those detained on the grounds of mental ill-health, with a view to formulating guidelines,

Recalling also its resolution 40/110 of 13 December 1985, in which it again urged the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission to expedite their consideration of this question, so that the Commission could submit its views and recommendations, including a draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council,

Endorsing Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/12 of 10 March 1986,

Expressing deep concern at the repeated evidence of the misuse of psychiatry to detain persons on non-medical grounds, as reflected in the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission,

Reaffirming its conviction that detention of persons in mental institutions on account of their political views or on other non-medical grounds is a violation of their human rights,

Regretting that, because of the deferral of its thirty-ninth session, the Sub-Commission was not able to conclude this year its consideration of the draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees,

Again urges the Commission on Human Rights and, through it, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to expedite their consideration of the draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, so that the Commission can submit its views and recommendations, including a draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council.

General Assembly resolution 41/114

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/876) without vote, 20 November (meeting 51); 13-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.67); agenda item 95.

Sponsors: Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Fiji, Italy, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Samoa, Singapore, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 43-51; plenary 97.

Draft declaration against unacknowledged detention

A revised version of a draft declaration against unacknowledged detention of persons had been completed by the Working Group on Detention in 1985.⁽⁵⁹⁾ The Sub-Commission had recommended the adoption of that declaration by the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission on Human Rights.

The Commission decided on 13 March 1986⁽⁶⁰⁾ not to act on the draft declaration and invited the Sub-Commission to reconsider the question, with a view to submitting a new text in 1987.

Hostage-taking

On 12 March 1986⁽⁶¹⁾ the Commission on Human Rights, by a roll-call vote of 41 to none, with 2 abstentions, strongly condemned those responsible for hostage-taking in all circumstances and demanded the release of those being held. It called on States to take preventive and punitive measures and to put an end to cases of abduction and unlawful restraint. It asked the Secretary-General, whenever a State requested, to use all available means to obtain

the release of hostages and decided to take up the question of hostage-taking again in 1987.

Extra-legal executions

In conformity with a 1985 Economic and Social Council request⁽⁶²⁾ Special Rapporteur S. Amos Wako (Kenya) submitted to the Commission on Human Rights in February 1986 a report on summary or arbitrary executions.⁽⁶³⁾ The report updated information contained in three previous reports presented in 1983,⁽⁶⁴⁾ 1984,⁽⁶⁵⁾ and 1985.⁽⁶⁶⁾ It attempted to identify the causes of summary or arbitrary executions and to find possible means to end their occurrence. Information concerning such executions had been received from 11 Governments, a regional organization and eight NGOs. In addition, five Governments had replied to the Special Rapporteur's urgent appeals concerning imminent or threatened summary executions. Replies to allegations of summary or arbitrary executions had been received from 15 Governments.

Arbitrary and summary executions remained widespread, the Special Rapporteur concluded, urging the international community to continue to monitor extra-legal executions and consider ways of effective intervention. There was a need for co-ordination between him and United Nations bodies and other international organizations which touched on some aspects of the problem. International standards were needed, he said, to ensure that investigations were conducted into all cases of suspicious death, especially those connected with law enforcement agencies. In his review of national legislation, the Special Rapporteur expressed concern over exceptions in the safeguards to the right to life, particularly during times of public emergency, and recommended that a study be made in this area and that national legislation conform to internationally accepted standards. With regard to an increased number of deaths in custody, the Special Rapporteur considered it imperative that Governments disclose the identity, location and condition of all persons arrested or detained by police, military or security authorities; disclose the reason for detention; and allow access to the detained person by an advocate or relative. He called for further examination of the application of the death penalty to persons under the age of 18 and asked for guidance from the Commission on the question.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1986, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/36** without vote.

Summary or arbitrary executions

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which guarantees the right to life, liberty and security of person,

Having regard to the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in which it is stated that every human being has the inherent right to life, that this right shall be protected by law and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 34/175 of 17 December 1979, in which the Assembly reaffirmed that mass and flagrant violations of human rights were of special concern to the United Nations and urged the Commission on Human Rights to take timely and effective action in existing and future cases of mass and flagrant violations of human rights,

Mindful of General Assembly resolutions 36/22 of 9 November 1981, 37/182 of 17 December 1982, 38/96 of 16 December 1983, 39/110 of 14 December 1984 and 40/143 of 13 December 1985,

Taking note of resolution 1982/13 of 7 September 1982 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in which the Sub-Commission recommended that effective measures should be adopted to prevent the occurrence of summary or arbitrary executions,

Bearing in mind the endorsement by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, as well as the ongoing work on summary or arbitrary executions within the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control,

Deeply alarmed at the occurrence on a large scale of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions,

1. Strongly condemns, once again, the large number of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions, which continue to take place in various parts of the world;

2. Appeals urgently to Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take effective action to combat and eliminate summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions;

3. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Special Rapporteur, Mr. S. Amos Wako;

4. Decides to renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, Mr. S. Amos Wako, for another year, in order to enable him to submit further conclusions and recommendations to the Commission on Human Rights;

5. Requests the Special Rapporteur in carrying out his mandate to continue to examine situations of summary or arbitrary executions;

6. Requests the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, to respond effectively to information that comes before him, in particular when a summary or arbitrary execution is imminent or threatened, or when such an execution has occurred;

7. Takes note of the need to develop international standards designed to ensure effective legislation and other domestic measures so that proper investigations are conducted by appropriate authorities into all cases of suspicious death, including provisions for adequate autopsy;

8. Invites the Special Rapporteur to receive information from appropriate United Nations agencies and other international organizations and to consider the elements to be included in such standards and report to the Com-

mission on Human Rights on progress made in this respect;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur;

10. Urges all Governments and all others concerned to co-operate with and assist the Special Rapporteur so that he may carry out his mandate effectively;

11. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to consider the question of summary or arbitrary executions as a matter of high priority at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories".

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/36

23 May 1986 Meeting 19 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/95) without vote, 21 May (meeting 20);
draft by Commission on Human Rights (E/1986/22); agenda item 9.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/144** without vote.

Summary or arbitrary executions

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that every human being has the right to life, liberty and security of person,

Having regard to the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which states that every human being has the inherent right to life, that this right shall be protected by law and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life,

Recalling also its resolution 34/175 of 17 December 1979, in which it reaffirmed that mass and flagrant violations of human rights are of special concern to the United Nations and urged the Commission on Human Rights to take timely and effective action in existing and future cases of mass and flagrant violations of human rights,

Recalling further its resolution 36/22 of 9 November 1981, in which it condemned the practice of summary or arbitrary executions, and its resolutions 37/182 of 17 December 1982, 38/96 of 16 December 1983, 39/110 of 14 December 1984 and 40/143 of 13 December 1985,

Deeply alarmed at the continued occurrence on a large scale of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions,

Recalling resolution 1982/13 of 7 September 1982 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in which the Sub-Commission recommended that effective measures should be adopted to prevent the occurrence of summary or arbitrary executions,

Welcoming Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984, and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty annexed thereto, which resolution was endorsed by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in its resolution 15, as well as the ongoing work on summary or arbitrary executions within the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control,

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the Centre for Human Rights and the Crime Preven-

tion and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in efforts to bring an end to summary or arbitrary executions,

Convinced of the need for appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions, which represents a flagrant violation of the most fundamental human right, the right to life,

1. Strongly condemns once again the large number of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions, which continue to take place in various parts of the world;

2. Demands that the practice of summary or arbitrary executions be brought to an end;

3. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/35 of 7 May 1982, in which the Council decided to appoint for one year a special rapporteur to examine the questions related to summary or arbitrary executions;

4. Also welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/36 of 23 May 1986, in which the Council decided to continue the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, Mr. S. A. Wako, for a further year and requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the question of summary or arbitrary executions as a matter of high priority at its forty-third session;

5. Urges all Governments and all others concerned to co-operate with and assist the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights in order that he may carry out his mandate effectively;

6. Requests the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, to respond effectively to information that comes before him, in particular when a summary or arbitrary execution is imminent or threatened, or when such an execution has recently occurred;

7. Endorses the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur in his report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-second session on the need to develop international standards to ensure that proper investigations are conducted by appropriate authorities into all cases of suspicious death, including provisions for adequate autopsy;

8. Invites the Special Rapporteur to receive information from appropriate United Nations bodies and other international organizations and to examine the elements to be included in such standards and to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session on progress made in this respect;

9. Considers that the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, should continue to seek and receive information from Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur so that he may effectively carry out his mandate;

11. Again requests the Secretary-General to continue to use his best endeavours in cases where the minimum standard of legal safeguards provided for in articles 6, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights appear not to be respected;

12. Requests the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session, on the basis of the report of the Special Rapporteur to be prepared in conformity with Economic

and Social Council resolutions 1982/35, 1983/36, 1984/35, 1985/40 and 1986/36, to make recommendations concerning appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary ex-

General Assembly resolution 41/144

4 December 1986

Meeting 97

Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874/Add.1) without vote, 25 November (meeting 57); 27-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.81); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Gambia, Greece, Iceland, Kenya, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Uganda, United Kingdom, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 54, 57; plenary 97.

Disappearance of persons

Human Rights Commission action. On 13 March 1986,(67) the Commission on Human Rights extended the mandate of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances for another two years. The Group was requested to submit in 1987 a report with conclusions and recommendations, discharging its mandate with discretion so as to protect persons providing information or to limit the dissemination of information provided by Governments and observing United Nations standards and practices in dealing with communications. The Group was also requested to present to the Commission all necessary information.

Urging Governments to co-operate with the Group, the Commission asked the Secretary-General to invite countries with numerous cases of disappearance to envisage establishing a national body to investigate and answer requests for information on them and to ensure that the Group received all necessary assistance and resources. The Commission encouraged Governments to consider with special attention any wish expressed by the Group to visit their country.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

The Economic and Social Council, by **decision 1986/139** of 23 May 1986, approved extension of the Working Group's mandate for two years, on an experimental basis. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to ensure all necessary assistance, in particular the staff and resources required, so as to reduce to the minimum any discontinuity in the Group's activities.

Working Group activities. The five-member Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, established in 1980,(68) held only two sessions in 1986, due to the financial crisis of the United Nations, instead of its usual three: its nineteenth and twentieth (Geneva, 25-29 August and 3-12 December).(69)

During those sessions, the Group held seven meetings with government representatives and nine meetings with representatives of human rights organizations, associations of families of missing

persons and relatives or witnesses directly concerned with reports on enforced or involuntary disappearances. As in previous years, the Group examined information from both Governments and non-governmental sources, decided on the admissibility of cases, their transmission to the Governments concerned as well as their clarification, and considered further the development of its method of work.

Two members of the Group visited Peru from 3 to 10 October and provided the Commission with an analysis of the situation of disappearances there.

In 1986, the Group received some 3,200 reports on enforced or involuntary disappearances and after examination transmitted 1,962 newly reported cases to the Governments concerned. The Group also retransmitted summaries of outstanding cases to Governments and informed them about clarifications or new information received.

The Group noted that the practice of disappearances persisted, with missing persons reported in as many as 39 different countries. There appeared to be an increase in enforced disappearance of defence lawyers and human rights advocates at the hands of government agents; relatives of missing persons, particularly those occupying leading positions in organizations for victims of repression, suffered a similar fate. Since its establishment, the Group had transmitted almost 14,000 cases to Governments. Co-operation with Governments had substantially improved, the Group noted, but there were others which consistently failed to respond to its communications. The Group further noted that the financial crisis of the United Nations had considerably cut into its ability to cope with its mounting work-load.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, acting on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/145** without vote.

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 concerning disappeared persons, and its resolution 40/147 of 13 December 1985 on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances,

Deeply concerned about the persistence, in certain cases, of the practice of enforced or involuntary disappearances,

Expressing its profound emotion at the anguish and sorrow of the families concerned, who are unsure of the fate of their relatives,

Convinced of the need to continue implementing the provisions of its resolution 33/173 and of the other United Nations resolutions on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances, with a view to finding solutions for cases of disappearances and helping to eliminate such practices,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/55 of 13 March 1986, in which the Commission decided to extend for two years, on an experimental basis, the term of the mandate of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, and Economic and Social Council decision 1986/139 of 23 May 1986, in which the Council approved the Commission's decision,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances for its humanitarian work and to those Governments that have co-operated with it;

2. Welcomes the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to extend for two years, on an experimental basis, the term of the mandate of the Working Group, as defined in Commission resolution 20(XXXVI), of 29 February 1980, while maintaining the principle of annual reporting by the Group;

3. Also welcomes the provisions made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1986/55 to enable the Working Group to fulfil its mandate with even greater efficiency;

4. Appeals to all Governments, particularly those which have not yet replied to the communications addressed to them by the Working Group, to co-operate fully with the Group so as to enable it, with respect for its working methods based on discretion, to perform its strictly humanitarian role;

5. Encourages the Governments concerned to consider the wish of the Working Group, when such a wish is expressed, to visit their countries, thus enabling the Group to fulfil its mandate even more effectively;

6. Calls upon the Commission on Human Rights to continue to study this question as a matter of priority and to take any step it may deem necessary to the pursuit of the task of the Working Group when it considers the report to be submitted by the Group to the Commission at its forty-third session;

7. Renews its request to the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Working Group with all necessary facilities.

General Assembly resolution 41/145

4 December 1986

Meeting 97

Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874/Add.1) without vote, 25 November (meeting 57); 24-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.82); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Austria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Uganda, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 54, 57; plenary 97.

Other aspects of civil and political rights

Freedom of movement

On 11 March 1986,⁽⁷⁰⁾ the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the progress made by Special Rapporteur Chama L. C. Mubanga-Chipoya (Zambia) in his study on everyone's right to leave any country, including one's own, and to return to one's country. It took note of a 1985 Sub-Commission request⁽⁷¹⁾ that he continue his work, and appealed to the Sub-Commission to consider in 1987, as a matter of priority, the Special Rap-

porteur's final report and the preliminary draft of a declaration on the topic.

Freedom of speech

On 12 March 1986,⁽⁷²⁾ the Commission on Human Rights expressed concern at the extensive occurrence in many parts of the world of detention of persons who exercised their right to freedom of opinion and expression. It called on States to allow full realization of that right and appealed to them to ensure respect and support for those who exercised that right and to release those who had been detained solely for doing so. It also affirmed that further national and international measures might be required to ensure respect for that right.

Amnesty

Expressing appreciation to the Sub-Commission's Special Rapporteur, Louis Joinet (France), for his 1985 report on the study of amnesty laws and their role in safeguarding and promoting human rights,⁽⁷³⁾ the Economic and Social Council, by **resolution 1986/38** of 23 May 1986, decided that the study should be disseminated as widely as possible in all the official United Nations languages. The Council acted without vote, following similar approval by its Second Committee on 21 May of a text recommended by the Commission on Human Rights.

Independence of the judicial system

On 11 March 1986,⁽⁷⁴⁾ the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the completion in 1985 of a study on the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers⁽⁷⁵⁾ by the Special Rapporteur, L. M. Singhvi (India), and requested the Sub-Commission to consider the report as a priority matter with a view to submitting it to the Commission together with the Sub-Commission's final recommendations.

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- GA res. 38/40, 7 Dec. 1983. (34)E/1986/22 (res. 1986/26). (35)A/C.3/41/L.36. (36)YUN 1978, p. 698. (37)YUN 1980, p. 842. (38)YUN 1981, p. 900. (39)YUN 1982, p. 1079. (40)YUN 1983, p. 838. (41)YUN 1984, p. 811. (42)YUN 1985, p. 863. (43)Ibid., GA dec. 40/420, 11 Dec. 1985. (44)A/C.6/41/L.19. (45)E/CN.4/1986/15. (46)YUN 1984, p. 813, GA res. 39/46, annex, 10 Dec. 1984. (47)YUN 1979, p. 779, GA res. 34/169, annex, 17 Dec. 1979. (48)YUN 1982, p. 1081, GA res. 37/194, annex, 18 Dec. 1982. (49)E/1986/22 (res. 1986/50). (50)Ibid. (res. 1986/56). (51)Ibid. (res. 1986/47). (52)YUN 1985, p. 863, GA res. 40/128, 13 Dec. 1985. (53)A/41/511. (54)E/1986/22 (res. 1986/48). (55)YUN 1981, p. 906, GA res. 36/151, 16 Dec. 1981. (56)A/41/706. (57)E/1986/22 (res. 1986/12). (58)YUN 1983, p. 841. (59)YUN 1985, p. 865. (60)E/1986/22 (dec. 1986/106). (61)Ibid. (res. 1986/49). (62)YUN 1985, p. 867, ESC res. 1985/40, 30 May 1985. (63)E/CN.4/1986/21. (64)YUN 1983, p. 843. (65)YUN 1984, p. 823. (66)YUN 1985, p. 867. (67)E/1986/22 (res. 1986/55). (68)YUN 1980, p. 843. (69)E/CN.4/1987/15 & Add.1. (70)E/1986/22 (res. 1986/30). (71)YUN 1985, p. 872. (72)E/1986/22 (res. 1986/46). (73)YUN 1985, p. 873. (74)E/1986/22 (res. 1986/32).

Economic, social and cultural rights

Human Rights Commission action. By a 10 March 1986 resolution,⁽¹⁾ adopted by a roll-call vote of 32 to 7, with 4 abstentions, the Commission on Human Rights appealed to States to pursue policies directed towards implementing economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, and called on them to co-operate in creating conditions conducive to the enjoyment of all human rights. It took note of the reports, submitted pursuant to a 1985 Commission invitation,⁽²⁾ of ILO,⁽³⁾ FAO,⁽⁴⁾ UNESCO⁽⁵⁾ and WHO⁽⁶⁾ on the implementation of the rights to work, food, education and health, respectively.

The Commission urged its Sub-Commission to pursue the study on the right to food and requested it to examine and update for the Commission's 1987 session the conclusions and recommendations of the 1974 report entitled *The Realization of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Problems, Policies, Progress*.⁽⁷⁾ It invited Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and NGOs to comment on their policies regarding the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights (see below) and asked the Secretary-General to submit a report containing those comments for consideration at the Commission's 1987 session.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/117** by recorded vote.

Indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the obligations of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fun-

damental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,

Recalling that in the preambles to the International Covenants on Human Rights it is recognized that the ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his economic, social and cultural rights as well as his civil and political rights,

Bearing in mind that 1986 marks the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Recalling its resolution 40/114 of 13 December 1985,

Reaffirming the provisions of its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977 that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights can never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other rights,

Convinced that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of both civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights,

Desirous of removing all obstacles to the full realization of human rights, in particular colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, racial discrimination in all its forms, apartheid, foreign intervention, occupation, aggression, discrimination and domination,

Recognizing the fundamental rights of every people to exercise full sovereignty over its natural wealth and resources,

Reaffirming that there is a close relationship between disarmament and development, that progress in the field of disarmament would considerably promote progress in the field of development and that resources released through disarmament measures should be devoted to the economic and social development and well-being of all peoples, in particular those of the developing countries,

Recognizing that the realization of the right to development could help to promote the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1985/42 of 14 March 1985 and 1986/15 of 10 March 1986, in which the Commission stated that the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights have not received sufficient attention within the framework of the United Nations system,

Requesting the Secretary-General to enhance his efforts under the programme of advisory services to States in the implementation, promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the International Covenants on Human Rights and other United Nations instruments in the field of human rights,

1. Appeals to all States to pursue policies directed towards the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights;

2. Calls upon all States to co-operate in creating national and international conditions conducive to the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of the realization of economic,

social and cultural rights and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, its views and recommendations on these human rights;

4. Welcomes the establishment by the Economic and Social Council of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which will be entrusted from 1987 on with the important task of overseeing the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

5. Urges the Secretary-General to take determined steps, within existing resources, to give publicity to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to ensure that it receives full administrative support in order to enable it to discharge its functions effectively;

6. Affirms the importance and relevance, to programmes and activities being undertaken throughout the United Nations system, of reports submitted by States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights to the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

7. Decides to discuss at its forty-second session, under the item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights", the question of the indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights.

General Assembly resolution 41/117

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 129-1-25 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/878) by recorded vote (103-1-25), 21 November (meeting 53); 7-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.65/Rev.1); agenda item 97.

Sponsors: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Syrian Arab Republic.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 43-48, 50-53; plenary 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: United States.

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

The Assembly adopted the ninth preambular paragraph by a recorded vote of 131 to 9, with 15 abstentions, following its approval by the Third Committee by a recorded vote of 103 to 9, with 15 abstentions.

The United States objected to the text on the grounds that it attempted to redefine and reinterpret the concept of human rights developed by the United Nations over the past 40 years.

The United Kingdom, on behalf of the 12 EC countries, objected that paragraph 1 did not refer to the International Covenants on Human Rights. The Twelve also had objections to paragraph 2 and they could not accept the premise in the title and the sixth preambular paragraph that all human rights were indivisible and interdependent. They also believed that the list of obstacles to the realization of human rights in the eighth preambular paragraph could not be complete without referring to other obstacles such as totalitarian practices; in their view, the ninth preambular paragraph's wording was inconsistent with the language of the International Covenants and the tenth preambular paragraph oversimplified the complex relationship between disarmament, security and development. They also expressed concern over the eleventh preambular paragraph.

Japan said it could not accept the concept of interdependence of economic, social and cultural rights on the one hand, and civil and political rights on the other. Similarly, Canada and Costa Rica felt that the text over-emphasized the importance of the former; the text was based on a questionable interpretation of United Nations accomplishments, Canada added. Argentina regretted that paragraph 1 contained no mention of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Japan pointed out that there were discrepancies between the ninth preambular paragraph and the provision on sovereignty over natural resources in that Covenant. Costa Rica believed that the ninth preambular paragraph distorted the principle of sovereignty.

In Australia's opinion, the text lacked balance and stipulated an unfortunate conditionality for the enjoyment of fundamental rights in the preamble and in paragraphs 1 and 2. Chile regretted that international terrorism was not included among the obstacles to the realization of human rights listed in the eighth preambular paragraph.

Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

As at 31 December 1986, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted by the General Assembly in 1966⁽⁸⁾ and in force since 1976,⁽⁹⁾ had been ratified or acceded to by 88 States. Argentina, the Niger and the Sudan became parties to it during 1986.⁽¹⁰⁾

The Secretary-General reported on the status of ratifications or accessions to and signatures of the Covenant as at 1 August,⁽¹¹⁾ as well as on other questions related to its implementation (see p. 739).

Implementation of the Covenant

The Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the Covenant held its eighth session in New York from 14 April

to 2 May 1986.⁽¹²⁾ The Group was set up in 1978⁽¹³⁾ and restructured in 1982⁽¹⁴⁾ to comprise 15 States parties to the Covenant. New arrangements for the Group, which was to be renamed Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, had been decided on by the Economic and Social Council in 1985 (see p. 716). The Group examined 24 reports from 19 States parties on their implementation of specific provisions of the Covenant. On each report, the Group heard statements by, and put questions to, the State representatives concerned. Under a programme established by the Council in 1976,⁽¹⁵⁾ reports required under the Covenant were to be submitted in three biennial cycles of stages, each stage covering a related group of articles of the Covenant.

For the first stage (due 1 September 1977), the Group examined reports from France,⁽¹⁶⁾ India,⁽¹⁷⁾ Mexico⁽¹⁸⁾ and Nicaragua⁽¹⁹⁾ concerning rights covered by articles 6 to 9 (the right to work and to favourable conditions of work, the rights of trade unionists, the right to social security). At their request, consideration of first-stage reports from Afghanistan,⁽²⁰⁾ the Democratic People's Republic of Korea⁽²¹⁾ and the Netherlands⁽²²⁾ were deferred. Second-stage reports (due 1 September 1983) examined came from Colombia,⁽²³⁾ the Federal Republic of Germany⁽²⁴⁾ and Poland;⁽²⁵⁾ one from Czechoslovakia⁽²⁶⁾ was deferred at its request.

The Group examined initial reports (due 1 September 1979) from Colombia,⁽²⁷⁾ Hungary,⁽²⁸⁾ Japan,⁽²⁹⁾ Madagascar,⁽³⁰⁾ Rwanda,⁽³¹⁾ Venezuela⁽³²⁾ and Zambia⁽³³⁾ on rights covered by articles 10 to 12 (protection of the family, mothers and children, an adequate living standard, and physical and mental health). Second-stage reports (due 1 September 1985) examined came from Australia,⁽³⁴⁾ Austria,⁽³⁵⁾ Finland,⁽³⁶⁾ Hungary,⁽³⁷⁾ Iraq⁽³⁸⁾ and Spain⁽³⁹⁾. Consideration of reports from Cyprus⁽⁴⁰⁾ and the Ukrainian SSR⁽⁴¹⁾ were deferred at their request.

Also examined were reports (due 1 September 1981) on implementation of articles 13 to 15 (education, including compulsory education, and participation in cultural life) from Canada⁽⁴²⁾ Colombia,⁽⁴³⁾ the Netherlands⁽⁴⁴⁾ and Venezuela.⁽⁴⁵⁾

In addition, the Group considered an April 1986 note⁽⁴⁶⁾ of the Secretary-General transmitting the eighth report of the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. The report detailed progress in observing the provisions of articles 6 to 9, as well as article 10, of the Covenant, within the scope of ILO's activities, by 18 respondent States.

The Group suggested to the Economic and Social Council that it might wish to remind States parties of their obligation to submit reports and urge them to cover the entire cycle of initial reports before submitting second periodic reports; second periodic reports should not be considered if that condition

were not met. The Secretary-General should be requested to revise the guidelines for preparation of reports and, in the mean time, States parties should comply with the existing guidelines. Reports should be balanced, go beyond a mere transcription of legislative and administrative measures or a reproduction of statistical data, be limited to a reasonable length and contain a brief introduction with general information on the country and basic data on its economic, social and constitutional conditions.

The Group welcomed the specialized agencies' participation in its session and recommended that the Council urge them to provide their views on implementation of the Covenant within their special fields of competence. It drew attention to the fact that its meetings were public and that States parties, Member States and specialized agencies could participate. It urged the Council to ensure continued press coverage of the successor Committee's proceedings.

Expressing serious concern about non-submission and delays in the submission of reports, the Group suggested that the Council might wish to consider requesting States parties to inform it of difficulties in preparing and submitting their reports. It emphasized the need for the Secretary-General to devise and implement a programme of advisory services and technical assistance on report submission.

The status of the submission of reports by States parties, as at 1 February 1986, was contained in a note by the Secretary-General to the Council.⁽⁴⁷⁾

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 May, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/3** by vote.

Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women, and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and reaffirming that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other rights,

Recalling its resolution 1988(LX) of 11 May 1976, by which it noted the important responsibilities placed upon the Economic and Social Council by the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in particular those resulting from articles 21 and 22 of the Covenant, and expressed its readiness to fulfil those responsibilities,

Recalling also its decision 1978/10 of 3 May 1978, by which it decided to establish a Sessional Working Group

on the: Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, for the purpose of assisting the Council in the consideration of reports submitted by States parties to the Covenant,

Recalling further its resolution 1985/17 of 28 May 1985, by which it decided to establish the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which will be entrusted, as from 1987, with the important task of overseeing the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Having considered the report of the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

1. Urges all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

2. Commends the States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that have submitted their reports under article 16 of the Covenant;

3. Emphasizes the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Covenant;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights for the work it has accomplished since its establishment;

5. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Sessional Working Group;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, at its session in 1987, the suggestions and recommendations of the Sessional Working Group;

7. Urges all States parties to the Covenant to extend their full co-operation and support to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

8. Decides to include the question of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the provisional agenda for its first regular session of 1987.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/3

21 May 1986

Meeting 16

47-0-1

9-nation draft (E/1986/L.22); agenda item 3.

Sponsors: Australia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of Mexico, Somalia.

Meeting numbers. ESC 13-16.

The text was directed towards the States parties of a Covenant to which it was not party and on the monitoring committee of which it could not serve, the United States remarked. The United Kingdom voted in favour on the understanding that the concept of the indivisibility of human rights did not mean that certain rights could be neglected for the sake of others, or that the enjoyment of one set of rights depended necessarily on the enjoyment of others.

Composition, organization and administrative arrangements of the Working Group

In 1985,⁽⁴⁸⁾ the Economic and Social Council had decided on new arrangements for the composition, organization and administration of the Group, which was to be replaced in 1987 by the Committee on

Economic, Social and Cultural Rights composed of 18 individual experts. The first elections of the Committee members took place in May 1986 (see APPENDIX III).

Human Rights Commission action. On 10 March 1986,⁽⁴⁹⁾ the Commission on Human Rights urged all States which had not become parties to the Covenant to do so. Welcoming the establishment of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Commission encouraged States parties to extend their support and co-operation to it. It appealed to Governments to consider carefully nominations for the Committee, which, it hoped, would consider the development of guidelines for preparing reports pursuant to articles 16 and 17 of the Covenant. The Commission affirmed the importance of the Committee's reports to the Economic and Social Council and urged specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to co-operate with and support the Committee. It asked the Council to consider improved ways of bringing to the attention of United Nations organs, their subsidiary bodies and specialized agencies concerned with furnishing technical assistance, including the regional commissions, any matters arising out of reports to the Committee which might assist them in deciding on measures likely to contribute to the full implementation of the Covenant. The Commission asked the Secretary-General to continue the programme of advisory services and to consider holding a training course on preparing reports on the Covenant's implementation. It also encouraged him to give publicity to the Committee and ensure full administrative support.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

Acting on a recommendation of its President, on behalf of the Bureau, the Economic and Social Council decided on 7 February 1986, by **decision 1986/102**, that sessions of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights should be held at Geneva, in accordance with a 1976 General Assembly resolution.⁽⁵⁰⁾ On 21 May 1986, the Council, by **decision 1986/123**, decided that the first session of the Committee would be held from 9 to 27 March 1987.

Right to development

In December 1986, the General Assembly adopted a Declaration on the Right to Development.

Human Rights Commission action. By a 10 March 1986 resolution,⁽⁵¹⁾ adopted by a roll-call vote of 34 to 1, with 8 abstentions, the Commission on Human Rights urged the General Assembly to give the highest priority to considering the draft declaration on the right to development with a view to its adoption in 1986. The Commission decided to convene its Working Group of Governmental Ex-

perts on the Right to Development for three weeks in January 1987 to study ways to promote that right, so that the Group could submit its proposals to the Commission. The Secretary-General was asked to provide all necessary assistance to the Group.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In May 1986, acting on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **decision 1986/133** by recorded vote.

The right to development

At its 19th plenary meeting, on 23 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/16 of 10 March 1986, approved the Commission's decision to convene its Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development for three weeks in January 1987 to study the measures necessary to promote the right to development and its request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Working Group.

Economic and Social Council decision 1986/133

42-1-10 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/95) by recorded vote (37-1-9), 21 May (meeting 20); draft by Commission on Human Rights (E/1986/22); agenda item 9.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Japan, Papua New Guinea, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Canada questioned the value of a Working Group meeting when the General Assembly had not reached a decision on the question of the right to development. The Federal Republic of Germany considered the right to convene a meeting premature; it seemed unlikely that the Group could do any useful work if convened so early.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/128** by recorded vote.

Declaration on the right to development

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the right to development,

Decides to adopt the Declaration on the Right to Development, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution.

ANNEX

Declaration on the Right to Development

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations relating to the achievement of international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian

nature, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recognizing that development is a comprehensive economic, social, cultural and political process, which aims at the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population and of all individuals on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in development and in the fair distribution of benefits resulting therefrom,

Considering that under the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in that Declaration can be fully realized,

Recalling the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Recalling further the relevant agreements, conventions, resolutions, recommendations and other instruments of the United Nations and its specialized agencies concerning the integral development of the human being, economic and social progress and development of all peoples, including those instruments concerning decolonization, the prevention of discrimination, respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the maintenance of international peace and security and the further promotion of friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter,

Recalling the right of peoples to self-determination, by virtue of which they have the right freely to determine their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

Recalling also the right of peoples to exercise, subject to the relevant provisions of both International Covenants on Human Rights, full and complete sovereignty over all their natural wealth and resources,

Mindful of the obligation of States under the Charter to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Considering that the elimination of the massive and flagrant violations of the human rights of the peoples and individuals affected by situations such as those resulting from colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, all forms of racism and racial discrimination, foreign domination and occupation, aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity and threats of war would contribute to the establishment of circumstances propitious to the development of a great part of mankind,

Concerned at the existence of serious obstacles to development, as well as to the complete fulfilment of human beings and of peoples, constituted, *inter alia*, by the denial of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, and considering that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that, in order to promote development, equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and that, accordingly, the promotion of, respect for and enjoyment of certain human rights and fundamental freedoms cannot

justify the denial of other human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that international peace and security are essential elements for the realization of the right to development,

Reaffirming that there is a close relationship between disarmament and development and that progress in the field of disarmament would considerably promote progress in the field of development and that resources released through disarmament measures should be devoted to the economic and social development and well-being of all peoples and, in particular, those of the developing countries,

Recognizing that the human person is the central subject of the development process and that development policy should therefore make the human being the main participant and beneficiary of development,

Recognizing that the creation of conditions favourable to the development of peoples and individuals is the primary responsibility of their States,

Aware that efforts at the international level to promote and protect human rights should be accompanied by efforts to establish a new international economic order,

Confirming that the right to development is an inalienable human right and that equality of opportunity for development is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals who make up nations,

Proclaims the following Declaration on the Right to Development:

Article 1

1. The right to development is an inalienable human right by virtue of which every human person and all peoples are entitled to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized.

2. The human right to development also implies the full realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, which includes, subject to the relevant provisions of both International Covenants on Human Rights, the exercise of their inalienable right to full sovereignty over all their natural wealth and resources.

Article 2

1. The human person is the central subject of development and should be the active participant and beneficiary of the right to development.

2. All human beings have a responsibility for development, individually and collectively, taking into account the need for full respect for their human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as their duties to the community, which alone can ensure the free and complete fulfilment of the human being, and they should therefore promote and protect an appropriate political, social and economic order for development.

3. States have the right and the duty to formulate appropriate national development policies that aim at the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population and of all individuals, on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in development and in the fair distribution of the benefits resulting therefrom.

Article 3

1. States have the primary responsibility for the creation of national and international conditions favourable to the realization of the right to development.

2. The realization of the right to development requires full respect for the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

3. States have the duty to co-operate with each other in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development. States should realize their rights and fulfil their duties in such a manner as to promote a new international economic order based on sovereign equality, interdependence, mutual interest and co-operation among all States, as well as to encourage the observance and realization of human rights.

Article 4

1. States have the duty to take steps, individually and collectively, to formulate international development policies with a view to facilitating the full realization of the right to development.

2. Sustained action is required to promote more rapid development of developing countries. As a complement to the efforts of developing countries, effective international co-operation is essential in providing these countries with appropriate means and facilities to foster their comprehensive development.

Article 5

States shall take resolute steps to eliminate the massive and flagrant violations of the human rights of peoples and human beings affected by situations such as those resulting from apartheid, all forms of racism and racial discrimination, colonialism, foreign domination and occupation, aggression, foreign interference and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity, threats of war and refusal to recognize the fundamental right of peoples to self-determination.

Article 6

1. All States should co-operate with a view to promoting, encouraging and strengthening universal respect for and observance of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without any distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

2. All human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent; equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

3. States should take steps to eliminate obstacles to development resulting from failure to observe civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights.

Article 7

All States should promote the establishment, maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security and, to that end, should do their utmost to achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as well as to ensure that the resources released by effective disarmament measures are used for comprehensive development, in particular that of the developing countries.

Article 8

1. States should undertake, at the national level, all necessary measures for the realization of the right to development and shall ensure, inter alia, equality of opportunity for all in their access to basic resources, educa-

tion, health services, food, housing, employment and the fair distribution of income. Effective measures should be undertaken to ensure that women have an active role in the development process. Appropriate economic and social reforms should be carried out with a view to eradicating all social injustices.

2. States should encourage popular participation in all spheres as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights.

Article 9

1. All the aspects of the right to development set forth in the present Declaration are indivisible and interdependent and each of them should be considered in the context of the whole.

2. Nothing in the present Declaration shall be construed as being contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, or as implying that any State, group or person has a right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the violation of the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenants on Human Rights.

Article 10

Steps should be taken to ensure the full exercise and progressive enhancement of the right to development, including the formulation, adoption and implementation of policy, legislative and other measures at the national and international levels.

General Assembly resolution 41/128

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 146-1-8 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/925 & Corr.1) by recorded vote (133-1-9), 28 November (meeting 61); 12-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.4 & Corr.1), orally revised; agenda item 101.

Sponsors: Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, India, Peru, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 36-38, 43, 45, 50, 60, 61; plenary 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Sweden, United Kingdom.

In the opinion of the United States, the Declaration was imprecise and confusing and it defined development as constant improvement of an entire population's well-being which, according to the United States, was not assured by governmental promises but by performance. References to the

human rights of peoples were inconsistent with the proper concept of human rights as rights of the individual. The Declaration could dilute and confuse the United Nations human rights agenda which was already inundated with issues posed by numerous failures to respect the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In addition, the United States took exception to connections between disarmament and development and disagreed with the view that development was to be achieved mainly by transferring resources from the developed to the developing world.

Similarly, the United Kingdom believed that the text, in the twelfth preambular paragraph and article 7, provided an over-simplified view of the complex relationship between disarmament, security and development, and it did not accept a link between the promotion and protection of human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order, a view also voiced by Finland on behalf of Denmark, Iceland and Sweden. In addition, the United Kingdom objected to the cause and effect relationship implied between human rights violations and development in the ninth preambular paragraph; people living in Non-Self-Governing Territories were not prevented from the full realization of their human rights, provided they were free to exercise their right to self-determination. It also disagreed with the indivisibility and interdependency of human rights, as expressed in the tenth preambular paragraph and article 6, and considered the formulations in the eleventh and twelfth preambular paragraphs unsatisfactory, as well as the reference to the right to development as an inalienable human right in the last preambular paragraph and article 1. Reference to human rights of peoples in articles 1 and 5 and the implication in article 5 that States should eliminate only massive and flagrant rights violations were unacceptable. While agreeing that States should take steps to promote development, the United Kingdom could not accept that that should become an obligation under international law. The concept of popular participation in article 8, which the United Kingdom took to mean "democratic participation", was still under consideration by the Commission on Human Rights.

The Federal Republic of Germany believed that the Declaration failed to relate the right to development to the individual and feared as a result the erosion of the concept of individual human rights as embodied in United Nations instruments.

Finland (speaking also for Denmark, Iceland and Sweden), and Norway expressed similar reservations, saying that, by elevating the right to development to a human right, the protection of a person against oppression by State authorities might be jeopardized. Denmark, Finland, Iceland

and Sweden would have been ready to go along with adoption of the Declaration as a whole after separate votes on the ninth and last preambular paragraphs and articles 1 and 5.

Human rights as rights of individuals had to be protected from possible arbitrary action, Japan said, adding that international co-operation under the Charter, especially Article 56, was the result of voluntary acts by sovereign States and had nothing to do with the inalienable rights of individuals; for those reasons, it could not accept the wording of articles 1.2, 2.2, 3.3, 4.1, 5, 8.1, 9.2 and 10.

Austria questioned that the Declaration would contribute to human rights—a clear distinction was needed between the concept of the rights of peoples, on which it had reservations, and that of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

France supported the Declaration because it had been revised along the lines of the amendments it had submitted with the Netherlands⁽³²⁾ and which had already been introduced in 1985,⁽³³⁾ when the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the question. It understood that references in the Declaration to the right of peoples to full sovereignty over all their natural wealth and resources were governed by article 1, paragraph 2, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and interpreted the ninth preambular paragraph and article 5 to mean that human rights had a two-fold dimension—comprising both individual rights and collective rights. France also reaffirmed that its approval of the Declaration did not imply any change of position on the various texts referred to in the preamble, particularly the fifth preambular paragraph. Belgium and the Netherlands said they supported the text for the same reasons as France.

Iraq expressed reservations on the revisions based on the proposals by France and the Netherlands, saying they might be construed to be prejudicial to the fact that the right of peoples to exercise full sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources was inalienable and absolute. Following the text's oral revision, Nigeria withdrew its sponsorship.

While voting in favour, Australia, Canada, Iraq and Ireland expressed reservations. Australia had some difficulties with elements of the Declaration but supported its broad thrust, including the emphasis on the individual as the central subject of development. Canada said certain aspects of the Declaration should be brought in line with the principles of the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants. Ireland voiced reservations with regard to the unspecific use of references to the human rights of peoples and found the affirmation of the right to development as an inalienable human right unconvincing.

Colombia regarded adoption of the Declaration as one of the Assembly's major achievements.

Also on 4 December, acting on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/133 by recorded vote.

Right to development

The General Assembly
Declares that:

The achievement of the right to development requires a concerted international and national effort to eliminate economic deprivation, hunger and disease in all parts of the world without discrimination in accordance with the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;

To this end, international co-operation should aim at the maintenance of stable and sustained economic growth with simultaneous action to increase concessional assistance to developing countries, build world food security, resolve the debt burden, eliminate trade barriers, promote monetary stability and enhance scientific and technological co-operation.

General Assembly resolution 41/133

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 133-11-12 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/925 & Corr.1) by recorded vote (118-11-14), 28 November (meeting 61); draft by Pakistan (A/C.3/41/L5), orally revised; agenda item 101.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 36-38, 43, 45, 50, 60, 61; plenary 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

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

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

The text was originally introduced in the Third Committee as an amendment to the draft declaration on the right to development, with the purpose of inserting a new article, as article 4. The draft declaration and the amendments had been submitted in 1985,⁽⁵⁾ when the Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the question.

Canada felt that the text's contents were extraneous to any document addressing human rights issues, and the manner in which a proposed

amendment had been converted into a declaration hardly reflected the seriousness of the issue. France had difficulties with the idea of transforming an amendment into a resolution; Belgium and the Netherlands voiced similar reservations. If the proposed amendment were to be treated as a separate text, Iceland considered, it came within the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee's competence and would therefore be out of order. The Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom objected to the desirability of a new international economic order as touched on in the text.

Australia believed that the subject was more appropriate to the Second Committee's work. Austria regarded it as inappropriate to take a decision on such short notice on an issue of considerable importance, which had been under consideration for several years in the Second Committee.

Related resolution: GA 41/131.

Right to own property

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/132 by recorded vote.

Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States

The General Assembly,

Guided by the desire to promote a higher standard of living, full employment and conditions for economic and social development that foster the greatest possible use of human resources,

Reaffirming the principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the right of States freely to choose and develop their political, social, economic and cultural systems, as well as their right to determine their laws and regulations,

Bearing in mind also that all peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit and upon international law, and that in no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence,

Convinced that the full enjoyment by everyone of the right to own property alone as well as in association with others contributes to securing the goals of economic and social development enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced further that the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and as reaffirmed in paragraph 11 of the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons and article 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, is of particular

significance in fostering widespread enjoyment of other basic human rights,

Reaffirming, in accordance with article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that, in the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society,

Recalling the principles associated with the right of individuals to own property described in the relevant articles of regional human rights instruments of the Organization of American States, the Organization of African Unity and the Council of Europe,

1. Recognizes that there exist in Member States many forms of legal property ownership, including private, communal and state forms, each of which should contribute to ensuring effective development and utilization of human resources through the establishment of sound bases for political, economic and social justice;

2. Emphasizes the role of individual initiative as an invaluable resource in promoting economic and social development;

3. Affirms, in accordance with article 30 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that nothing in the Declaration, including the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth therein;

4. Invites the regional commissions to consider the relationship between the full enjoyment of the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the economic and social development of Member States;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report, taking into account the views of Member States, specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system, within existing resources, on:

(a) The relationship between the full enjoyment by individuals of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the economic and social development of Member States;

(b) The role of the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in ensuring the full and free participation of individuals in the economic and social systems of States;

6. Invites Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the subject of his report;

7. Invites the specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the subject of his report;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report his findings, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

9. Also requests that a preliminary, oral report on this question be made to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

10. Invites the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session to resume consideration of the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others;

11. Decides to consider this question at its forty-second session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

General Assembly resolution 41/132

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 109-041 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/925 & Corr.1) by recorded vote (88-0-46), 28 November (meeting 61); draft by United States (A/C.3/41/L.42/Rev.1), orally revised, and orally amended by Sweden; agenda item 101.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 36-38, 43, 45, 50, 60, 61; plenary 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen,* Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

* Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

By a roll-call vote of 34 to 29, with 67 abstentions, the Committee rejected a motion by the Byelorussian SSR not to take action on the revised draft resolution and amendments thereto; by a recorded vote of 47 to 44, with 44 abstentions, it rejected a motion by the USSR to defer consideration of them until 1987.

The Committee, by a roll-call vote of 31 to 24, with 74 abstentions, approved a motion by the United States not to act on amendments by the USSR.⁽⁵⁴⁾ It also accepted United States motions not to act on amendments by Czechoslovakia,⁽⁵⁵⁾ by a recorded vote of 34 to 23, with 68 abstentions; Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic,⁽⁵⁶⁾ by a recorded vote of 32 to 27, with 68 abstentions; and the Byelorussian SSR,⁽⁵⁷⁾ Mongolia⁽⁵⁸⁾ and the Ukrainian SSR,⁽⁵⁹⁾ by recorded votes of 34 to 23, with 75 abstentions, 33 to 24, with 76 abstentions, and 31 to 30, with 72 abstentions, respectively.

The Byelorussian SSR said the United States tactics—accepting some amendments while rejecting others—were negative and clearly did not take the views of other countries into consideration. Colombia thought the revised text was well-balanced,

but strongly rejected the procedure which produced it and what it called an unnecessary ideological confrontation and an exercise of repeated votes which confused the Committee; while the original text was a distillation of the ideological bible on economic matters of one of the super-Powers, the amendments were equally unbalanced and arbitrary distillations of ill-digested Marxist economic principles drafted by the other super-Power and its satellites.

Mongolia felt that some paragraphs still needed improvement, based on principles in United Nations documents concerning the link between the respect of basic human rights and socio-economic development; the right to own property could be realized in the context of all other basic human rights and should not be separated from the socio-economic environment. Mongolia also stressed that the consideration by regional commissions and other organizations concerned with the question should not be detrimental to their programmes and priorities already adopted.

Each country or society had the right to decide on its social system, Ghana said; accordingly, the invitation in paragraph 4 to the regional commissions was unnecessary. Paragraph 5, too, was uncalled for: if the United Nations were to foster co-operation between countries with different social systems, that paragraph would cause dissension.

The Sudan stressed that, while it supported the text, its position should not be regarded as detracting from its support for communal ownership or as belittling the role of the State and Government in national planning.

Argentina interpreted paragraph 4 in accordance with the International Covenants and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.⁽⁶⁰⁾ Sri Lanka said its constitution affirmed the right of individuals to own property. Austria hoped that the subject would receive in-depth consideration in the Commission on Human Rights.

Introducing the text, the United States said respect for the right of property could further the exercise of other basic human rights.

Popular participation and human rights

Taking note of a report by the Secretary-General on popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights,⁽⁶¹⁾ the Commission on Human Rights invited on 10 March 1986⁽⁶²⁾ Governments, United Nations bodies and agencies and NGOs which had not done so to submit their comments on the Secretary-General's final study on popular participation.⁽⁶³⁾ The Secretary-General was requested to submit a report containing those comments in 1987 when the Commission would continue consideration of the question.

The Secretary-General's 1986 report, prepared pursuant to a 1985 Commission resolution,⁽⁶³⁾ summarized comments received as at 20 December 1985 from four Member States, eight United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and six NGOs.

Right to adequate housing

Human Rights Commission action. On 11 March 1986,⁽⁶⁴⁾ the Commission on Human Rights, reiterating the right of all persons to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate housing, expressed deep concern that millions of people did not enjoy the right to housing. It decided to continue consideration of the question against the background of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (1987) (see p. 673).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1986, acting on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/41** by recorded vote.

Realization of the right to adequate housing

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 37/221 of 20 December 1982, in which the Assembly proclaimed the year 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Recalling further that the objective of activities before and during the Year is to improve the shelter and neighbourhoods of some of the poor and disadvantaged by the end of 1987, according to national priorities, and to demonstrate by the year 2000 ways and means of improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged,

Bearing in mind that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights provide that all persons have the right to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate housing, and that States should take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of that right,

Noting that the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless are related to the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights set out in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and that the Economic and Social Council could make an important contribution to the achievement of the objectives of the Year, taking into account the activities of the United Nations bodies and agencies in this field, notably the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), which was designated as the body responsible for organizing the Year,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/36 of 12 March 1986,

1. Reaffirms the right of all persons to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate housing;

2. Expresses its deep concern that millions of people do not enjoy the right to housing;

3. Calls upon all Governments and all concerned institutions, both national and international, to intensify their efforts to help achieve the objectives and goals of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;

4. Decides to consider the question of the realization of the right to adequate housing, as contained in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, at its first regular session of 1987, under the item entitled "Human rights".

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/41

23 May 1986 Meeting 19 51-0-2 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/95) by recorded vote (49-0-2), 21 May (meeting 20); 9-nation draft (E/1986/C.2/L.8), orally revised on proposal by Australia; agenda item 9.

Sponsors: Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Mongolia, Panama, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Germany, Federal Republic of, United States.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/146** by recorded vote.

Realization of the right to adequate housing

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/221 of 20 December 1982, in which it proclaimed the year 1987 International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Recognizing the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Bearing in mind that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights provide that all persons have the right to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate housing, and that States should take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right,

Noting that the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless are closely related to the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Noting also that the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) is responsible for organizing the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/41 of 23 May 1986,

1. Expresses its deep concern that millions of people do not enjoy the right to adequate housing;

2. Reiterates the need to take, at the national and international levels, measures to promote the right of all persons to an adequate standard of living for

themselves and their families, including adequate housing;

3. Calls upon all States and international organizations concerned to intensify their efforts to achieve the objectives and goals of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;

4. Requests the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council to give special attention during the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless to the question of the realization of the right to adequate housing;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to pay appropriate attention to the question of promoting the right to adequate housing in the information he is to provide to the General Assembly on the results of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

General Assembly resolution 41/146

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 153-0-2 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874/Add.1) by recorded vote (134-0-2), 25 November (meeting 57); 13-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.85); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Mongolia, Panama, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel, United States.

Introducing the text on behalf of the sponsors. Mongolia said that, although adequate shelter had been universally recognized as a basic human right for more than a quarter of a century, the overall situation was deteriorating alarmingly, with approximately one quarter of the world's population not having adequate shelter and living in unsanitary and unhealthy conditions; it was estimated that about 100 million people had no housing whatsoever. The right to adequate housing, proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁽⁶⁵⁾ and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, could not be fully ensured without effective national and international action.

Panama said government action was necessary to resolve the housing problems experienced in a majority of countries.

Right to education

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/118** without vote.

Efforts and measures to promote the eradication of illiteracy

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights the inalienable right of everyone to education is recognized,

Mindful of the fact that the eradication of illiteracy is one of the paramount objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recognizing that the elimination of illiteracy constitutes a prerequisite for ensuring the right to education,

Emphasizing that widespread illiteracy, especially in many developing countries, seriously hinders the process of economic and social development and cultural and spiritual advancement,

Emphasizing further that this situation is utterly incompatible with what is required by the great advances in the scientific and technical revolution that mankind is witnessing,

Convinced that the process of education can make an indispensable contribution to the achievement of social progress, mutual understanding and co-operation among nations,

Mindful of the fact that the eradication of illiteracy calls for world-wide co-operation and joint efforts,

Considering that the complete elimination of illiteracy in all regions of the world should be recognized as a priority objective of the international community,

Convinced that the elaboration of a global strategy for the eradication of illiteracy and the organization of a world-wide literacy campaign will promote deeper understanding by the world public of the various aspects of the problem of illiteracy and help to intensify efforts to spread literacy and education,

Taking into consideration the appeal made by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in its resolution 2.2, adopted at its twenty-third session, concerning the proclamation of an international literacy year,

1. Approves the appeal made by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to proclaim an international literacy year;

2. Invites the Economic and Social Council to consider in 1987 the question of declaring 1989 as the international literacy year and to inform the General Assembly of its recommendation at its forty-second session;

3. Requests the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to prepare, in co-operation with other interested organizations, his suggestions on the observance of the international literacy year and to submit them to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council;

4. Encourages the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to prepare, in accordance with General Conference resolution 4.6, a plan of

action designed to assist all States in eradicating illiteracy by the year 2000, whereby the impetus given by the international literacy year will be duly furthered.

General Assembly resolution 41/118

4 December 1986

Meeting 97

Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/878) without vote, 20 November (meeting 51); 28-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.68), orally revised; agenda item 97.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 43-48, 50, 51; plenary 97.

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Advancement of human rights

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/131** by recorded vote.

Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Charter of the United Nations the peoples of the United Nations declared their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to employ international machinery for

the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the Charter to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Emphasizing the significance and validity of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the International Covenants on Human Rights in promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, in which it decided that the approach to the future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions should take into account the concepts set forth in that resolution,

Recalling also its resolutions 34/46 of 23 November 1979, 35/174 of 15 December 1980, 36/133 of 14 December 1981, 38/124 of 16 December 1983, 39/145 of 14 December 1984 and 40/124 of 13 December 1985,

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/43 of 14 March 1985,

Underlining the fact that the right to development is an inalienable human right,

Recognizing that the human being is the main subject of development and that everyone has the right to participate in, as well as to benefit from, the development process,

Reiterating once again that the establishment of the new international economic order is an essential element for the effective promotion and the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Reiterating also its profound conviction that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of both civil and political and economic, social and cultural rights,

Reaffirming the importance of furthering the activities of the existing organs of the United Nations system in the field of human rights in conformity with the principles of the Charter,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/56 of 22 July 1986,

Underlining the need for the creation of conditions at the national and international levels for the promotion and full protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples,

Recognizing that international peace and security are essential elements for the full realization of human rights, including the right to development,

Considering that the resources that would be released by disarmament could contribute significantly to the development of all States, in particular the developing countries,

Recognizing that co-operation among all nations on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of each people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system and to exercise full sovereignty over its wealth and natural resources, subject to the principles referred to in article 1, paragraph 2, and article 25 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and

Cultural Rights, is essential for the promotion of peace and development,

Convinced that the primary aim of such international co-operation must be the achievement by each human being of a life of freedom and dignity and freedom from want,

Acknowledging the progress so far achieved by the international community in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Concerned, however, at the occurrence of violations of human rights in the world,

Reaffirming that nothing in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or in the International Covenants on Human Rights may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person the right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth therein,

Affirming that the ultimate aim of development is the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population, on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom,

Considering that the efforts of developing countries for their own development should be supported by an increased flow of resources, as well as by policy and appropriate measures aimed at creating an external environment conducive to the development of their countries,

Emphasizing that Governments have the duty to ensure respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Taking note of the work done by the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development, as reflected in its reports to the Commission on Human Rights,

1. Reiterates its request that the Commission on Human Rights continue its current work on the overall analysis with a view to further promoting and improving human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the Commission's programme and working methods, and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in accordance with the provisions and concepts of General Assembly resolution 32/130 and other relevant texts;

2. Affirms that a primary aim of international co-operation in the field of human rights is a life of freedom, dignity and peace for all peoples and for each human being, that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the others;

3. Affirms its profound conviction that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, protection and promotion of both civil and political and economic, social and cultural rights;

4. Reaffirms that it is of paramount importance for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms that Member States should undertake specific obligations through accession to, or ratification of, international instruments in this field and, consequently, that the standard-setting work within the United Nations system in the field of human rights and universal acceptance and implementation of the relevant international instruments should be encouraged;

5. Reiterates once again that the international community should accord, or continue to accord, priority to the search for solutions to mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and individuals affected by situations such as those mentioned in paragraph 1 (e) of General Assembly resolution 32/130, paying due attention also to other situations of violations of human rights;

6. Reaffirms its responsibility for achieving international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and expresses its concern at serious violations of human rights, in particular mass and flagrant violations of these rights, wherever they occur;

7. Expresses concern at the present situation with regard to the achievement of the objectives and goals for establishing the new international economic order and its adverse effects on the full realization of human rights, in particular the right to development;

8. Reaffirms that the right to development is an inalienable human right;

9. Reaffirms also that international peace and security are essential elements in achieving the full realization of the right to development;

10. Recognizes that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent;

11. Considers it necessary that all Member States promote international co-operation on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of each people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system and to exercise full sovereignty over its wealth and natural resources, subject to the principles referred to in article 1, paragraph 2, and article 25 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, with a view to resolving international problems of an economic, social and humanitarian character;

12. Expresses concern at the disparity existing between the established norms and principles and the actual situation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the world;

13. Urges all States to co-operate with the Commission on Human Rights in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

14. Reiterates the need to create, at the national and international levels, conditions for the full promotion and protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples;

15. Reaffirms once again that, in order to facilitate the full enjoyment of all rights and complete personal dignity, it is necessary to promote the rights to education, work, health and proper nourishment through the adoption of measures at the national level, including those that provide for workers' participation in management, as well as the adoption of measures at the international level, including the establishment of the new international economic order;

16. Again requests the Commission on Human Rights to take the necessary measures to promote the right to development, and welcomes the decision of the Commission, in its resolution 1986/16 of 10 March 1986, concerning the future work of the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report containing information on the progress made by the Working Group in the accomplishment of its tasks;

18. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

General Assembly resolution 41/131

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 134-1-21 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/925 & Corr.1) by recorded vote (112-1-21), 19 November (meeting 50); 27-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.41/Rev.1); agenda item 101. Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 36-38, 43, 45, 50; plenary 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: United States.

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

By recorded votes of 138 to 1, with 15 abstentions, and 141 to 1, with 14 abstentions, respectively, the Assembly adopted the seventh preambular paragraph and paragraph 8. The Committee had retained those paragraphs by recorded votes of 111 to 1, with 21 abstentions, and 110 to 1, with 22 abstentions.

Several countries, including Australia, Japan, and the United Kingdom on behalf of the 12 EC countries, voiced concern over the link between the text and the right to development. The United Kingdom also felt that international economic and disarmament issues referred to in the text should not be considered by the Third Committee because they were being treated in other forums.

Norway, on behalf of the Nordic States, disagreed with formulations such as the human rights of peoples and those implying that the attainment of a certain degree of development or the establishment of a new international economic order could be a pre-condition for the enjoyment of human rights of individuals; they also regretted the continual emphasis on the right of States rather than individuals. Similarly, Japan asserted that economic development should not be a prerequisite for the protection of human rights.

Iraq believed that the text represented appropriate means of eliminating the obstacles in the

way of development; the right of peoples to full sovereignty over their wealth referred to in paragraph 11 was included in article 25 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and could be interpreted as full and absolute sovereignty of States over their resources.

National institutions for human rights protection

Reports of the Secretary-General. In January 1986, the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on Human Rights a report⁽¹⁾ on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights. In 1984,⁽²⁾ the General Assembly had encouraged Member States to take steps to establish or strengthen such institutions. In the light of information received, the Secretary-General was to prepare for publication, as a handbook for the use of Governments, a consolidated report on the various types and models of national and local institutions for promoting and protecting human rights. Since his previous report of July 1985,⁽³⁾ relevant information had been received from 10 States, two specialized agencies and one intergovernmental regional organization.

In October 1986, the Secretary-General submitted another report⁽⁴⁾ on national institutions as requested by the Assembly in 1985.⁽⁵⁾ As in his 1981⁽⁶⁾ and 1983⁽⁷⁾ reports on the topic, the Secretary-General understood the concept of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights to cover more than organs, authorities and agencies whose primary functions were to promote and protect human rights; the report encompassed a wide range of organizations, including women's rights movements, community groups, equal employment agencies and other voluntary organizations.

Among the national institutions for the protection of human rights, the Secretary-General reviewed legislative organs and organs established to examine the constitutionality of laws; judicial institutions and non-judicial organs supervising the observance of the law (such as the "ombudsman"); legal assistance; human rights commissions and agencies entrusted with responsibilities for minorities, children and women; equal employment agencies; and the role of NGOs. The Secretary-General also analysed the promotional role of human rights commissions, specialized human rights agencies for minorities, women and children, equal employment agencies and NGOs.

In 1985,⁽⁸⁾ the Assembly also had requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide and enhance assistance to Governments within the framework of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights (see p. 742). In July 1986,⁽⁹⁾ the Secretary-General reported that within that framework a training course was held

(La Paz, 19-30 May), at the request of Bolivia, on the provisions of international human rights standards and the experience of relevant international organs. The course was attended by representatives from the Ministries of Interior, Foreign Affairs and Education and from the Supreme Court of Justice, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and by a prominent NGO.

The handbook of national institutions was being prepared and a report on it would be submitted to the Commission in due course, the Secretary-General stated.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/129** without vote.

National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/123 of 16 December 1977, 33/46 of 14 December 1978, 34/49 of 23 November 1979, 36/134 of 14 December 1981, 38/123 of 16 December 1983, 39/144 of 14 December 1984 and 40/123 of 13 December 1985 concerning national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights,

Mindful of the guidelines on the structure and functioning of national and local institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/46,

Emphasizing the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international human rights instruments for promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Conscious of the significant role that institutions at the national level can play in protecting and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in developing and enhancing public awareness and observance of those rights and freedoms,

Welcoming the holding at Geneva, under the auspices of the United Nations, of a Seminar on the Experience of Different Countries in the Implementation of International Standards on Human Rights, from 20 June to 1 July 1983, and a Seminar on Community Relations Commissions and Their Functions, from 9 to 20 September 1985, and other current United Nations initiatives to assist in the development of national machinery to combat racial discrimination,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Emphasizes the importance of developing, in accordance with national legislation, effective national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, and of maintaining their independence and integrity;
3. Encourages all Member States to take appropriate steps for the establishment or, where they already exist, the strengthening of national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights;
4. Draws attention to the constructive role that national non-governmental organizations can play in the work of such national institutions;

5. Encourages all Member States to take appropriate steps to promote the exchange of information and experience concerning the establishment of such national institutions;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to give due attention to the role of national institutions and non-governmental organizations concerned with the protection and promotion of human rights and to provide all necessary assistance to Member States, upon their request, in the implementation of paragraphs 3 and 5 above, according high priority to the needs of developing countries;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide and, as appropriate, to enhance assistance in the field of human rights to Governments, at their request, within the framework of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights;

8. Encourages the Secretary-General to complete as soon as possible and to submit to the General Assembly, through the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council, a consolidated report, for eventual publication as a United Nations handbook, on national institutions for the use of Governments, including information on the various types and models of national and local institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, taking into account differing social and legal systems;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/129

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/925 & Corr.1) without vote, 13 November (meeting 45): 7-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.39); agenda item 101.

Sponsors: Australia, India, Iraq, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Sri Lanka. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 36-38, 43, 45; plenary 97.

UN machinery

A seminar on human rights in the United Nations (Geneva, 8-10 September 1986) was organized by the Special Committee of International Non-Governmental Organisations on Human Rights, following cancellation on financial grounds of the 1986 session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (see p. 730). Apart from 52 NGOs, participants in the seminar included a majority of Sub-Commission members, 14 individual experts and 70 observers (with full right of participation), among them representatives of United Nations bodies and agencies such as the Centre for Human Rights, ILO, UNHCR and UNICEF.

In its conclusions, the seminar stated that, in recent years, United Nations machinery for the promotion and protection of human rights standards had become increasingly effective; a drastic reduction in funding—only 0.7 per cent of the United Nations programme budget being allocated for that purpose anyway—would destroy much of its accomplishments. The current underfunding of United Nations human rights activities made it unthinkable that any across-the-board

reduction for the United Nations budget as a whole would be applied automatically to United Nations bodies concerned with human rights.

In addition, the seminar regretted the increasing politicization of human rights within the United Nations, adding that human rights activities should become an integral part of all relevant programmes of the United Nations system, in particular those concerned with development. The highest priority of the United Nations human rights programme should be activities concerned with monitoring, fact-finding, investigations and policy recommendations, and continued support must be guaranteed for examinations of specific global issues such as torture, disappearances, arbitrary arrests and killings, investigations of rights violations, including apartheid, genocide, racism and other forms of discrimination, and monitoring compliance with international instruments.

Careful consideration of areas in which new human rights standards were required should continue, the seminar said. Technical assistance and advisory services should be made available to States to assist them in translating international norms into national practices to promote and protect human rights. While recognizing that some voluntary financing of such services and assistance might be appropriate, human rights should generally be funded through the regular budget.

Making recommendations for improved co-ordination and co-operation of United Nations human rights activities and for increased efficiency and cost-effectiveness, particularly of meetings and conferences, the seminar expressed strong opposition to reducing the frequency of meetings of the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission and the bodies monitoring the implementation of treaties; it also opposed the elimination of summary records for human rights organs.

The seminar's conclusions and recommendations were transmitted to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom on 26 November.⁽⁹⁾

Human Rights Commission action. On 13 March 1986,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Commission on Human Rights decided to consider in 1987 the possible establishment of an open-ended working group to continue the overall analysis of alternative ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and for further promoting those rights and freedoms, including the question of the Commission's programme and methods of work.

Commission on Human Rights

The Commission on Human Rights held its forty-second session at Geneva from 3 February to 14 March 1986. At that session, the Commis-

sion adopted 64 resolutions and 10 décisions. In addition, the Commission recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council eight draft resolutions and 12 draft decisions.

Election of a Commission Vice-Chairman

By a letter of 27 February to the Secretary-General,⁽¹¹⁾ Israel deplored the election as a Vice-Chairman of the Commission of Herman Klenner, head of the German Democratic Republic's delegation and allegedly a former Nazi with the party membership card No. 97-56-141. On 11 March,⁽¹²⁾ the German Democratic Republic transmitted a statement by Mr. Klenner, stating that Israel's accusations had no basis and were purely slanderous.

Report of the Commission

On 23 May 1986, by decision 1986/144, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-second session.⁽¹³⁾ The Council's Second Committee had approved the text on 21 May, as recommended by the Commission.

Reports of special rapporteurs and special representatives

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted decision 41/432 without vote.

Submission of the reports of special rapporteurs and special representatives of the Commission on Human Rights and of reports of subsidiary organs of the Commission

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, decided that the reports of the special rapporteurs and special representatives of the Commission on Human Rights and the reports of the subsidiary organs of the Commission should be issued in their entirety and should be available in sufficient quantities in all the official languages of the United Nations, in accordance with the general rule established in rule 56 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and in conformity with the provisions of its resolution 38/32 E of 25 November 1983.⁽¹⁴⁾

General Assembly decision 41/432

Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874/Add.2) without vote, 28 November (meeting 61); 26-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.83), orally revised; agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Argentina, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, France, Gabon, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Mexico, New Zealand, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Togo, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Zaire.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 54, 61; plenary 97.

Introducing the draft decision in the Committee, Zaire said on behalf of the sponsors that the fact that part of the reports had not been translated into all the official languages could only adversely

affect the Committee's work and contravened rule 56 of the Assembly's rules of procedure, whereby all documents must be published in the six official languages.

Organization of work of the 1987 session

Taking into account its heavy work schedule and that of its sessional working groups, the Commission decided on 13 March 1986,⁽¹⁵⁾ by 32 votes to 4, with 5 abstentions, to recommend that the Economic and Social Council authorize 20 fully serviced additional meetings, including summary records, for the Commission's 1987 session, whose Chairman was to make every effort to organize the work within the normal allotted time.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

The Economic and Social Council, acting on the recommendation of its Second Committee, which had approved a text proposed by the Commission, authorized, by decision 1986/141 of 23 May 1986, for the Commission's 1987 session 20 additional meetings and summary records, if possible within existing financial resources. The Council also took note of the Commission's decision to request the Chairman of that session to make every effort to ensure that additional meetings were utilized only if absolutely necessary.

Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

Sub-Commission session

As part of the economy measures taken to help alleviate the financial crisis of the United Nations (see ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS, Chapter I), the Sub-Commission's 1986 session was postponed until 1987 as a result of General Assembly decision 40/472 A of 9 May 1986.

Review of the work of the Sub-Commission

Report of the Secretary-General. Pursuant to a 1985 Commission request,⁽¹⁶⁾ the Secretary-General submitted, in January 1986 with later addenda,⁽¹⁷⁾ a report on various election procedures and practices in United Nations bodies, which could be applied to strengthen continuity of the Sub-Commission's work. The Secretary-General had invited Governments and legal counsels of specialized agencies to convey their views; annexed to his report were replies from 10 Governments and three specialized agencies, as well as a comprehensive list of electoral provisions.

Human Rights Commission action. On 12 March,⁽¹⁸⁾ the Commission on Human Rights noted that its Sub-Commission in 1985 had reviewed and made suggestions for improving its work.⁽¹⁶⁾ It also noted the Sub-Commission's deci-

sion to consider certain items biennially and requested it to do so unless otherwise authorized by the Commission. The Commission called on States to nominate as members and alternates persons who were independent experts. It requested the Secretary-General to consider providing services for three 3-hour meetings, to enable a maximum of three sessional working groups to meet concurrently. It recommended that the Sub-Commission propose a new study only when a previously authorized study was in the final stage of completion, and reminded it that new studies could only be undertaken or reports involving financial implications requested after authorization by its superior bodies. The Commission asked the Secretary-General to draw the Sub-Commission's attention to the necessity of submitting, for approval by its superior bodies, draft proposals which had financial implications. The Sub-Commission was requested to give priority to topics on which standards were being prepared and was invited to seek the widest possible agreement on draft resolutions; it was also requested to continue its efforts to rationalize its work to achieve increased efficiency and economical work methods.

Sub-Commission documentation

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1986, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/33** without vote.

Documentation of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

The Economic and Social Council

1. Requests the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities henceforth to submit to the Commission on Human Rights, after a thorough examination, the studies and reports prepared by the Special Rapporteurs of the Sub-Commission with a brief written introductory statement by the Special Rapporteur, and to discontinue the practice of requesting Special Rapporteurs to introduce their reports personally to the Commission;

2. Further requests the Sub-Commission to adhere strictly to the guidelines governing the limitation of documents and to ensure that Special Rapporteurs responsible for preparing reports and studies are brief and concise and that their reports and studies, as far as possible, do not exceed thirty-two pages;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to member States or organizations concerned only those resolutions or decisions of the Commission or the Sub-Commission which require specific responses on their part;

4. Decides that henceforth studies prepared by Special Rapporteurs of the Sub-Commission shall be printed only following an express decision to that effect taken by the Commission and subsequently by the Council, which should have an opportunity to study the relevant financial implications.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/33

23 May 1986 Meeting 19 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/95) without vote, 21 May (meeting 20); draft by Commission on Human Rights (E/1986/22); agenda item 9.

Election of Sub-Commission members

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1986, acting on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/35** without vote.

Procedure for the election of members of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

The Economic and Social Council,

Mindful of the need to ensure better continuity in the work of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

1. Decides that, from 1987 onwards, members of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities shall be elected for a term of four years;

2. Further decides that half of the membership of the Sub-Commission and the corresponding alternates, if any, shall be elected every two years and that accordingly, at the elections held in 1987, the Chairman shall draw lots to select those members whose terms will expire in two years;

3. Authorizes the Chairman of the forty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights to draw lots to select the members and, as applicable, their corresponding alternates, whose terms will expire after two years in accordance with the following pattern: three members from African States; three members from Asian States; three members from Latin American States; one member from Eastern European States; and three members from Western European and other States;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements so that elections of members of the Sub-Commission can be conducted from 1987 onwards in accordance with the procedures set out in the present resolution.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/35

23 May 1986 Meeting 19 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/95) without vote, 21 May (meeting 20); draft by Commission on Human Rights (E/1986/22); agenda item 9.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/143 by recorded vote.

Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

The General Assembly,

Having considered, under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the work of the Commission on Human Rights and the work now being done by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Mindful of the importance of the work being done by both the Commission and the Sub-Commission in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Bearing in mind, in particular, that the Sub-Commission is now in the final stage of its consideration of questions of great importance, such as those relating to the results achieved and the obstacles encountered during the first Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the independence and the impartiality of the judiciary, injuries and legal advisers and the independence of lawyers, the status of the individual in present-day international law, the present dimensions of the problem of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief, the right to adequate food as a human right, and the right to leave any country, including one's own, and to return to one's country,

Convinced that it would be highly beneficial for the present members of the Sub-Commission to continue the work needed to complete those studies and to consider the final reports thereon at the forthcoming thirty-ninth session of the Sub-Commission, in 1987, since they have taken an active part in those studies and provided the necessary guidance to the special rapporteurs for the drafting of their reports,

Profoundly concerned by the fact that the thirty-ninth session of the Sub-Commission, which was to have been held in 1986, has been postponed until 1987 owing to the current financial situation of the United Nations,

Recalling that the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1985/28 of 11 March 1985, endorsed the desirability of better continuity in the work of the Sub-Commission,

Recalling further that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1986/35 of 23 May 1986, established a new procedure for the election of the members of the Sub-Commission with the object of ensuring that continuity,

Bearing in mind that in 1949 and 1956, as an exception, the mandates of the experts then serving on the Sub-Commission were extended,

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1987, decide:

(a) To extend the mandate of the present members of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for one year in order to ensure their participation in the thirty-ninth session of the Sub-Commission, to be held in 1987;

(b) To postpone until the forty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights, in 1988, the election of new members of the Sub-Commission scheduled to be held during the forty-third session of the Commission, in 1987, and to ensure that the election is governed by the procedure established in Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/35;

(c) That the Sub-Commission resulting from the election referred to in subparagraph (b) above should begin to exercise its mandate, in accordance with present practice, immediately following that election.

General Assembly resolution 41/143

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 135-1-19 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874/Add.1) by recorded vote (114-1-19), 25 November (meeting 57); 16-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.33), orally revised; agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Honduras, India, Jordan, Panama, Paraguay, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 53, 57; plenary 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Com-

oros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malé, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

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

Australia expressed concern over the procedural aspects of the text and said it was distressed to have had to vote on the Sub-Commission when efforts were under way in the Commission to carry out Sub-Commission reforms. It hoped that cancellation of the Sub-Commission's 1986 session did not constitute a precedent for other United Nations bodies. Finland, on behalf of the Nordic States, expressed a similar view, saying that cancellation of the session had a disruptive effect. Canada would have preferred the Assembly to have referred the matter of nominating Sub-Commission members to the Commission on Human Rights which, it believed, could have given full consideration to ways of ensuring the continuation of the Sub-Commission's work. Panama stressed the importance of maintaining continuity.

Inter-sessional meetings of the Bureau

On 11 March 1986,⁽¹⁹⁾ the Commission on Human Rights decided not to act on a 1985 Sub-Commission resolution⁽¹⁶⁾ requesting authorization for the Bureau elected at each of its sessions to hold two inter-sessional meetings per year, so that it could review developments and ensure timely collection of information needed for bringing to the Commission's attention any situation which it believed revealed a consistent pattern of human rights violations (see p. 745).

Public information activities

The Secretary-General presented to the Commission on Human Rights in 1986 an overview of public information activities in the human rights field by the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) and United Nations information centres, as well as by Governments, specialized agencies, regional commissions and NGOs.⁽²⁰⁾ The overview included a status report on the availability of principal international instruments on human rights and the draft of a basic human rights teaching booklet, prepared in accordance with a 1985 Commission request.⁽²¹⁾

By a 13 March 1986 resolution,⁽²²⁾ the Commission requested Governments to facilitate publicity on United Nations human rights activities, with particular reference to the work of the Commission and expert bodies, and to accord priority to the dissemination of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁽²³⁾ and the International Covenants on Human Rights.

The Commission requested the Secretary-General to issue by the end of the year a personalized version of the Declaration in the six official United Nations languages, and afterwards to produce personalized versions in national and local languages. It requested him to build up the collection of reference works on human rights in each United Nations information centre and requested United Nations agencies to send reference material to the Centre for Human Rights for distribution. It asked the Secretary-General again to make greater use of audio-visual techniques and computer technology in preparing and distributing United Nations material, to continue work on the basic human rights teaching booklet and to examine how the entire United Nations system might assist in the dissemination of human rights material. The Commission asked the regional commissions to assist further in disseminating material, invited Governments, agencies and NGOs to submit further comments and proposals for enhancing United Nations promotional activities, and asked the Secretary-General to report in 1987 and give an updated status report on the availability of the principal international human rights instruments in the official and other languages, and a summary of human rights-related activities of the information centres.

In response to the Commission's invitation for further comments and proposals for enhancing United Nations promotional activities in the area of human rights, the Secretary-General submitted in November 1986 a report⁽²⁴⁾ summarizing replies received from two States, two specialized agencies and one NGO, and giving summaries of comments on the draft teaching booklet received from three States, a regional commission, three agencies and four NGOs.

The Secretary-General stated that the personalized version of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights had been issued in all six official United Nations languages; owing to the financial crisis of the Organization, however, work was deferred on building up the collection of reference works and United Nations material in information centres. The Secretary-General also reported on promotional activities carried out at United Nations Headquarters, by information centres and by the Information Service of the United Nations Office at Geneva.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/130** without vote.

Development of public information activities in the field of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that activities to improve public knowledge in the field of human rights are necessary to the fulfilment of the purposes of the United Nations set out in Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations and that programmes of teaching, education and information are central to the achievement of lasting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling its relevant resolutions on this subject, in particular resolution 40/125 of 13 December 1985, and related resolutions in the field of human rights concerning international instruments and the activities of national institutions and regional arrangements,

Welcoming Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/54 of 13 March 1986 on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights,

Recognizing the catalytic effect of United Nations initiatives on national and regional public information activities in the field of human rights,

Recognizing also the valuable role that non-governmental organizations can play in this field,

Believing that the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights and the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should provide a focus and renewed impetus to the promotional activities of the United Nations system in the field of human rights,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights;

2. Requests all Member States to publicize and to facilitate and encourage publicity for the activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights and to accord priority to the dissemination, in their respective national and local languages, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international conventions;

3. Emphasizes the need to make available United Nations materials on human rights in simplified, attractive and accessible form, in national and local languages, and to make effective use of the mass media and new audio-visual technologies to reach a wider audience, with priority given to children, other young people and the disadvantaged, especially those in isolated areas;

4. Calls upon all relevant bodies of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies and the regional commissions, as well as Member States and non-governmental organizations, to assist further in the dissemination of United Nations materials on human rights;

5. Recommends that all Member States include in their educational curricula materials relevant to a comprehensive understanding of human rights issues;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to finalize work on a draft teaching booklet on basic human rights, taking into account any comments that may have been offered by Governments, and to draw the attention of Member States to this docu-

ment, which could serve as a broad and flexible framework within which teaching could be structured and developed in accordance with national circumstances;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to complete as soon as possible the task of issuing the personalized version of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the six official languages of the United Nations and to proceed thereafter, in co-operation with regional organizations and Governments, to the production of this document in national and local languages;

8. Invites Member States to consider nominating national focal points to which the Secretary-General could supply copies of relevant human rights materials to complement the existing means by which such materials are disseminated;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to expedite work, within available resources, on building up collections of reference works and United Nations materials at each United Nations information centre, taking into account the list of basic reference works on human rights prepared by the United Nations;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to make available, from the existing budget of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, appropriate funding for public information activities in the field of human rights, and to ensure that adequate arrangements are made for the storage and distribution of United Nations public information materials in this field;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the reprinting as soon as practicable of the publication entitled *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to submit, in his report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session, information on the implementation of the present resolution, including a status report on the availability, in the official languages and in other languages, of the principal international instruments in the field of human rights and an assessment of the activities of the United Nations information centres in this field;

13. Decides to continue its consideration of this question at its forty-second session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

General Assembly resolution 41/130

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/925 & Corr.1) without vote, 13 November (meeting 45); 20-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.40/Rev.1); agenda item 101.

Sponsors: Australia, Barbados, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, Gambia, India, Ireland, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Senegal, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 36-38, 43, 45; plenary 97.

Regional arrangements

In a July 1986 report,⁽²⁵⁾ the Secretary-General noted that contacts between regional organs and United Nations bodies entrusted with the promotion of human rights had become a regular practice and were pursued in various ways. Contacts with regional organs were also being pursued in the context of regular annual informal consulta-

tion meetings of the secretariats of international organizations dealing with human rights; they were further maintained through the organization of advisory services and technical assistance.

In a later addendum,⁽²⁶⁾ the Secretary-General reported on the state of signatures and ratifications of three regional instruments—the 1981 African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the 1969 American Convention on Human Rights and the 1950 European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the eight Protocols thereto.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/154** without vote.

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/127 of 16 December 1977, 33/167 of 20 December 1978, 34/171 of 17 December 1979, 35/197 of 15 December 1980, 36/154 of 16 December 1981, 37/171 and 37/172 of 17 December 1982, 38/97 of 16 December 1983 and 39/115 and 39/116 of 14 December 1984 concerning regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recalling that, in its resolution 39/115, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of that resolution,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1985/26 of 11 March 1985 and 1986/52 of 13 March 1986 concerning advisory services in the field of human rights,

Taking note also of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1985/48 of 14 March 1985 and 1986/57 of 13 March 1986 concerning regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian-Pacific region,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as the addendum thereto on the state of signatures and ratifications of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the American Convention on Human Rights and the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and Protocols thereto, or accessions to those instruments,

Noting with satisfaction the progress achieved in the promotion and protection of human rights at the regional level and, in particular, the recent entry into force, on 21 October 1986, of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights,

Reaffirming that regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights may make a major contribution to the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that the exchange of information and experience in this field among the regions, within the United Nations system, may be improved,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;
 2. Notes with interest that contacts, of various kinds, between representatives of regional bodies and United Nations bodies entrusted with the promotion of human rights, with a view to exchanging information and experience in this field, have become a regular practice and have been further strengthened through advisory services and technical assistance activities;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to consider the possibility of encouraging these developments;

4. Endorses the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1986/52 that Governments in need of technical assistance in the field of human rights should be encouraged:

(a) To make use of the possibility offered by the United Nations of organizing, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, information and/or training courses at the national level for appropriate government personnel on the application of international human rights standards and the experience of relevant international organs;

(b) To avail themselves of the advisory services of experts in the field of human rights, for example for drafting basic legal texts in conformity with international conventions on human rights;

5. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to pay special attention to the most appropriate ways of assisting, at their request, countries of the different regions under the programme of advisory services and to make, where necessary, the relevant recommendations;

6. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of the present resolution;

7. Decides to consider this question further at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 41/154

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874/Add.2) without vote, 28 November (meeting 61); 16-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.95), orally corrected; agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Gambia, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Senegal, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 57, 61; plenary 97.

Asia and the Pacific

In February 1986, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council a note⁽²⁷⁾ on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian region. In addition to comments submitted in 1984,⁽²⁸⁾ comments were received from India and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) on the 1982 Seminar on National, Local and Regional Arrangements for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian Region.⁽²⁹⁾ Those comments were also contained in an interim report to the Commission on Human Rights.⁽³⁰⁾

The Commission, on 13 March,⁽³¹⁾ invited ESCAP members to submit their comments, in

particular on the Seminar's conclusions and recommendations concerning the development of regional arrangements; it asked the Secretary-General to submit in 1987 a report incorporating further comments, and asked him to encourage ESCAP to establish a regional depository centre for the collection, processing and dissemination of human rights materials, and to hold, in co-operation with ESCAP, a training course on teaching human rights.

As requested by the Commission, the Secretary-General in July 1986 asked all ESCAP members that had not done so to send their comments; a November report⁽³²⁾ contained an additional comment from one specialized agency.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/153** without vote.

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 39/116 of 14 December 1984, on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian region,

Recognizing that regional arrangements make a major contribution to the promotion and protection of human rights and that non-governmental organizations may have a valuable role to play in this process,

Bearing in mind that intergovernmental arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights have been established in other regions,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Seminar on National, Local and Regional Arrangements for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian Region, held at Colombo from 21 June to 2 July 1982, and the comments on the report of the Seminar received from the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and from States members of the Commission, Welcoming the designation of the Social Development Division of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific as a regional human rights focal point,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/57 of 13 March 1986,

1. Takes note of the note by the Secretary-General;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to assist and encourage the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to pursue the establishment of a depository centre for United Nations human rights materials within the Commission at Bangkok, the function of which would include the collection, processing and dissemination of such materials in the Asian and Pacific region;

3. Renews its invitation to States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific that have not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General as soon as possible their comments on the report of the Seminar on National, Local and

Regional Arrangements for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian Region and, in particular, to address themselves to the conclusions and recommendations in the report concerning the development of regional arrangements in Asia and the Pacific;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to finalize as expeditiously as possible preparations for a training course, to be held in the Asian and Pacific region, on the teaching of human rights;

5. Takes note of the efforts of United Nations development agencies in the Asian and Pacific region to promote the human rights dimension more actively and systematically in their development activities and invites them to pursue those efforts;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a further report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, incorporating information on progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution;

7. Decides to continue its consideration of this question at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 41/153

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874/Add.2) without vote, 28 November (meeting 61); 12-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.94); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Australia, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Fiji, Jordan, Mongolia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Spain, Sri Lanka.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 56, 61; plenary 97.

International human rights instruments

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/120** without vote.

Setting international standards in the field of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling the extensive network of international standards in the field of human rights, which it, other United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies have established,

Emphasizing the primacy of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in this network,

Reaffirming that effective implementation of these international standards is of fundamental importance,

Recognizing the value of continuing efforts to identify specific areas where further international action is required to develop the existing international legal framework in the field of human rights pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 1 a, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing also that standard setting should proceed with adequate preparation,

Emphasizing that the standard setting activities of the United Nations should be as effective and efficient as possible,

1. Calls upon Member States and United Nations bodies to accord priority to the implementation of existing international standards in the field of human rights and urges broad ratification of, or accession to, existing treaties in this field;

2. Urges Member States and United Nations bodies engaged in developing new international human rights standards to give due consideration in this work to the established international legal framework;

3. Reaffirms the important role of the Commission on Human Rights, among other appropriate United Nations bodies, in the development of international instruments in the field of human rights;

4. Invites Member States and United Nations bodies to bear in mind the following guidelines in developing international instruments in the field of human rights; such instruments should, *inter alia*:

(a) Be consistent with the existing body of international human rights law;

(b) Be of fundamental character and derive from the inherent dignity and worth of the human person;

(c) Be sufficiently precise to give rise to identifiable and practicable rights and obligations;

(d) Provide, where appropriate, realistic and effective implementation machinery, including reporting systems;

(e) Attract broad international support;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide appropriate specialized support to United Nations bodies working on standard setting in the field of human rights.

General Assembly resolution 41/120

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/878) without vote, 24 November (meeting 55); 7-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.71/Rev.1), orally revised; agenda item 97.

Sponsors: Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 43-48, 50-55; plenary 97.

Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

In 1986, the United Nations commemorated the thirty-eighth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted on 10 December 1948.⁽²³⁾

As at 7 October 1986, according to a note by the Secretary-General,⁽³³⁾ 24 States had submitted information concerning their observance of Human Rights Day (10 December) in 1985, in commemoration of the proclamation of the Declaration and in accordance with a 1950 General Assembly resolution.⁽³⁴⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/150** without vote.

Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Considering that the year 1988 will mark the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which, conceived as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations and having provided the basis for the development of the International Covenants on Human Rights, has been and rightly continues to be a fundamental source of inspiration for national and international efforts for the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling, in this respect, its resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948, by which it officially proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and its resolution 36/169 of 16 December 1981, concerning the observance of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as its resolution 38/57 of 9 December 1983, relating to the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration,

Convinced of the continuing need to promote the universal observance and enjoyment of human rights, which contribute to peaceful and friendly relations among nations,

1. Decides to celebrate in 1988 the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

2. Invites Member States, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures, such as those set forth in the annex to the present resolution, and to support appropriate activities aimed at encouraging the promotion of the universal observance and enjoyment of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to consider including in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 appropriate activities, such as those indicated in the annex to the present resolution, to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration;

4. Requests the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to disseminate appropriate public information, broadcasting and audio-visual material designed to draw attention to, and emphasize the importance of, the Declaration and the role played and the work done by the United Nations to ensure the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. Invites the United Nations Postal Administration to issue commemorative postage stamps on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session an item entitled "Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights";

7. Further decides to devote one plenary meeting during its forty-third session to the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Declaration, which falls on 10 December 1988, and requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary preparations for the programme of that meeting.

ANNEX

Recommended measures for the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

1. The following measures are recommended for possible action at the national level:

(a) Formal proclamation of 10 December 1988 as Human Rights Day;

(b) Issuance of special messages on 10 December 1988 by heads of State or Government or other prominent civil personalities;

(c) Special meetings of parliamentary and other public and private institutions on Human Rights Day;

(d) Special consideration by States which have not yet ratified or acceded to the international instruments of the United Nations in the field of human rights to become parties to those instruments;

(e) Establishment or strengthening of national or local institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights and encouragement of teaching programmes on human rights at various educational levels;

(f) Dissemination of the text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in national languages, including the languages of minorities;

(g) Issuance during 1988 of human rights postage stamps, first-day covers and special cancellations;

(h) Participation by non-governmental organizations in the celebration of the anniversary, and the organization of activities by such organizations;

(i) Organization of activities within the framework and in support of current decades and international years being prepared on human rights issues.

2. It is recommended that the following measures, among others, should be taken by the Secretary-General at the United Nations level:

(a) Issuance by 10 December 1988 of updated versions in all official languages of the United Nations of the publication entitled *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*;

(b) Issuance by 10 December 1988 of updated versions in all official languages of the United Nations of the publication entitled *United Nations Action in the Field of Human Rights*;

(c) Organization of commemorative events, as in past practice, at United Nations Headquarters and at the United Nations Offices at Geneva and Vienna, as well as at Nairobi and at United Nations information centres, on or around 10 December 1988;

(d) Organization in 1988, within the framework of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, of an international seminar on the teaching of human rights;

(e) Adoption of arrangements for the award of human rights prizes, as envisaged in recommendation C of the annex to General Assembly resolution 2217 A (XXI) of 19 December 1966.

General Assembly resolution 41/150

4 December 1986

Meeting 97

Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874/Add.2) without vote, 28 November (meeting 61); 20-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.77), orally revised; agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Austria, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Japan, Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 55, 61; plenary 97.

Reporting obligations of States parties

Report of the Secretary-General. In August 1986⁽³⁵⁾ the Secretary-General presented to the General Assembly a report on reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights. Reporting obligations were contained in five such instruments, including the two International Covenants⁽³⁶⁾ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination⁽³⁷⁾ the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid⁽³⁸⁾ and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women⁽³⁹⁾

States parties undertook to submit initial and periodic reports to an international supervisory body responsible for monitoring implementation of each Convention. The periodicity of reporting after the entry into force varied from one instrument to the other. As at 1 June 1986, the system

of reporting under the conventions comprised 143 States which were parties to at least one of those instruments. Overdue reports totalled 460: 133 under the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 36 under the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 127 under the Convention against racial discrimination, 135 under the Convention against apartheid and 29 under the Convention on eliminating discrimination against women. The number of overdue reports under practically all the conventions had increased and the States experiencing the greatest difficulties in fulfilling their reporting obligations were located in Africa, Asia and Latin America, the Secretary-General noted; in most cases, the failure to submit reports seemed to be due to a lack of trained competent personnel. The Secretary-General recommended that national and regional training courses be conducted under the human rights advisory services programme.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/121 without vote.

Reporting obligations under United Nations instruments on human rights

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General containing updated information as at 1 June 1986 on the problem of overdue reports by States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights, the comments of States parties with more than two such reports and information on training activities to assist States in fulfilling their reporting obligations,

Noting with concern the critical situation with regard to overdue reports under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the significant backlog of reports developing in relation to other United Nations instruments on human rights,

Recognizing the burden that coexisting reporting systems place upon Member States that are parties to various instruments and noting that this burden may become more onerous as additional instruments come into force,

Welcoming the decision of States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to approve the practice of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination of considering multiple overdue reports in consolidated form,

Reiterating the fundamental importance it attaches to the fulfilment of reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights,

Drawing attention to the need for States parties to submit reports in a timely manner to the various bodies that have been set up to supervise implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights and to co-operate as fully as possible with those bodies to make the best use of their meeting time, in particular by presenting their reports on scheduled dates or, if that is not

possible, by providing sufficient notice to enable meeting time to be reallocated,

Bearing in mind the need for those bodies which depend on funding from the regular budget of the United Nations to improve their efficiency and cost-effectiveness, especially in view of the financial emergency faced by the United Nations,

1. Urges States parties with overdue reports to make every effort to present their reports as soon as possible and to take advantage of opportunities whereby such reports could be consolidated;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue work on developing a compilation of the general guidelines elaborated by the various supervisory bodies and the list of articles dealing with related rights under United Nations instruments on human rights;

3. Encourages States parties to take the relevant guidelines into account when preparing reports and to provide reports that are as succinct as possible;

4. Invites the Chairmen of the supervisory bodies to encourage their respective members:

(a) To give priority attention to consideration of remedial measures to deal with the problems highlighted in the Secretary-General's report;

(b) To give further consideration to harmonizing and consolidating the reporting guidelines developed by these bodies and to other means whereby duplication could be avoided in the submission of material by States parties to the various supervisory bodies;

(c) To consider rearranging, where possible, the periodicity of reporting, especially in view of the future probable increase in the number of instruments;

(d) To report on the results of their deliberations to the appropriate meetings of States parties;

5. Further invites the Chairmen of these bodies to maintain communication and dialogue with each other on common issues and problems;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to consider making provision in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 for a meeting of the Chairmen of these bodies in 1988;

7. Invites the new Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to give early attention to the question of the reporting system on implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, taking due account of reporting guidelines developed by the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

8. Reaffirms the importance of maintaining summary records of the substantive proceedings of the bodies supervising implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights, in particular for the presentation and consideration of reports by States parties;

9. Endorses the Secretary-General's proposals to arrange, within existing resources and taking into account the priorities of the programme of advisory services, training courses for those regions experiencing the most serious difficulties in meeting reporting obligations under United Nations instruments on human rights;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session a separate item entitled "Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights".

General Assembly resolution 41/121

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/879) without vote, 21 November (meeting 53); 16-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.72), orally revised; agenda item 98.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Jamaica, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Sweden, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 43-49, 51, 53; plenary 97.

International Covenants on Human Rights

Human Rights Commission action. On 10 March 1986,(40) the Commission on Human Rights reaffirmed the importance of the 1966 International Covenants on Human Rights⁽³⁶⁾ in promoting universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It appealed to States to become parties to the Covenants and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, emphasizing the importance of strict compliance with their obligations under those instruments. The Commission urged the Secretary-General to give more publicity to the work of the supervisory committees and improve administrative and related arrangements to enable them to carry out their functions effectively. It encouraged all Governments to publish and distribute the texts of the Covenants in as many languages as possible. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to consider ways to assist States parties in preparing their reports, including fellowships, regional training courses and other possibilities under the programme of advisory services. It also requested him to report in 1987 on the status of the Covenants and on the work of the Economic and Social Council and its Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. (See also p. 715.)

Report of the Secretary-General. In August 1986,(41) the Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly on the status of the International Covenants, as well as on questions related to their implementation. As at 1 August, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights had been ratified or acceded to by 87 States, while those adhering to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights numbered 83. In addition, nine States had signed the former, 10 the latter and seven had signed the Optional Protocol to the latter Covenant. Eighteen States had made the declaration provided for in article 41 of that Covenant, recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee established under article 28 to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State party claimed that another State party was not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant. (See also pp. 692 and 715.)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/119** without vote.

International Covenants on Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/51 of 14 December 1978, 34/45 of 23 November 1979, 35/132 of 11 December 1980, 36/58 of 25 November 1981, 37/191 of 18 December 1982, 38/116 and 38/117 of 16 December 1983, 39/136 and 39/138 of 14 December 1984 and 40/115 and 40/116 of 13 December 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Noting with appreciation that, following its appeal, more Member States have acceded to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Recognizing the important role of the Human Rights Committee in the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto,

Taking note of the approach adopted by the Human Rights Committee at its twenty-eighth session in reviewing its activities, setting priorities and seeking savings that would not affect the Committee's vital work,

Taking into account the useful work of the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Bearing in mind the important responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council in relation to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Welcoming the establishment, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17 of 28 May 1985, of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to oversee the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Noting with concern the critical situation with regard to delays in the submission of reports due under the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Noting that 1986 marks the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Human Rights Committee on its twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions, and expresses its satisfaction with the serious and constructive manner in which the Committee is continuing to undertake its functions;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that have submitted their reports to the Human Rights Committee under article 40 of the Covenant and urges States parties that have not yet done so to submit their reports as speedily as possible;

3. Urges those States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that have been requested by the Human Rights Committee to provide additional information to comply with that request;

4. Commends the States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that have submitted their reports under article 16 of the Covenant and urges States that have not yet done so to submit their reports as soon as possible;

5. Notes with satisfaction that the majority of States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and an increasing number of States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, have been represented by experts for the presentation of their reports, thereby assisting the Human Rights Committee and the Economic and Social Council in their work, and hopes that all States parties to both Covenants will arrange such representation in the future;

6. Again urges all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

7. Invites the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant;

8. Emphasizes the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, where applicable, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

9. Stresses the importance of avoiding the erosion of human rights by derogation and underlines the necessity of strict observance of the agreed conditions and procedures for derogation;

10. Recommends to States parties that they continually review whether any reservation made in respect of the provisions of the International Covenants on Human Rights should be upheld;

11. Urges States parties to continue to pay active attention to the protection and promotion of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights;

12. Urges States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations bodies to extend their full support and co-operation to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Human Rights Committee informed of the relevant activities of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and also to transmit the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee to those bodies;

14. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

15. Again urges the Secretary-General, taking into account the suggestions of the Human Rights Committee, to take determined steps, within existing resources, to give more publicity to the work of the Committee and, similarly, to the work of the Economic and Social Council, to maintain satisfactory programmes of meetings and to improve the administrative and related arrangements to enable them to carry out effectively their respective functions under the International Covenants on Human Rights;

16. Welcomes the progress already made with a view to the publication of the official public records of the Human Rights Committee in bound volumes and looks forward to further progress in this regard;

17. Encourages all Governments to publish the texts of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in as many languages as possible and to distribute them and make them known as widely as possible in their territories;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat effectively assists the Human Rights Committee and the Economic and Social Council in the implementation of their respective functions under the International Covenants on Human Rights.

General Assembly resolution 41/119

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/878) without vote, 20 November (meeting 51); 17-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.70); agenda item 97.

Sponsors: Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 43-48, 50, 51; plenary 97.

Twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants

The focus of United Nations activities in the human rights field had gradually moved from the definition of human rights to the promotion of respect for the rights as defined; it was to be expected that this movement would expand during the remaining years of the century, the Secretary-General stated in his report on the work of the Organization (see p. 3). With the coming into effect of the International Covenants, the capacity of the United Nations to pursue that sensitive but important task had increased substantially.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/5** without vote.

Twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that 1986 marks the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as the tenth anniversary of their entry into force,

Aware that the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter of the United Nations, declared their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Conscious that the General Assembly proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations and that the International Covenants on Human Rights develop its provisions, constitute the first all-embracing and legally-binding international treaties in the field of human rights and establish standards to which States should conform,

Recalling that responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the United Nations in promoting universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, is vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council,

Welcoming the decision of the General Assembly, in its resolution 40/114 of 13 December 1985, to convene during its forty-first session a commemorative plenary meeting devoted to the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/17 of 10 March 1986, in which the Commission reaffirmed the importance of the International Covenants on Human Rights as major elements of international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Noting that only half of the States Members of the United Nations have acceded to the International Covenants on Human Rights and conscious of the desirability of participation of all States in the Covenants,

1. Invites States to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights by continuing and strengthening measures designed to conform with the provisions of the Covenants;

2. Appeals strongly, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Covenants, to all States that have not yet become parties to these instruments to do so, so that the Covenants acquire genuine universality, and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant;

3. Invites the Secretary-General, on the same occasion, to continue systematically encouraging States to become parties to the Covenants and, through the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to provide technical assistance to the States that are not parties to the Covenants with a view to helping them to ratify those instruments or accede thereto;

4. Encourages all Governments to publish the texts of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in as many languages as possible and to distribute them and make them known as widely as possible in their territories;

5. Invites all States and international organizations to carry out special activities on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Covenants.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/5

21 May 1986 Meeting 16 Adopted without vote

2-nation draft (E/1986/L.16), amended by 11 nations (E/1986/L.25) and orally revised; agenda item 5.

Sponsors of draft: German Democratic Republic, USSR.

Sponsors of amendment: Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Senegal, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

An oral proposal by the United States to replace, in paragraph 1 and the third preambular paragraph, the references to "States" by "States parties" was rejected by the sponsors.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

As it had decided in 1985,⁽⁴²⁾ the General Assembly held on 3 November 1986 a commemorative plenary meeting devoted to the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants. Since the entry into force of the Covenants in 1976, the Secretary-General said, the task of their implementation had become an ever-increasing and important responsibility for the United Nations. The Organization's consideration of economic, social and cultural rights had contributed to an improved understanding of those rights and of the manner in which their implementation could best be pursued by States parties as well as by the international community. The adoption of the Covenants lent further substance to the purposes of the United Nations, the Assembly President stated; peace was not possible without due recognition of human rights. Statements were also made by Barbados, Cameroon, Canada, the Congo, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, on behalf of the five Nordic countries, Japan, Jordan, Morocco, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Senegal, the USSR, the United Kingdom, on behalf of the 12 EC members, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

On the same date, the Assembly adopted **resolution 41/32** without vote.

Twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Aware that the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter of the United Nations, declared their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Recalling its resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification or accession the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Recalling its resolution 31/86 of 13 December 1976, by which it welcomed with deep satisfaction the entry into force of those instruments as a major step in the international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling also its decision, contained in resolution 40/114 of 13 December 1985, to convene during its forty-first session a commemorative plenary meeting devoted to the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Convinced that the entry into force of the International Covenants has furthered the ability of the United Nations to promote, encourage and guarantee universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Also convinced that respect for and implementation of the provisions of the International Covenants in the field of human rights contribute to good co-operation between States for the achievement of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting, however, that only half of the States Members of the United Nations have acceded to the International Covenants,

Conscious that it is desirable to broaden accession to the International Covenants so that they acquire a genuinely universal character,

Desiring to observe solemnly the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants,

1. Invites all States to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights by continuing and strengthening measures aimed at the implementation, promotion and protection of the provisions of those instruments;

2. Invites also the appropriate United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants;

3. Reaffirms, on the occasion of this twentieth anniversary, that, in order to contribute to the realization of the purposes and to the implementation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, States should pursue policies directed to the full implementation of the rights referred to in those instruments;

4. Expresses its appreciation to those States that have become party to the International Covenants;

5. Appeals strongly, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants, to all States that have not yet become parties to those instruments to do so, so that the Covenants acquire genuine universality, and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant;

6. Invites the Secretary-General, on the same occasion, to continue systematically encouraging States to become parties to the International Covenants and, through the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to provide technical assistance to the States that are not parties to the Covenants with a view to helping them to ratify those instruments or accede thereto;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange, within existing resources, the dissemination of appropriate

public information on the International Covenants on Human Rights with a view to emphasizing their importance;

8. Encourages all Governments to publish the texts of the International Covenants in as many languages as possible, and to distribute them and make them known as widely as possible in their territories.

General Assembly resolution 41/32

3 November 1986

Meeting 54

Adopted without vote

18-nation draft (A/41/L.21 & Add.1); agenda item 97.

Sponsors: Argentina, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Jamaica, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Ukrainian SSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

Advisory services

In 1986, under the United Nations programme of advisory services in human rights, established in 1955,⁽⁴³⁾ the Secretary-General reported⁽⁴⁴⁾ that experts provided advisory services to Equatorial Guinea (see below). The programme also included training courses and seminars. A Seminar on International Assistance and Support to Peoples and Movements Struggling against Colonialism, Racism, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid was held in Cameroon (see p. 682) and a national training course on human rights was held in Bolivia (see p. 728).

The Secretary-General considered that a trust fund on advisory services could be important to provide additional resources for the programme.

Human Rights Commission action. On 13 March 1986,⁽⁴⁵⁾ the Commission on Human Rights requested its special rapporteurs and representatives, as well as the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (see p. 711), to inform Governments of the services available to them under the advisory services programme. It appealed to Governments to organize, under that programme, information/training courses for government personnel on the application of international human rights standards, and encouraged those Governments needing human rights technical assistance to avail themselves of the advisory services of experts. Taking note of the Secretary-General's efforts to solicit voluntary contributions for human rights projects within the programme, the Commission called on Governments, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs to consider making contributions. It encouraged the Secretary-General's efforts to award human rights fellowships to, and to organize training courses for, persons directly involved in the implementation of international conventions on human rights, and asked him to continue his efforts to co-ordinate and facilitate the flow of bilateral human rights assistance to States which had indicated such a need. It also asked him to organize, whenever the Economic and Social Council or the Commission requested, international human rights seminars within the pro-

gramme and to report in 1987 on the implementation of the programme. Considering that the establishment of a trust fund on advisory services merited further examination, the Commission requested information in 1987 on the possible role of such a trust fund and the manner in which it would function.

Equatorial Guinea

Pursuant to a 1985 request from Equatorial Guinea⁽⁴⁶⁾ two Costa Rican legal experts—Fernando Cruz and Oscar Fernandez—were sent to Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, to draft legal texts, such as a penal code, a code of criminal procedure, a civil code, a commercial code and a code of civil procedure. In July 1986,⁽⁴⁷⁾ the experts reported to the Secretary-General and made recommendations, expressing at the same time regrets that, although they had received the co-operation of various government officials, they had met with difficulties which adversely affected the mission's outcome. They were unable to carry out any codification work since many of Equatorial Guinea's laws had not been issued because of inadequate printing facilities. In addition, they encountered a lack of qualified personnel. The experts' recommendations for concrete measures to facilitate codification were transmitted to Equatorial Guinea for comments.

In November, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights met with Equatorial Guinea's Foreign Minister in New York and stressed the importance of obtaining the Government's comments as soon as possible. The Assistant Secretary-General renewed an offer to organize a national training course on human rights in Equatorial Guinea and also mentioned the availability of fellowships. Subsequent to the meeting, a reminder was sent to Equatorial Guinea to submit its comments, but as of the end of 1986 no reply had been received.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1986, acting on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/39** without vote.

Situation in Equatorial Guinea

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1982/36 of 7 May 1982, 1983/35 of 27 May 1983, 1984/36 of 24 May 1984 and 1985/39 of 30 May 1985,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/53 of 13 March 1986,

Considering that the conclusions and recommendations of the expert appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1984/36 concerning his most recent mission to Equatorial Guinea indicate that more needs to be done by the United Nations and the Govern-

ment of Equatorial Guinea to implement and make better use of the plan of action proposed by the United Nations and accepted by the Government of Equatorial Guinea,

1. Requests the Government of Equatorial Guinea to consider the possibility of continuing to implement the plan of action, taking particular account of the expert's new proposals, especially those concerning amendments to the Fundamental Law of that country;

2. Further requests the Government of Equatorial Guinea to take steps to facilitate the repatriation of all refugees and exiles, including the adoption of measures enabling all citizens of Equatorial Guinea to participate fully in the country's political, economic, social and cultural affairs, thus helping to relieve the shortage of specialized personnel mentioned in the expert's reports;

3. Appeals to the Government of Equatorial Guinea to accede to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, among other international instruments concerning human rights and fundamental freedoms;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, with a view to implementing the plan of action and bearing in mind the discussions held in New York between the Government of Equatorial Guinea and the expert, to seek ways and means of establishing a system for co-ordinating assistance furnished by the Centre for Human Rights under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights with all other forms of assistance to Equatorial Guinea, both multilateral and bilateral;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to appoint an expert to co-operate with the Government of Equatorial Guinea in the full implementation of the plan of action proposed by the United Nations and accepted by that Government;

6. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to keep this matter under consideration at its forty-third session.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/39

23 May 1986

Meeting 19

Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/95) without vote, 21 May (meeting 20); draft by Commission on Human Rights (E/1986/22); agenda item 9.

Responsibility to promote and protect human rights

Pursuant to a 1985 Economic and Social Council decision,⁽⁴⁸⁾ an open-ended Working Group, established by the Commission on Human Rights in 1984⁽⁴⁹⁾ to draft a declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, held eight meetings at Geneva from 27 to 30 January and two further meetings on 7 and 12 March. In January, the Group elected its Chairman/Rapporteur, adopted its agenda and held a general debate.

On 7 March, the Chairman/Rapporteur presented to the Group a schematic outline of a draft declaration.⁽⁵⁰⁾ Its five chapters were to

focus on: the affirmation and definition of the right to exercise, assert and promote for oneself and others economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, and to protect those exercising, asserting and promoting human rights; the right to know one's rights and to impart to others knowledge of their rights; the right to associate with others in promoting and disseminating knowledge about human rights; conditions and limitations on the exercise of the right to promote and protect human rights; and the right to be protected in the exercise, assertion and promotion of one's rights and those of others, and to have recourse to effective remedies in the event of violations of those rights. The declaration's preamble was to be determined. In adopting its report on 12 March,⁽⁵¹⁾ the Working Group also approved the draft declaration's outline.

Human Rights Commission action. On 12 March 1986,⁽⁵²⁾ the Commission on Human Rights requested the Economic and Social Council to authorize a one-week session of the Working Group prior to the Commission's 1987 session. It decided to continue in 1987 work on the elaboration of the draft declaration, taking into account the views expressed and the proposals made by the Group in 1986.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1986, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1986/37 without vote.

Question of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/44 of 12 March 1986,

1. Authorizes an open-ended working group to meet for a period of one week prior to the forty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights, with a view to continuing the elaboration of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to extend all facilities to the working group for its meeting prior to and during the forty-third session of the Commission and, to enable the group to continue its work on the elaboration of the draft declaration, to transmit to all member States in advance of the meeting the report of the Working Group that met prior to and during the forty-second session and all documents submitted to that group.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/37

23 May 1986 Meeting 19 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/95) without vote, 21 May (meeting 20); draft by Commission on Human Rights (E/1986/22); agenda item 9.

Respect for the rights of peoples

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly, by decision 41/433, postponed until its 1987 ses-

sion consideration of a draft resolution⁽⁵³⁾ on the promotion of the universal recognition of, and respect for, the rights of peoples, their equality and dignity

Proposed establishment of a new international humanitarian order

In August 1986,⁽⁵⁴⁾ the Secretary-General presented a survey of specific humanitarian issues, as a follow-up to a 1985 report⁽⁵⁵⁾ based on government comments concerning a proposed new international humanitarian order. The proposal had been advanced by Jordan in 1981.⁽⁵⁶⁾

The Secretary-General's 1986 report contained a survey of the issues of hunger, health and environmental conditions, unemployment, illiteracy, the situation of women and children, genocide, summary executions, torture, disappearances, slavery, armed conflicts, weapons that caused unnecessary suffering, gross human rights violations, refugees, mass exoduses, migrant workers and non-citizens, natural and man-made disasters, population questions, vulnerable groups whose survival was threatened, racial and religious intolerance, and the drug problem. Annexed to the report were the views of three countries submitted pursuant to a 1985 General Assembly request.⁽⁵⁷⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly, by decision 41/430, deferred consideration of a new international humanitarian order until its 1987

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(49)YUN 1984, p. 849. ⁽⁵⁰⁾E/CN.4/1986/WG.6/WP.6. (51)E/CN.4/1986/40. (52)E/1986/22 (res. 1986/44). (53)A/C.3/41/L.91. ⁽⁵⁴⁾A/41/472. (55)YUN 1985, p. 896. ⁽⁵⁶⁾YUN 1981, p. 968. (57)YUN 1985, p. 897, GA res. 40/126, 13 Dec. 1985.

Human rights violations

Situations involving alleged violations of human rights on a large scale in several countries were again examined in 1986 by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights, as well as by special bodies and officials appointed to examine some of those situations.

In addition, situations of alleged human rights violations involving the self-determination of peoples (see above, under "Civil and political rights") were discussed with regard to Afghanistan, Kampuchea, South Africa and Namibia, Western Sahara and the Palestinian people.

Under a procedure established by the Council in 1970⁽¹⁾ to deal with communications alleging denial or violation of human rights, the Commission held closed meetings in 1986 to study confidential documents, observations thereon submitted by Governments and a confidential report by a working group set up in 1985⁽²⁾ to examine the material.

The Economic and Social Council, by **decision 1986/142** of 23 May 1986, adopted on the recommendation of its Second Committee, approved a 13 March decision⁽³⁾ of the Commission to set up a similar five-member working group to meet for one week prior to its 1987 session to examine particular situations that might be referred to it by the Sub-Commission under its procedure for dealing with confidential documents, and those of which the Commission was seized.

On 13 March 1986, the Commission Chairman announced that the Commission had taken action in closed session, under the 1970 Council resolution, with regard to the following countries: Albania, Gabon, Haiti, Paraguay, the Philippines, Turkey and Zaire. He also announced that the Commission had decided to discontinue consideration of the human rights situations in Gabon, the Philippines and Turkey.

The Chairman reminded the members of the Commission that, in conformity with that resolution, they should not make any reference in public debate to the confidential decisions taken under the procedure nor to any confidential material relating thereto.

The Council decided that material relating to the Philippines dealt with by the Commission under the same procedure should cease to be confidential (see p. 760).

Related resolution: GA 41/131.

Africa

South Africa and Namibia

Working Group report. In 1986, the six-member Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa, established in 1967(4) by the Commission on Human Rights, was to have undertaken a mission to Angola, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, but due to the United Nations financial crisis only three Group members and the Special Rapporteur on summary and arbitrary executions, S. Amos Wako (Kenya), participated in the mission, which was limited to Lusaka, Zambia, from 8 to 14 August. In a report(5) to be submitted to the Commission in 1987, the Group stated that the two declarations of the state of emergency in July 1985 and on 12 June 1986 contained provisions which gave the South African military and police authorities unprecedented powers, resulting in increasingly severe banning orders; numerous cases of expulsion of apartheid opponents; some 10,000 arrests without charge or trial, including arrests of children under 15; proceedings against hundreds of persons, including children; death sentences; more numerous cases of death under detention; torture and violence by both police and security forces; and loss of thousands of lives following acts of violence by security forces which enjoyed almost total immunity under the emergency regulations.

Despite the abolition of the pass laws, bantustanization and enforced transfers continued, and boycotts and protest demonstrations against inequalities in the education system had resulted in injuries and killings of schoolchildren and students. Publication of articles related to "unrest areas" had been forbidden, particularly in connection with protest demonstrations or activities by police and armed forces.

Black workers continued to perform the lowliest jobs and to live an increasingly precarious existence, and the few trade union organizations were systematically prosecuted and subjected to repression. The 1985 and 1986 states of emergency also had repercussions in Namibia, where any opponent of the illegal occupation of the Territory might be subjected to arbitrary arrest and ill-treatment.

The current situation was described as the most serious ever in the history of South Africa, the Group noted. According to information reaching the Group, arrests between 1 January and 30 September included: 158 teachers, students and intellectuals; 238 community and political leaders; 31 trade unionists; 26 members of the clergy and church workers; three journalists; and 397 other persons. Moreover, according to official statistics published by the South African authorities on 18

August 1986, 8,500 persons were arrested and detained for at least one month under the emergency laws—other sources estimated the number at more than 10,000. The Group particularly noted the wave of arrests of children under 16, who were often in the front line of school boycott demonstrations, and said it had been informed of cases of torture and ill-treatment of child detainees; government statistics indicated that, as at 7 December 1986, 256 children under 16 years old were detainees, but according to a number of other concurring and reliable sources there were many more. On 22 December, measures aimed at complete press censorship were introduced so that the press could not publish without prior authorization any news of riots, actions by security forces, illegal gatherings, speeches, arrests, or conditions of detention and release of persons detained under the state of emergency.

The Group recommended that the Commission reiterate its call for the abolition of apartheid. It called for common citizenship, abolition of the homelands policy and a parliamentary structure which permitted the black population to exercise its right to self-determination. Further recommendations included: abolishment of the state of emergency and repeal of the strict censorship of all political events in South Africa; official investigation of deaths in detention or in police custody and prohibition of the use of torture by police. The Group requested the Commission to stress the study of the serious situation affecting pupils, teachers and the black population in general, with special attention being paid to the purposes, procedures, resources and other means specifically devised to give blacks an inferior education. It also recommended bringing to the attention of UNESCO and other organizations the special situation that had been created in South African educational establishments as a result of protest movements, boycotts and clashes with the police. The Group deemed it essential to improve the mobilization of the United Nations information media to inform the world of the conditions of South African schoolchildren and the danger to their education and their lives. It recommended that the Commission attach greatest importance to the study of trade union rights and the situation of black workers and that it expand information throughout the world on the growing impoverishment of black workers, the violation of their trade union rights and the constant threat to their liberty and their lives.

The proclamation of the state of emergency in South Africa also affected Namibia. During the period under consideration, armed attacks by the South African air force had intensified, violating the territorial integrity of bordering States, particularly Angola; those warlike activities were car-

ried out at the same time as stepped-up measures of intimidation against members and sympathizers of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). Enormous resources were being devoted to defence needs, to the detriment of economic and social development.

According to eyewitness accounts and concurring information from various other sources, the counter-insurgency policy unit, formerly known as Koevoet but renamed COIN, committed atrocities; the Group also had received news of several deaths of detainees and of torture and ill-treatment of captured freedom fighters and civilians. Several cases of arbitrary arrest and of ill-treatment of children were also reported.

The inhabitants of the northern part of the country, which had been proclaimed a "security zone" in which movements were strictly controlled by police, continued to endure sufferings of all kinds. The Special Report of the Director-General on the Application of the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid in South Africa (International Labour Office), published in 1986, referred to the establishment during the period under consideration of "manpower bureaux" whose real objective was to control the workers, thereby seriously impairing the rights to work and to freedom of association.

The quality of teaching had continued to deteriorate since the application in Namibia of the so-called Bantu system of South African education; moreover, the budget estimate for the education of the black population was far lower than in previous years. In several places, there were conflicts between schoolchildren and school authorities and officials, which sometimes resulted in strikes.

In the light of the situation in Namibia, the Working Group appealed to the Commission to urge the international community to support the United Nations plan for Namibia, adopt global sanctions against South Africa and sever all relations with it. It reaffirmed the need to ensure South Africa's unconditional withdrawal from Namibia and requested that the Commission call on States not to recognize the alleged interim Government which was subservient to South Africa. The Working Group invited moral, military and financial support to SWAPO as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people as a whole, and requested the Commission to condemn South Africa's attacks against front-line States. It called for generous support of those countries' development efforts and encouraged contributions to the OAU special fund for assistance to them.

In view of the deterioration of the educational system of black children, the Group invited the international community to exert pressure on South Africa to put an immediate end to the so-called Bantu system of education; it requested the Commission to urge South Africa immediately to end

its restrictions on trade union freedom and other measures impairing freedom of association. It recommended that the Commission call on South Africa to release all political prisoners and, in the mean time, apply to them the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

Human Rights Commission action. By a roll-call vote of 39 to none, with 3 abstentions, taken on 28 February 1986,⁽⁶⁾ the Commission on Human Rights congratulated the Working Group for the commendable and impartial manner in which it prepared its progress report on the 1985 human rights situation in South Africa and Namibia.⁽⁷⁾ It took note of the Group's studies and findings, presented in a 1985 report,⁽⁸⁾ on the relationship between apartheid and genocide and requested the Group to continue investigating the matter. Affirming that apartheid should be abolished in all its forms, the Commission reaffirmed its rejection of the so-called constitutional arrangements in South Africa, as they served to perpetuate apartheid and other forms of racial discrimination and continued to exclude the black majority from participating in the country's political, social, economic and cultural life and to deny the black population their full citizenship rights.

The Commission denounced the policy of "bantustanization", the forced removals of the black population and the policy of denationalization, and expressed deep concern at the escalation of human rights violations since the imposition of the state of emergency in July 1985, particularly the harassment, intimidation and repression of apartheid opponents, as well as their abduction and assassination, the unrestrained use of violence in dealing with legitimate protests, indiscriminate arrests and torture of political activists, the killing and ill-treatment of detainees, including physical and psychological abuse, the discriminatory system and inferior quality of black education and the continued adverse effects of apartheid, especially on women and children. The Commission also expressed concern at the banning and harassment of popular organizations opposed to apartheid, the persistent persecution of the trade union movement, the widespread detention and incarceration of minors and the unilateral restrictions imposed on the mass media in reporting apartheid atrocities. It expressed profound indignation at the fact that apartheid remained institutionalized and totally rejected any manoeuvres by South Africa to avoid the abolition of apartheid through its so-called reform measures. It condemned South Africa for its military pressures on front-line States and its support to bandits who sought to destabilize those and other neighbouring States, and for its indiscriminate use of force against unarmed

demonstrators, widespread use of torture against political opponents and inhumane detention and incarceration of minors.

The Commission demanded that South Africa abolish apartheid, end its brutal repression, torture and harassment of organizations and individuals opposed to apartheid, repeal its ban on popular organizations and release unconditionally all political prisoners. It also demanded that South Africa ensure that all South Africans were afforded a unified, free educational system consistent with the development of a profound appreciation of the brotherhood of mankind, liberty and peace, and called on South Africa to respect international standards on trade union rights. It urged States which had not done so to stop collaborating with or assisting South Africa and recalled the General Assembly's 1985 decision⁽⁹⁾ to organize in 1986 a World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa (see p. 123), as well as the Assembly's adoption in 1985⁽¹⁰⁾ of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports.

The Commission renewed the Working Group's mandate to study human rights violations in South Africa and Namibia, and requested it to continue to bring to the Commission Chairman's attention particularly serious violations. It requested the Group, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, to continue to investigate ill-treatment and deaths of detainees and authorized the Group Chairman to participate in events connected with action against apartheid organized under the Committee's auspices. It renewed its request to South Africa to allow the Group to make on-the-spot investigations of treatment and living conditions in prisons of South Africa and Namibia. It requested the Group to submit its final report in 1987 and asked the Secretary-General to assist it. It also requested the Secretary-General to report in 1987 on an international penal tribunal to be established under the 1973 International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.⁽¹¹⁾

Also on 28 February,⁽¹²⁾ the Commission, by a roll-call vote of 36 to none, with 6 abstentions, reaffirmed the Namibian people's right to self-determination and independence under conditions determined by the Security Council in 1978.⁽¹³⁾ The Commission condemned South Africa for the militarization in Namibia, the use of mercenaries, the recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, the proclamation of a security zone in Namibia, the forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes, torture and brutality against the population and captured freedom fighters, the military conscription of Namibians and the exploitation and depletion of natural resources. Strongly condemning the continued collaboration of certain States and institutions with

South Africa, the Commission expressed its conviction that such collaboration helped prolong South Africa's domination and control over Namibia. It demanded that South Africa co-operate to bring about Namibia's independence and unconditionally terminate all acts of aggression against neighbouring countries, particularly Angola, and withdraw all its armed forces from Angola. The Commission demanded that South Africa account for all "disappeared" Namibians and release those who were still alive, and declared South Africa to be liable to compensate the victims and their families and the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia for the losses sustained. It again requested South Africa to allow the Working Group to make an on-the-spot investigation of living conditions in Namibian prisons and the treatment of prisoners. It requested the Group to report in 1987 on policies and practices which violated human rights in Namibia and to submit recommendations.

On 14 March 1986,⁽¹⁴⁾ the Commission authorized its Chairman to send a telegram to the President of South Africa appealing on humanitarian grounds for the release of political prisoners Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng.

Communication. By a letter of 20 February⁽¹⁵⁾ Angola transmitted to the Commission Chairman photographic material depicting the aftermath of an 8 February surprise attack on the population of Camabatela in northern Angola by the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola, during which 107 persons, including many children, died immediately, while dozens of others were seriously wounded.

1973 Convention against apartheid

As at 31 December 1986, there were 85 parties to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, which was adopted by the General Assembly in 1973⁽¹¹⁾ and entered into force in 1976.⁽¹⁶⁾ In 1986, Costa Rica and Pakistan acceded to and Uganda ratified the Convention.⁽¹⁷⁾

In his annual report to the General Assembly on the status of the Convention⁽¹⁸⁾ the Secretary-General annexed a list of the 35 States that had signed, 31 that had ratified and 53 that had acceded to it as of 1 August.

The Secretary-General transmitted to the 1986 Commission session a reply⁽¹⁹⁾ received from one Government in response to his invitation to States parties to express their views on the extent and nature of the responsibility of transnational corporations (TNCs) for the continued existence of apartheid, and to provide information concerning the types of the crime of apartheid as described in the Convention. The Commission had requested him in 1985 to renew that invitation.⁽²⁰⁾

Activities of the Group of Three. The Group of Three—established under article IX of the Convention to consider reports by States parties on measures taken to implement the Convention and in 1986 composed of the German Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, and Senegal—held its ninth session at Geneva from 27 to 31 January⁽²¹⁾

The Group examined initial reports from Gabon and Suriname, second periodic reports from Ecuador and Peru, a third periodic report of Czechoslovakia, and fourth periodic reports of the German Democratic Republic, Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic.

The Group also continued to examine the question of whether actions of TNCs operating in South Africa came under the definition of the crime of apartheid and whether legal action could be taken under the Convention. The Group noted that several United Nations organs and States parties had repeatedly drawn the attention of the international community to the close interconnection between TNC activities and South Africa's persistence in pursuing its policy of apartheid. The Group was of the view that effective international action to eradicate apartheid had been hampered by TNCs and reiterated that article III of the Convention, concerning international criminal responsibility, could apply. While noting that some Western countries had undertaken measures towards disinvestment, the Group said that those measures, in order to be effective, should be accompanied by sanctions to be decided by the Security Council.

The Group noted with concern that less than half of the States parties had submitted a report—as at 1 February, 136 reports were overdue—and urged in particular those which had not submitted their initial report to do so as soon as possible. When preparing their reports, States parties should take into account the general guidelines for form and content of reports and provide more information on legislative, judicial and administrative measures against apartheid, or measures taken against persons responsible for crimes of apartheid, on implementation of article XI on the extradition of such persons as well as on teaching and education measures for fuller implementation of the Convention. Individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States deemed responsible for crimes enumerated in article II should be identified, as well as those against whom legal proceedings were undertaken.

The Group again drew attention to the need to enhance public awareness of the situation in South Africa and to disseminate information on the Convention. It reiterated its appeal to States parties to strengthen their co-operation to implement fully United Nations decisions on apartheid, and urged them to ratify or accede to the Convention. Noting that apartheid was a form of genocide and as such fell under the 1968 Convention on the Non-

Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity,⁽²²⁾ the Group recommended to the Commission that such interdependence be reflected in its resolutions as well as the fact that adherence to the Convention against apartheid was an indication of the implementation of the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (see p. 774).

The Group once again drew attention to the importance of assistance to the national liberation movements in southern Africa. It recommended that States parties be invited to express their views on the responsibility of TNCs for the continued existence of apartheid, and that those States, specialized agencies and NGOs be invited to provide information on the types of the crime of apartheid committed by TNCs in South Africa.

Human Rights Commission action. By a 28 February 1986 resolution,⁽²³⁾ adopted by a roll-call vote of 31 to 1, with 10 abstentions, the Commission on Human Rights took note with appreciation of the Group of Three's conclusions and recommendations. It urged States to adhere to the Convention against apartheid without delay, especially those which had jurisdiction over TNCs operating in South Africa and Namibia, and also to ratify the genocide Convention.

The Commission urged States parties to take full account of the guidelines laid down by the Group of Three in 1978 for submission of reports,⁽²⁴⁾ and reiterated its recommendation that parties be represented during consideration of their reports by the Group. It requested the Secretary-General once more to invite States parties to express their views on the extent and responsibility of TNCs for the continued existence of apartheid. The Group was requested to continue examining the extent and nature of TNCs' responsibility for the apartheid system and legal actions that could be taken against TNCs whose operations came under the crime of apartheid, and to report to the Commission in 1987.

The Commission called on States parties to strengthen national and international co-operation in order to implement fully United Nations decisions concerning the prevention, suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid, drew their attention to the desirability of disseminating further information on the Convention, its implementation and the work of the Group, and noted the importance of teaching and education for fuller implementation of the Convention. The Group was to meet for up to five days before the Commission's 1987 session and the Secretary-General was asked to give it the necessary assistance.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/103** by recorded vote.

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3068(XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, and its subsequent resolutions on the status of the Convention,

Reaffirming its conviction that apartheid constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, a gross violation of human rights and a crime against humanity, seriously threatening international peace and security,

Alarmed by the aggravation of the situation in South Africa, in particular the further escalation of ruthless repression by the Fascist-like apartheid régime, including the use of the armed forces against the opposing people and the imposition of virtual martial-law conditions intended to facilitate the brutal oppression of the black population,

Strongly condemning South Africa's continued policy of apartheid and its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as its policy of destabilization, including numerous acts of aggression against Angola and other African States,

Mindful of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/7 of 28 February 1986, in which the Commission expressed its conviction that the crime of apartheid is a form of the crime of genocide,

Condemning the continued collaboration of certain States and transnational corporations with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and other fields as an encouragement to the intensification of its odious policy of apartheid,

Firmly convinced that the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples in southern Africa against apartheid, racism and colonialism and for the effective exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence demands more than ever all necessary support by the international community and, in particular, further action by the Security Council in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Underlining that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and the implementation of its provisions without delay are necessary for its effectiveness, and therefore will contribute to the eradication of the crime of apartheid,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;

2. Commends those States parties to the Convention that have submitted their reports under article VII thereof;

3. Appeals once again to those States that have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay, in particular those States that have jurisdiction over transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia and without whose co-operation such operations cannot be halted;

4. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Group of Three of the Commission on Human Rights, established in accordance with article IX of the Convention, and, in particular, of the conclusions and recommendations contained in that report;

5. Draws the attention of all States to the opinion expressed by the Group of Three in its report that transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia must be considered accomplices in the crime of apartheid, in accordance with article III (b) of the Convention;

6. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to intensify, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, its efforts to compile periodically the progressive list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States deemed responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention, as well as those against whom legal proceedings have been undertaken;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate the above-mentioned list to all States parties to the Convention and all Member States and to bring such facts to the attention of the public by all means of mass communication;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the States parties to the Convention, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide the Commission on Human Rights with relevant information concerning the forms of the crime of apartheid, as described in article II of the Convention, committed by transnational corporations operating in South Africa;

9. Notes the importance of measures to be taken by States parties in the field of teaching and education for fuller implementation of the Convention;

10. Appeals to all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations to step up their activities in enhancing public awareness by denouncing the crimes committed by the racist régime of South Africa;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts, through appropriate channels, to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under General Assembly resolution 3380(XXX) of 10 November 1975 a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention.

General Assembly resolution 41/103

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 128-1-27 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/793) by recorded vote (116-1-23), 27 October (meeting 25); 20-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.8); agenda item 89 Id.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Rwanda, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 4-15, 23, 25; plenary 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: United States.

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

Before adopting the text as a whole, the Assembly adopted paragraphs 5 and 8 by recorded votes of 120 to 17, with 15 abstentions, and 121 to 15, with 16 abstentions, respectively; the Committee had approved the same paragraphs by recorded votes of 105 to 18, with 13 abstentions, and 106 to 16, with 14 abstentions. The fifth preambular paragraph was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 117 to 16, with 17 abstentions, having been approved by the Committee by a recorded vote of 105 to 16, with 15 abstentions.

The United States held the position that the Convention purported to extend international criminal jurisdiction in a broad and ill-defined manner and sought to rely on powers of domestic jurisdiction for its enforcement; article III of the Convention appeared to extend international criminal responsibility to private acts of individuals, wherever committed. That broad extension of international jurisdiction under the Convention was impossible for the United States to accept as consistent with basic norms of fairness and due process essential in criminal law. From a legal point of view, it also could not accept the presumption that apartheid was regarded as a crime against humanity; it rejected the formulation equating apartheid with genocide and a crime against humanity as it rejected the condemnation of TNCs engaged in legal activities.

The United Kingdom, speaking on behalf of the 12 EC members, said they believed that the Convention made no real contribution to eliminating apartheid and, although they supported its ultimate objective, had grave reservations on the envisaged methods which in their view raised serious legal problems. They objected to the fifth preambular paragraph and did not accept that an Assembly resolution could purport to extend the definition of genocide or the area of application of the genocide Convention, as only the parties to that Convention or the appropriate organs were competent to pronounce on its interpretation. With regard to paragraphs 5 and 8, the Convention was applicable only to States that had ratified it and to their citizens.

Israel felt many legal aspects, particularly with regard to the definition of genocide, were neglected; the concept of genocide should not be belittled by trivial and repeated use out of context.

Also on behalf of Finland, Sweden said their abstentions were not based on the substance of the resolution, but rather on its potentially far-reaching legal implications. The Convention and the adopted resolution also raised legal and constitutional problems for Australia and Austria.

Costa Rica disagreed with the wording of paragraph 5; it supported the fifth preambular paragraph although it did not believe that the

crime of apartheid warranted comparison with any other type of crime. Uruguay said it was studying the legal and formal methods of making the Convention compatible with its national legislation.

Foreign support of South Africa

Human Rights Commission action. By a resolution of 28 February,⁽²⁵⁾ adopted by a roll-call vote of 29 to 5, with 8 abstentions, the Commission reaffirmed the rights of the oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia to self-determination, independence and enjoyment of their natural resources, to dispose of those resources for their greater well-being and to obtain just reparation for the exploitation, depletion, loss or depreciation of those resources, including reparation for the exploitation and abuse of their human resources.

The Commission vigorously condemned the increased assistance to South Africa by major Western countries and Israel, particularly in the military field, and demanded that that assistance, which it was convinced was a hostile action against the people of South Africa, Namibia and the neighbouring States, be immediately terminated. Condemning the continuing nuclear collaboration of certain Western States, Israel and others with South Africa, the Commission urged them to stop supplying it with nuclear equipment and technology. It strongly condemned the activities of all foreign economic interests exploiting Namibia's resources and demanded that TNCs refrain from new investment or activities in Namibia, withdraw from it and end their co-operation with the South African administration. Noting with appreciation recent measures taken by some States, parliamentarians, institutions and NGOs to exert pressure on South Africa, the Commission called on them to intensify their efforts to force South Africa to comply with United Nations resolutions and decisions. It called on all Governments to take legislative, administrative or other measures to prevent their nationals and corporations under their jurisdiction from trading, manufacturing and investing activities in South Africa and Namibia, to end technological assistance or collaboration in the manufacture of arms and military supplies there, and to cease nuclear collaboration with South Africa.

The Commission rejected all policies that encouraged South Africa to intensify its repression of South Africans and Namibians and to escalate its aggression against neighbouring States. It welcomed the General Assembly's request that the Security Council consider mandatory sanctions against South Africa, in particular regarding collaboration in arms manufacture, military supplies and in the nuclear field, loans (including International Monetary Fund loans), investments,

trade, petroleum and petroleum products and other strategic goods, and called for the mobilizing of international public opinion in favour of sanctions.

The Commission appealed to States, specialized agencies and NGOs to co-operate with the liberation movements of southern Africa. Strongly condemning South Africa for its persistent aggression against Angola, the Commission called on it to withdraw its troops from there and demanded that it cease destabilizing the political institutions of neighbouring States.

The Commission, reaffirming that the updating of the report containing the list of banks, TNCs and other organizations assisting the régime was of the greatest importance for the fight against apartheid, welcomed the Assembly's 1984 invitation⁽²⁶⁾ to the Special Rapporteur to continue to update the list. It attached special importance to the widest dissemination of the updated report as a United Nations publication, called on Governments to give it wide publicity, and requested the Secretary-General to assist the Special Rapporteur, in particular in establishing direct contacts with the United Nations Centre on TNCs and the Centre against Apartheid, in expanding the annotation of selected cases and in computerizing future lists.

Also on 28 February,⁽²⁷⁾ the Commission, by a roll-call vote of 32 to 4, with 6 abstentions, expressed its satisfaction to Special Rapporteur Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (Egypt) for his 1985 report on adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to South Africa⁽²⁸⁾ and appreciation for his attention to comments expressed during the debates on the subject. It invited him to continue to update the list of banks, TNCs and other organizations assisting South Africa; to use all available material to indicate the volume, nature and adverse consequences resulting from assistance to South Africa; and to intensify contacts with the Centre on TNCs and the Centre against Apartheid. The Commission called on Governments to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur to make the report even more accurate and informative and to give the updated report widest publicity. It asked the Secretary-General to assist the Special Rapporteur and make available to him two economists to help him expand his work on the analyses and annotations of certain selected cases as reflected in his report. It also asked the Secretary-General to continue to give the updated report the widest distribution and publicity as a United Nations publication.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In May 1986, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **decision 1986/145** by recorded vote.

Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa

At its 19th plenary meeting, on 23 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/6 of 28 February 1986, approved the request addressed by the Commission to the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa all the assistance that he may require in the exercise of his mandate, with a view to intensifying direct contacts with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and the Centre against Apartheid, and to make available to him two economists to assist him to expand his work on the analyses and annotations of certain selected cases as reflected in his report.

Economic and Social Council decision 1986/145

41-7-6 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/95) by recorded vote (32-7-6), 21 May (meeting 20); 10-nation oral proposal; agenda item 9.

Sponsors: Algeria, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda, Zaire.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Canada, Finland, Iceland, Spain, Sweden.

Report of the Special Rapporteur. The Special Rapporteur, Mr. Khalifa, presented in August 1986 an updated report,⁽²⁹⁾ to be considered at the 1987 Sub-Commission session, on adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other assistance to South Africa, with an addendum containing an updated list of banks, insurance companies, firms and other organizations assisting South Africa, directly, indirectly or through Namibia, including those deleted from that list.

In September 1986,⁽³⁰⁾ the Secretary-General brought the report to the General Assembly's attention, stating that it had not been considered by the Sub-Commission as a result of the deferral of its 1986 session.

Trade union rights

Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts. The Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa continued in 1986 to study the situation relating to the right to work, conditions of workers, workers on trial, trade unions rights and consumer boycotts. Its interim findings regarding that situation, included in its report to the Commission (see p. 745), were submitted to the Economic and Social Council separately in

March,⁽³¹⁾ in accordance with a 1985 Council request.⁽³²⁾

The Group reported that dehumanizing conditions continued to be imposed on South Africa's black workers, especially in rural areas where they were treated in a manner equivalent to slavery. Black workers who participated in strikes and picketings were, on many occasions, charged with intimidation, illegal striking and attending illegal gatherings. Although the number of strikes had declined, a greater number of working days were lost and, on average, each strike involved a far greater number of workers—attributable to the increased activity in mines. The mining industry was the most strike-prone, followed by the motor assembly sector, chemical, food and metal industries. The industrial courts heard many cases involving black workers, who had asked to be reinstated in their jobs, alleging that they were dismissed without a fair hearing; where it had been established that this was true, a court did not hesitate to order reinstatement.

Black workers' unions were participating in the courts and in conciliation boards. According to a survey of 23 emerging unions representing 363,000 workers, half of them expressed dissatisfaction with their dealings with industrial courts and only three were happy with their participation on industrial councils; three expressed satisfaction with the operations of conciliation boards, another three were ambivalent, while the rest were dissatisfied. Three quarters expressed satisfaction with mediation—the only conciliation method mentioned which usually operated outside official channels.

Black unions were increasingly moving to the forefront of political activity against apartheid (see also POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS, Chapter V).

Ethiopia

On 12 March 1986,⁽³³⁾ the Commission on Human Rights decided by a roll-call vote of 29 to 12, with 2 abstentions, to take no decision on a draft resolution⁽³⁴⁾ on the situation of human rights in Ethiopia.

Asia and the Pacific

Afghanistan

Communications. In a 19 January 1986 message, transmitted to the Secretary-General on 11 April,⁽³⁵⁾ the Association of Lawyers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan requested the Commission on Human Rights to condemn the subversive and terrorist acts allegedly carried out on Afghanistan's territory by armed counter-revolutionary bands trained in Pakistan and other neighbouring countries.

In a 6 December statement transmitted by the United Kingdom⁽³⁶⁾ the European Council drew attention to the situation in Afghanistan where, the Council charged, large scale human rights violations continued to engender massive suffering.

The situation in Afghanistan was also the subject of a number of other communications submitted throughout the year (see p. 212).

Report of the Special Rapporteur. In accordance with a 1985 Commission request⁽³⁷⁾ as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council⁽³⁸⁾ Special Rapporteur Felix Ermacora (Austria) presented to the Commission in February 1986 a report on the situation in Afghanistan⁽³⁹⁾ including the human and material losses resulting from bombardments of the civilian population.

Unable to obtain the Government's permission to visit the country, the Special Rapporteur visited Pakistan from 25 July to 10 August 1985, interviewing persons from 16 Afghan provinces and visiting seven refugee camps and five hospitals. He made a similar visit to Pakistan from 31 December 1985 to 6 January 1986. With a view to obtaining clarification of information concerning allegations of serious human rights violations, the Special Rapporteur, by letters of 2 September 1985 and 13 January 1986, drew the Afghan Government's attention to his need for co-operation.

The Special Rapporteur based his report on a cross-section of personal-experience cases illustrating the situation, in addition to documentation by NGOs and organizations directly concerned with the situation in Afghanistan. With regard to human and material losses resulting from bombardments, the Special Rapporteur stated that no official figures were available to him but that he was able to achieve reliable results after having studied more than 80 newspapers, journals, reports and statements, including governmental sources.

The Special Rapporteur concluded that the human rights situation in Afghanistan had not changed for the better and the Government was attempting to legitimize itself by trying to build up a democratic power base. However, he believed that no political or humanitarian solution could be found without the representation and respect for the wishes of the nearly 5 million refugees. He noted that the kind of warfare had changed—guerrilla warfare had reached the cities, whereas in outlying areas there was direct confrontation. Large parts of the country were out of the Government's control, and where the Government had control it used all forms of anti-guerrilla activities, including torture and death sentences, against its opponents. The methods of warfare—massacres of civilians, anti-personnel mines, looting, methods of retaliation and disproportionately heavy bom-

bardment of villages—were contrary to humanitarian law and the resulting civilian casualties in 1985 were estimated at some 35,000. In government-controlled areas, the educational system allegedly failed to give due regard to the rights enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and as a result of the conflict the regime could not guarantee economic and social rights.

The Special Rapporteur was of the view that the only solution to the human rights situation was the withdrawal of foreign troops, as more than one third of the population was outside the country and was unwilling to return while foreign troops controlled it. He recommended that the international community, through the United Nations system, be permitted to contribute to the restoration of economic, social and cultural rights and that the specialized agencies be permitted to provide humanitarian assistance throughout the country. The Government should be urged to comply strictly with the obligations imposed on it by international human rights instruments, especially the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted in 1984⁽⁴⁰⁾ and the 1955 Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. Regarding death sentences and political imprisonment, amnesty, clemency and pardon should be taken into account.

Concerning the situation before the withdrawal of foreign troops, the Special Rapporteur suggested that those areas which were not government controlled be declared neutral zones where United Nations agencies and NGOs could offer humanitarian services. During the withdrawal of troops, precautions should be taken to ensure the protection of all civilians, in particular women, children and elderly persons. After the troop withdrawal, conditions should be created to enable refugees to return home without fear and the regions affected by warfare should be cleared of explosives. He also recommended that a genuinely representative LoyaJirgah (Grand Assembly) which included refugees be set up and that the United Nations encourage the adoption of a status of permanent neutrality.

Human Rights Commission action. By a 12 March 1986 resolution⁽⁴¹⁾ adopted by a roll-call vote of 28 to 9, with 5 abstentions, the Commission expressed concern that the Afghan authorities, with heavy support from foreign troops, were acting against their opponents without any respect for the international human rights obligations they had assumed and that the methods of warfare used were contrary to humanitarian standards and to the relevant instruments to which the States concerned were parties. It expressed concern about the consequences that the indiscriminate bom-

bardments and military operations had on civilians, and about the number of persons detained for seeking to exercise their fundamental human rights and freedoms and their detention under conditions contrary to internationally recognized standards. It noted with concern that the widespread human rights violations had caused millions of people to leave their homes and were still giving rise to large flows of refugees and displaced persons and that the educational system did not respect the liberty of parents to ensure the religious and moral education of their children. The Commission shared the conviction of the Special Rapporteur that the duration of the conflict increased the seriousness of the gross and systematic violations and expressed profound distress and alarm at the widespread violations of the right to life, liberty and security of person, including torture and summary executions of the regime's opponents, as well as increasing evidence of a policy of religious intolerance.

It called on the parties to the conflict to apply fully the principles and rules of international humanitarian law and to facilitate operations of international humanitarian organizations to alleviate the suffering of the Afghan people. Deciding to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and to have him report to the Assembly in 1986 and the Commission in 1987, the Commission urged the Afghan authorities to co-operate with him and requested the Secretary-General to give him all necessary assistance.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In May 1986, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **decision 1986/136** by recorded vote.

Question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan

At its 19th plenary meeting, on 23 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/40 of 12 March 1986, approved the Commission's decision to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan and to request him to report on the question to the General Assembly at its forty-first session and to the Commission at its forty-third session. The Council further approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

Economic and Social Council decision 1986/136

37-7-7 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/95) by recorded vote (36-7-5), 21 May (meeting 20); draft by Commission on Human Rights (E/1986/22); agenda item 9.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

Against: Byelorussian SSR, German Democratic Republic, India, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, USSR.

Abstaining: Finland, Iraq, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Uganda said it voted for the decision on purely procedural grounds; it would not have supported it had it been identical to the Commission's resolution.

Speaking before the vote, Afghanistan said that no valid reason existed to justify an investigation of the human rights situation in Afghanistan; the Special Rapporteur's report was part of a campaign of lies and an echo of imperialism's psychological war against Afghanistan. It attempted to down-play the importance of the Loyajirgah and the local jirgahs, and remained silent on the free and democratic local elections which had been held and which constituted the basis for the direct participation of the entire Afghan people in the conduct of public affairs. The report also called into question Afghanistan's sincerity towards international human rights and instruments, which Afghanistan had implemented by incorporating them into national legislation and respecting them in its actions. It also ignored achievements in various social and economic fields and included lies and fabrications in order to satisfy imperialist circles and their local allies.

Afghanistan also expressed indignation at the manner in which the report discussed medical services and the right to health in the country, down-playing the importance of the Red Crescent and accusing the Government of using Red Crescent supplies for its own purpose. With regard to Afghans living abroad, Afghanistan stated that its doors were open to them and they would be given every opportunity, with full guarantee of security, due respect for human dignity and without discrimination, to join the efforts to build a prosperous and independent Afghanistan. The Council must consider the real human rights violations: the barbarous acts of gangs of mercenaries trained, financed and armed chiefly by the United States.

Interim Report of the Special Rapporteur.

The Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly an interim report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan⁽⁴²⁾ prepared by the Special Rapporteur in accordance with the Commission's request.

The Special Rapporteur reported that once again he had been unable to obtain Afghanistan's permission to visit and that he had gone to Pakistan in September where he interviewed 108 persons from 20 provinces, visited refugee camps and hospitals set aside for Afghan wounded, and made two helicopter overflights along the Pakistan-Afghan border to ascertain the position and distribution of the camps in which hundreds of thousands Afghan refugees in Pakistan were concentrated. He also learned about the situation by

gathering information from individuals and organizations in Europe and by consulting documents of the United Nations, publications, newspapers and periodicals.

The human rights situation continued to be a source of deepest concern, with the population, especially women and children, being subjected to serious suffering, and because of the magnitude of the economic, social and cultural problems confronting the growing numbers of refugees, the Special Rapporteur concluded. Action against the opposition movements and civilians had intensified and there had been an increase in the number of military operations focusing on the roads leading to Pakistan, causing heavy loss of life. Although fewer civilians were killed in 1986—10,000 to 12,000 compared with 37,000 in 1985—bombardments in certain areas had intensified and the brutality of the conflict had not diminished.

The Special Rapporteur noted that the new Government, established in May 1986, sought broader recognition by attempting to build up a democratic power base, in particular through local jirgahs, which the refugees, however, did not acknowledge. On the international level, intergovernmental talks under United Nations auspices continued and the withdrawal of some 8,000 foreign troops could be considered a positive step if it signalled the beginning of a complete troop withdrawal.

The conflict continued to produce waves of refugees in spite of the increased hazards involved, ranging from outright bombing to brutal reprisals against villagers who assisted them on their way and despite amnesty decrees and government appeals. The estimated number of over 5 million refugees was out of all proportion to the assistance available and the situation could not be improved without additional international assistance. Having no representation either inside or outside their own country, the refugees were also denied their right to self-determination; the Special Rapporteur recommended electing representatives in the areas not under government control, so as to form a council that would represent the 5 million refugees.

Torture continued and prison conditions for political detainees had not improved, while alarming reports had been received of severe disciplinary punishment within the prisons; it would be a positive step, the Special Rapporteur said, if the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) were permitted to carry out its humanitarian duties with regard to political detainees. In the large areas outside direct government control, the situation of the population, whose basic economic, social and cultural rights could not be guaranteed without outside assistance, gave cause for alarm.

The Special Rapporteur recommended that the Assembly urgently appeal to States to strengthen

humanitarian support by increasing their contribution to relief efforts and, in particular, to UNHCR. He also suggested that the Assembly invite all groups concerned with child welfare to assist UNICEF in implementing its immunization programme for all Afghan children. Because of the deterioration of the situation, UNESCO should be encouraged to carry out its special responsibility for protecting Afghanistan's cultural heritage, including the observance of the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/158 by recorded vote.

Question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and the humanitarian rules set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and resolved to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Emphasizing the obligation of all Governments to respect and protect human rights and to fulfil the responsibilities they have assumed under various international instruments,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1984/55 of 15 March 1984, in which the Commission expressed its concern and anxiety at the continuing presence of foreign forces in Afghanistan, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/37 of 24 May 1984, in which the Council requested the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur to examine the situation of human rights in Afghanistan,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/38 of 13 March 1985, in which the Commission expressed its profound concern at the grave and massive human rights violations in Afghanistan and urged the authorities in that country to put a stop to those violations, in particular the military repression being conducted against the civilian population of Afghanistan,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council decision 1985/147 of 30 May 1985, by which the Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and to request him to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session and to the Commission at its forty-second session on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, including the human and material losses resulting from the bombardments of the civilian population,

Recalling resolution 1985/35 of 30 August 1985 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in which the Sub-Commission

requested the Commission on Human Rights to ask the Special Rapporteur to look into, in particular, the fate of women and children as a consequence of the conflict in Afghanistan,

Recalling also its resolution 40/137 of 13 December 1985, in which it expressed its profound concern that disregard for human rights in Afghanistan was more widespread and that the conflict continued to engender human rights violations on a large scale, endangering, as a result, not only the lives of individuals but also the existence of whole groups of persons and tribes,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/40 of 12 March 1986 and Economic and Social Council decision 1986/136 of 23 May 1986, by which the Council approved the Commission's decision to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur,

Having carefully examined the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, which reveals continuing grave and massive violations of fundamental human rights in that country,

Recognizing that a situation of armed conflict continues to exist in Afghanistan, leaving large numbers of victims without protection or assistance,

Deploping the continuing refusal of the Afghan authorities to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur,

1. Commends the Special Rapporteur for his report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan;

2. Expresses once again its deep concern that the Afghan authorities, with heavy support from foreign troops, are acting with great severity against their opponents and suspected opponents without any respect for the international human rights obligations which they have assumed;

3. Expresses its grave concern at the methods of warfare used, which are contrary to international humanitarian standards and the relevant instruments to which the States concerned are parties;

4. Also expresses its grave concern, in particular, at the severe consequences for the civilian population of indiscriminate bombardments and military operations primarily targeted on villages and the agricultural structure;

5. Shares the conviction of the Special Rapporteur that the prolongation of the conflict increases the seriousness of the gross and systematic violations of human rights already existing in the country;

6. Expresses once again its profound distress and alarm, in particular, at the widespread violations of the right to life, liberty and security of person, including the commonplace practice of torture and summary executions of the opponents of the regime, as well as at continuing evidence of a policy of religious intolerance;

7. Expresses its deep concern about the number of persons detained for seeking to exercise their human rights and fundamental freedoms, and their detention under conditions contrary to internationally recognized standards;

8. Notes with great concern that the educational system does not appear to respect the liberty of parents to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions;

9. Notes also with great concern that such widespread violations of human rights, that have already caused millions of people to flee their homes and country, are still giving rise to large flows of refugees and displaced persons;

10. Calls once again upon the parties to the conflict to apply fully the principles and rules of international humanitarian law and to admit international humanitarian organizations, in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross, and to facilitate their operations for the alleviation of the suffering of the people in Afghanistan;

11. Urges the authorities in Afghanistan to co-operate with the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur, in particular by allowing him to visit Afghanistan;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur;

13. Decides to keep under consideration, during its forty-second session, the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan in order to examine this question anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

General Assembly resolution 41/158

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 89-24-36 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874/Add.2) by recorded vote (79-23-36), 28 November (meeting 61); 20-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.76); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 54, 61; plenary 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Cyprus, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

* Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

Afghanistan said the text and the Special Rapporteur's report were composed of cheap lies and unfounded allegations. Afghanistan had been unfairly singled out and the Third Committee's consideration of its human rights situation was in violation of the Economic and Social Council's rules of procedure; the arbitrary selection of the Special Rapporteur was in breach of the Committee's practice of ensuring prior consultations and his anti-socialist and anti-progressive views left grave doubts as to his moral authority to draw up an unbiased report, which was based on allegations of mercenary ringleaders and their followers and was full of categorical statements, leaving no room for rectifications. Afghanistan expressed con-

cern that the text would lead to a proliferation of similar actions against other small, independent and non-aligned countries, would lend legitimacy to a misuse of the United Nations for political ends and would undermine the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of Member States.

The USSR felt that the text was unbalanced and would impede a political settlement. Referring to a 20 November statement made by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the USSR said it had no intention to establish bases or search for raw materials in Afghanistan; its troops were sent there on a temporary basis at Afghanistan's request. The USSR considered that the action being taken under United Nations auspices constituted genuine progress and could lead to a political settlement if Pakistan and the United States followed such a solution. The USSR thought that the day was not far off when a political settlement would be reached, which would mean the simultaneous withdrawal of Soviet troops.

In Pakistan's view, the intensified military campaign of repression by foreign troops, the escalating bombing of villages and the increased violations of Pakistan's borders, as revealed in the Special Rapporteur's report, did not add up to a desire for a political settlement but appeared to indicate a desire for a military solution.

Speaking also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR, Czechoslovakia said the text was based on a politically motivated assessment of developments in Afghanistan and reflected the arguments in the Special Rapporteur's report, which was based on information obtained through counter-revolutionary sources; neither the report nor the resolution referred to the extensive democratic changes made to ensure the social, economic, political and civil rights of the Afghans. The text's purpose was not to express concern about respect for human rights but to reverse the developments in Afghanistan; it thus ran counter to the basic principles of international co-operation in human rights.

In Mongolia's opinion, the text and the report failed to analyse the real situation and contained a wide range of totally false and slanderous allegations; they contained no reference to the democratic and progressive changes that were under way in Afghanistan and ran counter to the basic principles of international co-operation in human rights. The text was designed to justify the undeclared war launched by imperialists and reactionary forces against a United Nations Member; outside interference in Afghanistan's affairs should be immediately phased out.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya voted against the text because it believed that its sponsors were responsible for the massacre of the Palestinian people, the decimation of the Namibian people, the bombing of residential areas of Tripoli and Benghazi, and the oppression of blacks and American Indians.

Trinidad and Tobago felt that the United Nations had a responsibility to address human rights violations impartially and refrain from politicizing the issue.

Ecuador reaffirmed its conviction that human rights matters should be discussed on a universal basis and with a view to their full observance in all States. Bolivia abstained because of elements in the text which it considered to be unconnected with human rights.

Iran

Communications. On 8 January 1986,⁽⁴⁶⁾ Iran submitted to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights a statement alleging human rights violations by Iraq, which included demolition of cities and population centres, raids on residential areas, ill-treatment of prisoners, use of chemical weapons and attacks on civil aircraft.

On 13 February,⁽⁴⁴⁾ Iraq transmitted to the Centre for Human Rights a copy of a 10 February letter to the Security Council President⁽⁴⁵⁾ concerning an alleged large-scale armed attack by Iran against Iraq (see p. 218). On 18 February,⁽⁴⁶⁾ Iraq transmitted to the Assistant Secretary-General a document charging Iran with human rights violations, including the use of chemical weapons and the use of children as minesweepers.

Iran, by a 7 March letter to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights,⁽⁴⁷⁾ stated that any decision of an international organization, especially the Commission, intended to put pressure on Iran had no credibility; such politicization of humanitarian matters was totally unacceptable.

Note by the Chairman. In January 1986,⁽⁴⁸⁾ the Chairman informed the Commission that the Special Representative on Iran, Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela), had resigned as of 1 January. Annexed to the Chairman's note were a letter of 3 January by the Special Representative submitting his resignation and his statement before the General Assembly introducing a 1985 interim report.⁽⁴⁹⁾

Human Rights Commission action. By a 12 March 1986 resolution,⁽⁵⁰⁾ adopted by a roll-call vote of 19 to 4, with 16 abstentions, the Commission on Human Rights, noting the Special Representative's 1985 interim report, endorsed his conclusion that allegations of grave human rights violations could not be dismissed and urged Iran to respond to those allegations. Expressing deep

concern about the alleged violations, in particular those related to the rights to life, freedom from torture or inhuman treatment, to liberty and security of person and freedom from arbitrary detention, as well as the rights to a fair trial, to freedom of thought and expression and to practise one's own religion, the Commission urged Iran to ensure all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The Commission extended the mandate of the Special Representative for another year, asking the Chairman to appoint someone of recognized international standing to replace Mr. Aguilar, and requested the newly appointed Special Representative to present to the Assembly in 1986 an interim report on the human rights situation in Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, and to submit a final report to the Commission in 1987. It urged Iran to co-operate with the Special Representative and requested the Secretary-General to give him all the necessary assistance.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In May 1986, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **decision 1986/137** by recorded vote.

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its 19th plenary meeting, on 23 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/41 of 12 March 1986, approved the Commission's decision to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as set out in Commission resolution 1984/54 of 14 March 1984, and to request its Chairman to appoint an individual of recognized international standing to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Andres Aguilar. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the newly appointed Special Representative to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, and a final report to the Commission at its forty-third session. The Council further approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative of the Commission.

Economic and Social Council decision 1986/137

21-7-19 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/95) by recorded vote (24-7-13), 21 May (meeting 20); draft by Commission on Human Rights (E/1986/22); agenda item 9.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

Against: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Gabon, Guyana, Haiti, India, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Uganda stated that it voted for the text on purely procedural grounds; it would not have supported it had it been identical to the Commission's resolution.

Report of the Special Representative. On 9 July 1986, the Commission Chairman designated Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador) as Special Representative. In an interim report of November 1986,⁽⁵¹⁾ the Special Representative informed the General Assembly of action taken in accordance with his mandate and of his communications sent to Iran. A July letter requesting Iran's co-operation in establishing direct contacts and another sent in August proposing that he visit Iran had, however, remained unanswered, as had an October letter seeking replies to his predecessor's request for information and communicating additional allegations. The documents accompanying the October letter included: two previous lists containing cases of persons who allegedly had been summarily or arbitrarily executed or allegedly had died as a result of ill-treatment during detention, as well as information containing allegations of human rights violations; a list containing alleged violations of the right to life and certain other rights, such as those affecting the medical profession; and a summary of information collected, in the course of informal hearings conducted by the Special Representative from 23 to 25 September, from a number of persons who were said to have had first-hand experience and knowledge of certain aspects of the human rights situation in Iran.

The Special Representative stated that an examination of the information gathered required more than the four months that had been available to him and that the interim report was, therefore, a progress report confined to certain parts of his mandate. Stressing the importance of establishing direct contacts with Iran in order to examine accurately the human rights situation there, he considered it pertinent to reiterate the appeal to Iran to extend full co-operation to him, including the acceptance of a visit. Iran should also be urged to reply to the requests for specific information regarding the lists submitted to it. The Special Representative hoped that by the time he presented his final report to the Commission, Iran would have communicated to him its view on the issue of co-operation.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/159** by recorded vote.

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of

Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in this field,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1982/27 of 11 March 1982 and 1983/34 of 8 March 1983,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1984/54 of 14 March 1984, in which the Commission expressed deep concern at the continuing serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Islamic Republic of Iran and requested its Chairman to appoint a special representative to make a thorough study of the situation of human rights in that country,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/39 of 13 March 1985,

Taking note, in particular, of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/41 of 12 March 1986, by which the Commission decided to extend the mandate of its Special Representative for one year and requested him to present an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, and a final report to the Commission at its forty-third session,

Mindful of resolution 1985/17 of 29 August 1985 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in which the Sub-Commission expressed its alarm at the continuing reports of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Islamic Republic of Iran,

Regretting that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has still not extended its full co-operation to the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Representative, in particular by not allowing the Special Representative to visit the country,

Taking into account the transmission by the Special Representative to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran of a list of alleged violations of the right to life and certain other rights, such as those affecting the medical profession, which allegedly occurred during the period October 1985 to September 1986,

1. Takes note of the interim report of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran and of the general observations contained therein;

2. Expresses its deep concern about the specific and detailed allegations of violations of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran and, in particular, those related to the right to life, such as summary and arbitrary executions, the right to freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the right to liberty and security of person and to freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention, the right to a fair trial, the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion and to freedom of expression and the right of religious minorities to profess and practise their own religion;

3. Urges the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as a State party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in that Covenant;

4. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to study carefully the final report of the Special Representative, as well as other information pertaining to the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and to consider further steps for securing effective respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in that country;

5. Urges the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to extend its full co-operation to the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights, and, in particular, to permit him to visit that country;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative;

7. Decides to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, during its forty-second session in order to examine this situation anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

General Assembly resolution 41/159

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 61-32-42 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874/Add.2) by recorded vote (53-27-42), 28 November (meeting 61); 16-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.86); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, United Kingdom.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 57, 61; plenary 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Botswana, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Japan, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Singapore, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

The Committee, by a recorded vote of 48 to 30, with 32 abstentions, rejected a motion by Pakistan that no action be taken on the text. India and the Syrian Arab Republic supported the motion, while Costa Rica and Denmark declared their opposition to it.

According to Iran, the text politically exploited human rights issues and was based on the allegations of a terrorist group, even though the Special Representative had pointed out that he had not been able to investigate those allegations. The sponsors had to be held accountable for obstructing the Special Representative's efforts to initiate a constructive dialogue; Iran would co-operate with and support an objective and non-politicized inquiry.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya explained that it voted against the text because its sponsors were

responsible for the massacre of the Palestinians, the decimation of the Namibian people, the bombing of residential areas of Tripoli and Benghazi, and the oppression of blacks and American Indians.

Trinidad and Tobago felt that human rights violations should be addressed impartially and without politicizing the issue. Bolivia did not agree with the inclusion of elements it considered unconnected with human rights. Human rights matters should be discussed on a universal basis and with a view to their observance by all States, remarked Ecuador.

Iraq had reservations on the sixth preambular paragraph, whose wording it regarded as restrictive since oppression in Iran was directed against all Iranians, irrespective of their beliefs; in addition, Iraq alleged that serious violations were being committed in Iran under the pretext of Koranic law. New Zealand was disappointed at the failure to secure Iran's co-operation and expressed sympathy for Iran's position that United Nations resolutions should not prejudice the situation in the country before all the facts were known, that the investigation should be impartial and that a Special Representative with a knowledge of Islamic jurisprudence and international human rights law should be appointed; the matter should be reviewed in 1987 so that Iran might be assured that the Commission was acting impartially and that judgement would be withheld until the facts were established.

Kampuchea

Both the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council reaffirmed that continued occupation by foreign forces constituted the primary human rights violation in Kampuchea (see p. 698).

Philippines

In March 1986, the Commission on Human Rights decided to discontinue consideration of the human rights situation in the Philippines (see p. 745).

In May, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, adopted **decision 1986/147** without vote.

Materials on human rights in the Philippines

At its 19th plenary meeting, on 23 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council, bearing in mind the decision of the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-second session to discontinue consideration of the situation with respect to human rights in the Philippines, and in view of the strong commitment of the Government of that country to the full restoration and promotion of human rights, decided that the material relating to the Philippines which had been before the Commission under Economic and Social

Council resolution 1503(XLVIII) of 27 May 1970 should cease to be confidential.

Economic and Social Council decision 1986/147

Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/95) without vote, 21 May (meeting 20); 9-nation draft (E/1986/C.2/L12); agenda item 9.
Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Thailand.

Europe and the Mediterranean area

Cyprus

On 12 March 1986,⁽⁵²⁾ the Commission on Human Rights postponed debate on the question of human rights in Cyprus until its 1987 session, on the understanding that action required by previous Commission resolutions on the subject remained operative, including the request for a report on their implementation.

In February 1986,⁽⁵³⁾ the Secretary-General reported to the Commission that the situation regarding the implementation of the provisions of previous Commission resolutions which dealt with refugees and displaced persons and with changes in the demographic structure of Cyprus remained essentially unchanged. He also reported that following the appointment in 1985 of the third member of the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus⁽⁵⁴⁾ the Committee had held two working sessions. Its work had reached an advanced stage in nearly one quarter of the cases before it and initial work had been completed in nearly half of the cases.

In a later report⁽⁵⁵⁾ the Secretary-General stated that during its eight working sessions in 1986, the Committee continued to investigate 168 individual cases of missing persons. In the framework of the Secretary-General's mission of good offices, the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs and the Director in the Under-Secretary-General's office visited Cyprus and discussed the Committee's work and how to achieve further progress. At the end of November, the Secretary-General reported, the number of Greek Cypriots living in the northern part of the island had further diminished to 699. The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (see p. 245) continued, under its mandate, to discharge humanitarian functions on behalf of the Greek Cypriots remaining in the north, as well as to make periodic visits to the Turkish Cypriots living in the south.

Latin America

Chile

Report of the Special Rapporteur (February).

In February 1986, Special Rapporteur Fernando Volio Jimenez (Costa Rica) submitted to the Commission on Human Rights his final report on the

question of human rights in Chile, covering mainly the second half of 1985.⁽⁵⁶⁾ He stated that the broad co-operation extended to him by Chile had enabled him to visit the country from 8 to 19 December 1985. He had interviewed many senior government and judiciary officials, senior representatives of the Catholic Church, representatives of numerous Chilean human rights, social and trade union organizations, and many private individuals; the visit had allowed him to obtain first-hand information on reports of human rights violations.

The Special Rapporteur reported that he had transmitted to the Government complaints taken from legal documents which had been given to him by the individuals concerned, their lawyers or Chilean human rights organizations. Those complaints involved violations of the right to life; the right to physical integrity of persons; the right to liberty; disappearances; the right to security; the right to enter and leave the country freely; the rights to freedom of movement and freedom of expression; and the situation of persons under investigation by military prosecutors' offices for offences under the Internal Security of the State Act and/or the Firearms and Explosives Control Act. He recommended that those complaints be given particular attention and commented on.

In his conclusions, the Special Rapporteur stressed that the official recognition of his mandate by the Government opened the road to full restoration of Chile's relations with the Commission; that co-operation should continue and the Commission and the United Nations should, in turn, assist Chile in protecting the fundamental freedoms of its people. He made several recommendations which were taken up by the Commission (see below).

Human Rights Commission action. The Commission on Human Rights, on 14 March,⁽⁵⁷⁾ commended the Special Rapporteur's efforts and recognized as a positive development the fact that Chile had permitted him to visit and had provided the co-operation and freedom of access to persons necessary for his investigation. However, the Commission expressed concern at the persistence of serious violations, such as disappearances, torture and abuses by security forces, as well as suppression of fundamental rights and freedoms through the maintenance of arbitrary executive powers. It expressed dismay at the ineffectiveness of government and judicial authorities in preventing the recurrence of abuses by security forces, and special concern over the failure to ensure the thorough investigation and prosecution of the many unsolved cases of murder, kidnapping, torture and disappearances. Convinced that a legal and political

structure, representative of the will of the people as expressed in free elections and respecting the full exercise of legal rights, was essential to the full observance of human rights, the Commission appealed again to Chile to respect human rights and re-establish legality and democratic institutions.

The Commission urged Chile, in conformity with the Special Rapporteur's recommendations, to take the following steps: immediately end all physical and psychological torture by security and police forces and reiterate and make public a 30 July 1985 order by the Ministers of Defence and the Interior to end such abuses; investigate through judicial and administrative action all reports of torture, killings, kidnappings or other human rights violations by security forces and take action against those found guilty; end persistent rights violations by reorganizing the security and police forces and establishing a permanent system to monitor their conduct; co-operate fully with investigations of violations, assuring the independence of the judiciary and maximum effectiveness of judicial remedies, particularly amparo and habeas corpus; end activities of groups and bands reported to be responsible for kidnappings, interrogations, intimidation and beatings, and punish those responsible; bring legislation into conformity with guarantees of basic human rights as defined in international agreements; provide for the protection of public order against acts of violence by punishing persons found guilty of those acts, without using terrorism as a justification of any abuse of authority; end the practice of ordering internal banishment without recourse to the judicial system; allow the return of all Chileans living abroad, recognizing their right to enter and leave freely; re-establish labour rights and take into account the population's legitimate cultural and socio-economic interests; and respect activities related to the defence and promotion of human rights.

The Commission asked Chile to increase its co-operation with the Special Rapporteur and fully implement his recommendations, and invited the Government to submit in 1987 its comments. It decided to extend the Special Rapporteur's mandate, requesting him to report to the General Assembly in 1986 and to the Commission in 1987. It recommended that the Economic and Social Council ensure that the necessary resources and staff were provided.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1986, by decision 1986/143, the Economic and Social Council approved the Commission's decision to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and to re-

quest him to report on the situation of human rights in Chile to the General Assembly and the Commission. The Council further approved the Commission's recommendation that the necessary financial resources and sufficient staff be provided.

Communication. On 25 July,⁽⁵⁸⁾ Chile replied to the report and the Commission's decision, taking exception to the fact that it had received specific charges compiled during the Special Rapporteur's visit with less than a month's notice and that the report had been brought to its attention on even shorter notice.

Chile disagreed with various parts of the report on the grounds that many of its conclusions were based on one-sided information unrelated to the realities of the situation; to elucidate its views, it submitted detailed observations on the Special Rapporteur's conclusions and recommendations, including a special chapter on terrorism which, as recognized by the Special Rapporteur, had considerable impact on the situation in the country.

Report of the Special Rapporteur (October). As requested by the Commission, the Special Rapporteur submitted to the General Assembly in October a preliminary report⁽⁵⁹⁾ covering the period 1 January to 31 August 1986, as well as later events leading to the 7 September state of siege following an assassination attempt against the President of Chile. At the time of the completion of his report in September, the Special Rapporteur was aware of the suspension of several opposition publications, the detention of prominent opposition leaders, and intimidation directed against other democratic political leaders and against individuals working in human rights organizations.

Commenting on Chile's reply to his February report (see above), the Special Rapporteur stated that he had related what he regarded as reliable accounts based on written and oral information; although the reply included assessments of his work which he could not share, it allowed for further dialogue. The report seemed to have led to an attitude in government bodies as well as in a certain population sector conducive to according due attention to respect for fundamental freedoms. No new complaints were received concerning persons arrested or disappeared for political reasons in 1986. The Rapporteur also noted improvements in laws governing health protection and labour situations.

Summing up his observations, the Special Rapporteur noted that Chile had continued to cooperate fully, not only providing important information but also giving prompt attention to requests made by him, even allowing him to act as a protector of individuals and apolitical organizations. The Government also consented to a second visit to the country, although at the time of

preparation of the report agreement had not been reached on the exact dates.

The Government indicated that "states of emergency" were necessary to maintain law and order and did not constitute a change in the traditional Chilean system, except that they were now legalized by the Constitution; besides, the Government said it used its powers under that régime extremely sparingly. Nevertheless, the Special Rapporteur stated, in view of the fact that the country was living in a repeatedly renewed state of emergency and that the corresponding powers were used as a tool to repress the aspirations and demands of those sectors of the population that were seeking to improve their living conditions and the establishment of real democracy, those states of emergency had an adverse effect.

Constitutional Acts concerning the normalization of political life leading to a democratic system were to be adopted and implemented in the first quarter of 1987. Responding to the Special Rapporteur's recommendation that a system be set up to monitor the day-to-day conduct of security bodies, the Government had taken a valuable step towards safeguarding human rights by establishing on 25 June 1986 a high-level Advisory Commission on Human Rights of the Ministry of the Interior whose functions included receiving complaints concerning terrorist acts, unlawful coercion, including torture, and arbitrary arrests. Another important step was the establishment of a special body for labour law, which seemed to indicate that the Government was trying to follow, at least in part, the Special Rapporteur's recommendations concerning better treatment of workers' petitions for improved living conditions. Still lacking, however, was a more open and consistent attitude on the part of the Government which would enable organized workers to petition the relevant authorities directly, thus avoiding violent confrontations or at least mitigating their adverse effects.

Some progress was noted in the area of freedom of expression, but Chile continually renewed its powers of censorship. Until 31 August, there were no new threats against lawyers defending persons accused of contravening the State Security Act or other such legislation, but sudden abductions of citizens continued, as did government-ordered intervention in universities. Terrorism had increased and the process for establishing by peaceful means a democratic, representative, pluralistic participatory system had not gathered momentum. The process of returning exiles to Chile had not accelerated.

The Special Rapporteur hoped that the reorganization of the Carabineros would continue and that the Government would facilitate the task of investigating the 663 pending cases of missing

detainees which had been brought before the courts. He recommended that the Advisory Commission and freedom of the press and expression be strengthened, and that the Government redouble its efforts to end acts by gangs of extremists.

On 18 November,⁽⁶⁰⁾ Chile submitted to the General Assembly's Third Committee its comments on the Special Rapporteur's preliminary report, acknowledging that it was more objective and balanced than the previous one, but still included some views and value judgements with which it disagreed. Chile believed that most important was the Special Rapporteur's recognition of the gravity of the terrorist-subversive escalation that had increased with a massive importation of arms and culminated in the attempt to assassinate the President.

Chile objected in particular to the Special Rapporteur's observations on the situation of persons temporarily prevented from entering the country, in regard to which he had stated that no progress had been made, and his views on the activities of the courts of justice and the role of the Office of the Controller General which, the Special Rapporteur had maintained, had lost its inspection authority. Regarding alleged actions of the police and security authorities, Chile stated that the Special Rapporteur related them simply as facts, without passing judgement on their merits. The most controvertible observation, however, was, Chile believed, that the human rights situation continued to be a source of great concern because the system was not democratic and only representative democracy guaranteed respect for freedoms. Chile's Political Constitution established clearly the route to full democracy, but, as the Special Rapporteur had observed, to attain complete democracy not only the will of the Government was required but also that of the democratic opposition.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/161** by recorded vote.

Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile

The General Assembly,

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and determined to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Noting the obligation of the Government of Chile to respect and protect human rights in accordance with the international instruments to which Chile is a party,

Bearing in mind that the concern of the international community at the situation of human rights in Chile was expressed by the General Assembly in a number of resolutions, particularly resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 on disappeared persons and resolution

40/145 of 13 December 1985, in which the Assembly invited the Commission on Human Rights to adopt the most appropriate measures for the effective restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms in that country, including the extension of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur,

Considering that the Special Rapporteur proposes to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session a final report on the situation of human rights in Chile,

Recalling the pertinent resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights, particularly resolution 1986/63 of 14 March 1986, in which the Commission decided, *inter alia*, to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year and to consider this subject as a matter of high priority, in view of the persistence of serious violations of human rights in Chile,

Deploping once again the fact that the repeated appeals of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and other international organs to re-establish human rights and fundamental freedoms have been ignored by the Chilean authorities,

Considering certain reports prepared by various non-governmental organizations which have made public the serious violations of human rights in Chile,

Noting that certain measures, such as the re-introduction of the labour tribunals and the establishment of the Advisory Commission on Human Rights of the Ministry of the Interior, are insufficient owing to the restrictions imposed on their competence and that the decision not to banish opponents and expel them from the country does not limit the existing discretionary powers,

1. Takes note with interest of the preliminary report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile, submitted in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/63;

2. Recognizes, as a positive fact, that the Government of Chile permitted the Special Rapporteur to visit the country in December 1985, providing him with its co-operation and free access to the facilities for conducting his investigation, and expresses its confidence that a further visit will be authorized on the same conditions in the immediate future; at the same time, it regrets that this co-operation of the Government of Chile with the efforts of the United Nations has not led to a substantial improvement in human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. Expresses its deep distress at the absence of institutional machinery which protects the unrestricted exercise of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, a basic condition for the free expression of the people's will;

4. Expresses its deep concern at the persistence of serious violations of human rights in Chile, as described in the report of the Special Rapporteur, which refers to such violations as deaths, abductions, temporary disappearances, torture and ill-treatment by the security forces, the climate of insecurity, the maintenance of exile and the discriminatory character of the announced list of citizens authorized to return to the country and the denial of fundamental rights and freedoms through the maintenance of arbitrary executive powers during the prolonged period in which states of emergency have remained in force and the recent re-establishment of the state of siege;

5. Expresses its concern at the denial by the Chilean authorities of the exercise of the rights of free expression, assembly and association, through the use of repressive methods and violent responses to social and political demonstrations of opposition, in particular military searches of marginal settlements and university premises and acts of intimidation against religious and lay human rights bodies;

6. Again expresses its conviction that a legal and political order based on the expression of the people's will through an electoral process open, on a footing of equality, to all the citizens and on free elections is fundamental for full respect for human rights in Chile as it is in any other country;

7. Expresses its grave concern at the ineffectiveness of the governmental authorities in preventing the ill-treatment of individuals by the military, police and security forces and expresses particular concern at the failure of the competent judicial authorities to take the necessary steps to conduct full investigations and prosecute those responsible for the numerous unresolved cases of murder, abduction, disappearances and torture;

8. Welcomes with satisfaction the requests from various social and political sectors for the re-establishment of a pluralist democracy;

9. Emphasizes the need for the Government of Chile to restore and respect human rights in conformity with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in compliance with the obligations it has assumed under various international instruments, so that the principle of legality, democratic institutions and the effective enjoyment and exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms may be restored, and, in particular:

(a) To put an end immediately to the state of siege declared in September 1986 and to the arbitrary practice of declaring "constitutional states of emergency" under which serious and continuing violations of human rights are committed in the country;

(b) To amend legislation, including the laws permitting the arbitrary use of such states of emergency, so as to bring them into conformity with guarantees of human rights, as defined in international instruments;

(c) To put an end immediately to all forms of physical and psychological torture and to respect effectively the right to life and to physical and moral integrity, and to desist, furthermore, from intimidation and persecution, abductions, arbitrary arrests and detention in secret locations;

(d) To proceed as a matter of urgency, through judicial and administrative action, to investigate all reports of deaths, torture, abductions and other human rights violations by the military, police and security forces and to punish those found guilty of such violations;

(e) To proceed vigorously to end the activities of bands and groups, whether private or connected with security forces, which are responsible for abductions resulting in deaths, intimidation and ill-treatment of persons;

(f) To investigate and clarify without further delay the fate of persons arrested for political reasons who have subsequently disappeared;

(g) To reorganize the police and security forces so as to help put an end to persistent human rights violations;

(h) To ensure the independence of the judiciary and the maximum effectiveness of judicial remedies, particularly amparo or habeas corpus, to prevent the intimidation of judges, defence lawyers and witnesses, and to re-establish the jurisdiction of the civilian courts delegated to the military courts;

(i) To guarantee that anti-terrorist legislation is not used against persons who have not committed terrorist acts, that persons inculpated in acts of violence or terrorism are accorded due process of law and respect for their rights, and that the accusation of terrorism is not adduced as a justification for any abuse of authority, torture and inhumane treatment;

(j) To respect the right of nationals to live in and freely enter and leave their country, without arbitrary restrictions or conditions, and to put an end to the practice of forced exile;

(k) To restore the full enjoyment and exercise of economic, social and cultural rights, particularly labour rights and the right to freedom of information, and to preserve the socio-cultural identity of ethnic minorities;

(l) To respect the activities of organizations and persons related to the protection and promotion of human rights;

10. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to consider, as a matter of high priority, the report of the Special Rapporteur, taking account of the relevant information at its disposal; to take the most appropriate steps for the effective restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile, including extending the mandate of the Special Rapporteur; and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, with a view to examining the human rights situation in Chile.

General Assembly resolution 41/161

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 94-5-52 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874/Add.2) by recorded vote (84-5-46), 28 November (meeting 61); 16-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.99), orally revised; agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Cuba, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 58, 61; plenary 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Chile, Indonesia, Lebanon, Paraguay, United States.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Yemen, Zaire.

The text was unbalanced and full of lies, and contained statements no country would have accepted, Chile said; it disregarded facts, interfered

in matters that fell under Chilean sovereignty, violated the principle of non-intervention and ignored the co-operation between Chile and the Special Rapporteur.

In the opinion of the United States, the text relied on rhetoric rather than reality; it was neither balanced nor constructive and failed to reinforce the Special Rapporteur's constructive recommendations. While the text pointed out that fundamental liberties, such as freedom of association and expression, were even more curtailed under the state of siege, other aspects of the situation, mainly the problems of terrorist violence from both extremes or the discovery of a large cache of terrorist arms from abroad, were left out, as were the positive steps taken by the Government or actions taken by government opponents which had damaged the transition to democracy, in particular the attempted murder of the President.

Trinidad and Tobago felt that the United Nations had a responsibility to address human rights violations impartially and to refrain from politicizing the issue. Ecuador was convinced that human rights should be discussed on a universal basis, with a view to their full observance by all States. Generally sharing Chile's views, Honduras said it regretted the lack of objectivity of the text which, but for its failure to take due note of the Special Rapporteur's report, had cast doubt on his work; of particular concern was the text's failure to mention the problems of terrorism in Chile. Bolivia abstained in view of the inclusion of elements unconnected with human rights.

The United Kingdom regretted that the text failed to underline the urgent need to resume an open dialogue and prejudged the Commission's decision regarding the Special Rapporteur's mandate. It voiced concern about the human rights situation in Chile which, it felt, should be treated in the same way as other country situations, but welcomed the limited measures Chile had taken since March 1986, such as the establishment of an Advisory Commission on Human Rights. Costa Rica believed that the text did not adequately reflect the Special Rapporteur's report and failed to acknowledge the co-operation he had received from Chile; the language in paragraph 9 was excessive and paragraph 9 (k) omitted reference to civil and political rights. Costa Rica also objected to the fact that no mention was made of terrorism in Chile. Also in the view of the Federal Republic of Germany, the positive elements of the Special Rapporteur's report were not reflected in the text; Chile should be called upon even more strongly to implement his recommendations, especially by initiating a process of democratization and engaging in a dialogue with the democratic opposition. In Peru's opinion, the text contained elements which went beyond the human rights situation and

could be regarded as attempts to interfere in domestic affairs; by failing to take into account certain positive aspects of the report, the text might actually discourage Chile's efforts towards improvement. Accordingly, Peru had reservations on paragraphs 3, 8, 9 (c) and 9 (k). Canada deplored the growing spiral of violence which appeared to be leading to a further polarization of Chilean society; it regretted that the text did not appeal to both government and opposition forces to refrain from using violence.

El Salvador

Report of the Special Representative (February). Special Representative José Antonio Pastor Ridruejo, in fulfilling his mandate extended by the Commission on Human Rights in 1985,⁽⁶¹⁾ submitted a report to the Commission in February 1986,⁽⁶²⁾ giving mainly an overview of the situation in 1985.

With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, the Special Representative observed that the situation had not changed significantly. In a growing atmosphere of labour unrest, there were indications that labour leaders had been arrested by government agents, and attacks by military forces, particularly systematic attacks by guerrilla forces, affected the economic infrastructure. The Special Representative was convinced that murders of civilians continued; he also found indications that severe psychological pressure, equivalent to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, had been exerted in extrajudicial interrogations of some political prisoners. He believed that politically motivated human rights violations still had not been investigated and punished, and expressed concern that violations committed in military operations by the Salvadorian Army continued to result in unjustified deaths and injuries among the civilian population and in damage to property. In an effort to humanize the war, the Special Representative noted, the armed forces had caused fewer casualties than in the previous year among the non-combatant population. Regarding non-combat-related violations by guerrilla forces, he observed a disturbing increase in the number of individual and collective murders, as well as a disturbing increase and greater selectiveness in abductions of civilians. He expressed concern that guerrilla combat actions caused unjustified deaths and injuries among the civilian population and damage to private and public property.

The Special Representative again recommended that all parties to the conflict—the Salvadorian regular army and the guerrilla forces—immediately terminate attacks on the lives of non-combatants. He further recommended that the Government and the left-wing opposition ensure peace through a sincere and open dialogue; until

a negotiated peace was achieved, both sides should take steps to humanize the war by scrupulously respecting the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the 1977 Additional Protocols.⁽⁶³⁾

In addition, he recommended to the Salvadorian authorities the following measures: repeal of all legislative and other measures incompatible with international human rights instruments; strengthening of government control over armed forces, security bodies, armed individuals and organizations, and increased monitoring of investigations carried out in the security bodies; adoption of measures to investigate and punish human rights violations rapidly and effectively, including the dismissal of those committing such violations; intensification of mass campaigns to promote respect for human rights; and broadening of administrative and social reforms, including judicial and agrarian reforms.

Human Rights Commission action. The Commission on Human Rights, by a resolution adopted on 12 March 1986 by 39 votes to none, with 4 abstentions,⁽⁶⁴⁾ expressing deep concern at the adverse effect of warlike activities on the enjoyment by the Salvadorian population of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights, appealed to both parties to humanize the conflict by complying with the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols. It deplored the interruption of the dialogue initiated in 1984 between the Government and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional-Frente Democrático Revolucionario (FMLN-FDR) and urged the parties to hold a sincere and realistic dialogue to achieve a negotiated solution that would end the conflict and help institutionalize and strengthen the democratic system; and requested all States to promote the resumption of the dialogue until a just and lasting peace was achieved.

The Commission asked the Government and the opposition forces to co-operate fully with humanitarian organizations dedicated to alleviating the suffering of civilians and to permit ICRC to continue to evacuate the wounded to places where they could receive medical attention. It also urged El Salvador to accelerate the adoption of measures necessary to investigate and punish rapidly and effectively human rights violations and called on the authorities to amend any legislation or other measures incompatible with the international instruments on human rights binding on El Salvador. In addition, it recommended an intensification of administrative and social reforms, including agrarian reform.

The Commission requested all States to co-operate in receiving refugees and to support organizations dealing with displaced persons, and asked El Salvador to continue to grant facilities to Salvadorians wishing to return to their homes.

Extending the Special Representative's mandate for another year, the Commission requested him to report to it on further developments in 1987, after reporting to the Assembly in 1986. It renewed its request to the Government and other parties to continue to co-operate with the Special Representative and requested the necessary assistance from the Secretary-General.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1986, by **decision 1986/135**, the Economic and Social Council approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and to request him to submit his report on further developments in El Salvador to the General Assembly and the Commission. The Council further approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative.

Report of the Special Representative (October). As requested by the Commission, the Special Representative presented to the Assembly in October another report on the human rights situation in El Salvador.⁽⁶⁵⁾ He had visited the country from 21 to 27 September, interviewing the country's President, a number of high-ranking government officials, representatives of the church and NGOs, visiting two prisons where he spoke with political prisoners, and meeting with peasants evacuated from the conflict zones.

The Special Representative noted that living conditions in El Salvador had further deteriorated and that forced evacuation of civilians had resulted in intractable human and social problems; systematic guerrilla attacks on the country's economic infrastructure seriously threatened economic, social and cultural rights. While he believed that non-combat-related political assassinations committed by members of the armed forces, security forces and civil defence had declined, summary executions and abductions of civilians by the guerrilla forces had continued. The number of political prisoners had also increased and, in some cases, those prisoners had been subjected to severe psychological pressure. Activities to investigate and punish the perpetrators of many serious violations committed in previous years continued to be highly unsatisfactory, the Special Representative noted, although he recognized the difficulties which impeded the normal functioning of the criminal justice system and also the important attempts to reform the legal system.

With regard to the conduct of the armed conflict, the Special Representative had received no reliable information concerning massacres perpetrated by the regular army which, he believed, had however caused incidental damage to private property and some accidental deaths and

injuries among civilians. Taking note of the large and disturbing number of non-combatants killed or seriously wounded by the explosion of contact mines, he placed on record the general view, which he shared, that most of those mines were placed by guerrilla forces. He mentioned that the guerrilla forces had released soldiers captured in combat through ICRC. He noted that respect for human rights continued to be an important element of the current government policy which, he said, was achieving significant results in the area of respect for the life of persons both in non-combat situations and in or as a result of combat.

The Special Representative recommended that the parties immediately end attempts on the lives, physical integrity and freedom of non-combatants. He encouraged them to resume talks aimed at ensuring the humanization of the conflict and achieving a negotiated settlement. He recommended that the constitutional authorities repeal all legislative and other measures incompatible with international human rights instruments, increase monitoring of extrajudicial interrogations of political prisoners and expand agrarian and judicial reforms. To FMLN, he recommended that it refrain from placing mines which could kill or seriously injure non-combatants and that it refrain from attacking the country's economic infrastructure. Concluding, the Special Representative recommended to all States, in particular the most developed countries, to assist in alleviating and improving the living conditions of Salvadorians displaced or made refugees by the conflict.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/157** by recorded vote.

Situation of human rights in El Salvador

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the humanitarian rules laid down in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols I and II thereto, of 1977,

Reaffirming that the Governments of all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the relevant international instruments,

Reaffirming also the essential task of the United Nations to ensure the observance, promotion and strengthening of human rights among Member States,

Recalling that, in its resolutions 35/192 of 15 December 1980, 36/155 of 16 December 1981, 37/185 of 17 December 1982, 38/101 of 16 December 1983, 39/119 of 14 December 1984 and 40/139 of 13 December 1985, it expressed its deep concern at the situation of human rights in El Salvador,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolutions 32(XXXVII) of 11 March 1981, in which the Commission decided to appoint a special representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador, 1982/28 of 11 March 1982, 1983/29 of 8 March 1983, 1984/52 of 14 March 1984 and 1985/35 of 13 March 1985, as well as Commission resolution 1986/39 of 12 March 1986, whereby it extended the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session and to the Commission at its forty-third session,

Noting with satisfaction that the Special Representative points out in his report that the question of human rights continues to be an important element of the current policy of the Government of El Salvador which, within the process of democratic normalization, is achieving increasingly significant and commendable results,

Expressing regret, however, that the armed conflict is persisting in El Salvador and that economic, political and social rights continue to be seriously jeopardized, and noting also that the attacks against civilians not participating in combat and against the economic infrastructure continue to be a matter of great concern,

Considering that there is an armed conflict of a non-international character in El Salvador in which the Government of that country and the insurgent forces are under an obligation to apply the minimum standards of protection of human rights and humanitarian treatment provided for in article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and in Additional Protocol II thereto, of 1977,

Bearing in mind also the praiseworthy humanitarian work carried out in El Salvador by the International Committee of the Red Cross,

Considering also, as indicated by the Special Representative, that despite the laudable and serious governmental plans and projects for the reform of the administration of justice, the capacity of the judicial system in that country continues to be patently unsatisfactory,

Taking note of the report prepared by the Special Representative, as requested by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1986/39,

Concerned about the continuing situation in which a considerable number of Salvadorian citizens are obliged to leave their homes and become displaced persons or refugees,

Recognizing that dialogue is the best way to achieve national reconciliation, and with the understanding that broad sectors of the country favour a comprehensive political negotiating process for a solution which would help to improve the situation of human rights and put an end to the suffering of the Salvadorian people,

Aware that the negotiated political solution to the Salvadorian conflict can be cut short if external forces do not support the resumption of the dialogue but, instead, seek in different ways to spur the prolongation or intensification of the war, with ensuing grave effects on the situation of human rights,

1. Commends the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights for his report on the situation of human rights in El Salvador;

2. Takes into account with interest and emphasizes that it is important that the Special Representative indicated in his report that the question of human rights is an important part of the policy of the Government of El Salvador, which is achieving increasingly significant and commendable results;

3. Expresses, nevertheless, its deep concern at the fact that serious and numerous violations of human rights continue to take place in El Salvador owing, *inter alia*, to non-fulfilment of the humanitarian rules of war, and therefore requests the Government of El Salvador and the insurgent forces to adopt measures conducive to the humanization of the conflict by observing scrupulously the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977;

4. Recommends that the Special Representative continue to observe and inform the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights of the extent to which the contending parties are respecting those rules, particularly as regards humanitarian treatment and respect for the civilian population, prisoners of war, those wounded in combat, health personnel and military hospitals of either party;

5. Reaffirms once again the right of the Salvadorian people freely to determine their political, economic and social system without interference from outside, through a genuine democratic process, in which all sectors of the population enjoy the guarantees necessary to enable them to participate freely and effectively;

6. Requests all States to refrain from intervening in the internal situation in El Salvador and, instead of helping in any way to prolong and intensify the war, to encourage the continuation of the dialogue until a just and lasting peace is achieved;

7. Expresses deep regret that the dialogue initiated in October 1984 between the Government of El Salvador and the opposing forces continues to be interrupted and recommends the early resumption of open and generous talks so that through sincere dialogue they may be able, in accordance with the joint communiqué issued at La Palma, to reach a negotiated comprehensive political settlement which will contribute decisively to an improvement in the situation of human rights, put an end to the armed conflict and contribute to widening and strengthening the democratic system based on the full exercise by all Salvadorians of their civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights;

8. Reiterates its appeal to the Government of El Salvador and to the opposing forces to co-operate fully with the humanitarian organizations dedicated to alleviating the suffering of the civilian population, wherever these organizations operate in the country, and to permit the International Committee of the Red Cross to continue to evacuate those wounded and maimed by war to where they can receive needed medical attention;

9. Requests all States to collaborate, as much as possible, in the reception of refugees and to support the autonomous organizations dealing with displaced persons within El Salvador, and requests the Government of that country to grant facilities to Salvadorians wishing to return to their homes;

10. Deplores the fact that the capacity of the judicial system in El Salvador to investigate, prosecute and punish violations of human rights continues to be patently unsatisfactory and therefore urges the competent authorities to deepen the process of reform of the Salvadorian judicial system, in order to punish speedily and effectively those responsible for the serious human rights violations which have been committed and are still being committed in that country;

11. Calls upon the competent authorities in El Salvador to make the national legislation compatible

with the provisions contained in the international instruments on human rights binding on the Government of that country;

12. Recommends the continuation and broadening of the reforms necessary in El Salvador, including the effective implementation of agrarian reform, in order to contribute to a solution of the economic and social problems which constitute the roots of the internal conflict in that country;

13. Renews its appeal to the Government of El Salvador, as well as to other parties concerned, to continue to co-operate with the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights and requests the competent bodies of the United Nations system to provide any advice and assistance which the Government of El Salvador may require to achieve the highest levels in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

14. Decides to keep under consideration, during its forty-second session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador, in order to examine this situation anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council, in the hope that there will be improvement.

General Assembly resolution 41/157

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 110-0-40 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874/Add.2) by recorded vote (98-0-37), 28 November (meeting 61); 16-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.18/Rev.1), orally revised; agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Greece, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 53, 57, 61; plenary 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Haiti, Indonesia, Jordan,* Lebanon, Liberia, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Yemen, Zaire.

* Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

By a letter of 24 October,⁽⁶⁶⁾ El Salvador noted that the draft resolution had originally been distributed as an official document in a way which, it said, violated the usual procedural principles. The text had also been submitted considerably in advance of the human rights debate and in advance of the Special Representative's report; this, El Salvador believed, reflected the intent of certain countries to prejudge the actual situation.

In Committee, Costa Rica withdrew a draft⁽⁶⁷⁾ it had submitted, as some of its elements had been integrated in the approved text; other points, however—such as a reference to the forcible recruitment of young persons—were not included.

Explaining its position, El Salvador said it did not participate in the vote because it had detected political intentions in the way the text was put forward in the Committee, prejudging efforts, measures and changes in its political and social system which had been adopted to improve its human rights situation. While the text contained elements that encouraged El Salvador to continue the political process, especially the promotion and protection of human rights, it also contained terms which prejudged, or even denied, that changes had occurred; so had, for example, the legitimacy of recent electoral processes, which demonstrated the exercise of democracy, been questioned. El Salvador expressed its willingness to co-operate with the Special Representative and its commitment to work for higher standards of living; it was prepared to make every effort to consolidate its democratization by adopting measures to make fundamental changes and improve the situation with regard to economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights. Asserting that it was an open democratic society, El Salvador expressed concern that consideration of human rights in certain countries was really based on political and ideological interests and was incompatible with the spirit and the intention of human rights bodies.

Trinidad and Tobago stressed that the United Nations had a responsibility to address human rights violations impartially and to refrain from politicizing the issue. Ecuador reaffirmed that human rights matters should be discussed on a universal basis and with a view to their full observance by all States. Bolivia did not agree with certain of the text's elements which, it felt, were not connected with human rights. In Australia's view, the text failed to cover some important matters mentioned in the Special Representative's report.

Canada recognized the improvements in the human rights situation in El Salvador and encouraged El Salvador to continue its commitment to human rights; it strongly supported the process of dialogue towards national reconciliation and regarded the 1984 elections in the country as valid and representative of the popular will and did not view the two sides to the conflict as being equal in legitimacy.

Guatemala

Report of the Special Rapporteur (February). In February 1986, Special Rapporteur Viscount Colville of Culross (United Kingdom) submitted a report on the human rights situation in

Guatemala.⁽⁶⁸⁾ He updated information contained in a 1985 report⁽⁶⁹⁾ and included new information derived from a visit to the country from 28 January to 2 February 1986, following a 1985 election and a transfer of power on 14 January 1986 to a new civilian Government.

The Special Rapporteur reported that Guatemala's new Government and Congress had embarked on many policies which were relevant to international human rights instruments and that steps were being taken to implement his November 1985 recommendations. He noted that the Government was likely to request technical assistance to train police, judiciary and court staff in criminal investigation, preparation of criminal charges, presentation of evidence to courts and court procedures evaluating the evidence; a request was also expected for technical assistance related to criminal procedure including admissibility of evidence. He believed that the election of an independent Supreme Court and the appointment of an Attorney-General coupled with the training of police, junior judges and court staff, would set the scene for a return of the rule of law.

The Special Rapporteur noted that the Government proposed inviting exiled human rights organizations to return on the assurance that they could operate in safety. He noted that negotiations were about to begin with ICRC to establish its presence there and that Guatemala, in order to clarify disappearances, intended to ask UNHCR and the Mexican Government for lists of Guatemalan refugees in Mexico. He believed that the investigation of the Tripartite Commission (composed of the Attorney-General, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Defence) into disappearances would have to be succeeded by a completely new investigation, which had already started to the extent that the Ministry of Defence was supplying lists of people who had taken advantage of successive amnesties since March 1982. Economic and social projects, he said, would continue under the new Ministry of Development. He noted that the existence of civil patrols would be voluntary and subject to local plebiscite.

The steps to be taken on his recommendations, the Special Rapporteur concluded, could be seen as important changes towards establishing and maintaining human rights.

Human Rights Commission action. On 13 March 1986,⁽⁷⁰⁾ the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the establishment of a National Human Rights Commission and the office of the Attorney for Human Rights, in accordance with Guatemala's new Constitution. It also took note with satisfaction of Guatemala's determination to adopt measures to investigate earlier human rights violations and of its declared intention to promote respect for human rights and the measures it had

taken to that end. The Commission expressed its confidence that the authorities would investigate current and past human rights violations and would make all possible efforts to clarify the fate of disappeared persons. It encouraged Guatemala to continue to ensure that all its authorities and agencies, civilian as well as military, fully respected human rights and fundamental freedoms. Noting Guatemala's willingness to continue co-operating, the Commission asked the Secretary-General to provide Guatemala with advisory services and other assistance which it might request. It decided to terminate the Special Rapporteur's mandate and its study of the human rights situation in Guatemala, and requested its Chairman to appoint a special representative to receive and evaluate information on the implementation of Guatemala's new legal order for the protection of human rights and its efforts to guarantee full enjoyment of fundamental freedoms, to solicit any other relevant information from reliable sources and to report to the Commission in 1987.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May, by **decision** 1986/140, the Economic and Social Council approved the Commission's decision to request its Chairman to appoint a special representative to receive and evaluate full and detailed information which the Government of Guatemala had expressed its willingness to provide on the implementation of the new legal order for the protection of human rights and its efforts to guarantee the full enjoyment of fundamental freedoms, to solicit any other relevant information from reliable sources and to report to the Commission in 1987. The Council further approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide such advisory services and other assistance as might be requested by Guatemala.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution** 41/156 by recorded vote.

Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala

The General Assembly,

Reiterating that the Governments of all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, including resolution 40/140 of 13 December 1985, in which it decided to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala at its forty-first session,

Recalling also the previous resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights on the subject, and taking note of Commission resolution 1986/62 of 13 March 1986,

1. Welcomes the process of democratization and return to constitutionality, which are fundamental steps towards complete and effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encourages the Government of Guatemala to continue to take measures for the effective implementation of the Constitution and other laws aimed at safeguarding these rights and freedoms;

2. Requests the Government of Guatemala to continue co-operating with the Commission on Human Rights by providing it with information about the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular in regard to the application of the new legal order for the protection of these rights and freedoms;

3. Recommends that the Commission on Human Rights should continue to consider the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala, in accordance with Commission resolution 1986/62, and decides to continue its consideration of developments in that situation at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/156

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 134-0-21 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874/Add.2) by recorded vote (122-0-18). 28

November (meeting 61); 9-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.57/Rev.2); agenda item 12. Sponsors: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 53, 57, 61; plenary 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bhutan, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan,* Lebanon, Maldives, Nepal, Oman, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Yemen.

* Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

The revised text took into account a number of amendments sponsored by Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Norway and Sweden.⁽⁷¹⁾ It did not include, however, a provision by which the Assembly would have noted with concern reports about violations of human rights, in particular politically related assassinations and involuntary disappearances, despite the measures taken by the Government.

On behalf of the sponsors of the amendments, which were subsequently withdrawn, Sweden expressed regret that the text had not been adopted without a vote and that the dialogue between the sponsors of the draft and those of the amendments had not happened at an earlier stage; the text

might then have reflected more adequately the situation in Guatemala where, according to reliable and independent reports, violations continued to take place despite the new Government's efforts to control them. Sweden expressed support for those efforts and expressed the hope that a constructive dialogue would take place well in advance of the Third Committee's consideration of the topic in 1987.

Trinidad and Tobago felt that the United Nations had a responsibility to address human rights violations impartially and to refrain from politicizing the issue. Ecuador was convinced that human rights matters should be discussed on a fully universal basis and with a view to their observance by all States. Bolivia expressed satisfaction with the process of democratization in Guatemala which had led to a constitutional system that showed special respect for and commitment to human rights and freedoms.

Middle East

Lebanon

Human Rights Commission action. By a resolution on the situation in southern Lebanon, adopted on 12 March by a roll-call vote of 25 to 1, with 17 abstentions,⁽⁷²⁾ the Commission on Human Rights strongly condemned Israel for its human rights violations—assassinations, detentions, abductions, demolition of houses, desecration of places of worship and other inhuman acts—and called on it to end such practices immediately. Demanding Israel's immediate and total withdrawal from Lebanese territory, the Commission called on Governments to end economic, political and military aid to Israel which, it said, encouraged that country to persevere with its policy of aggression and expansion. The Secretary-General was requested to monitor implementation of the resolution and submit to the Assembly a report on the results of his efforts.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In May, acting on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 1986/148 by recorded vote.

Situation in southern Lebanon

At its 19th plenary meeting, on 23 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council, noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/43 of 12 March 1986, endorsed the request of the Commission to the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of that resolution and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the results of his efforts in that regard.

Economic and Social Council decision 1986/148

35-1-17 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/95) by recorded vote (31-1-17), 21 May (meeting 20); 3-nation draft (E/1986/C.2/L.13); agenda item 9.
Sponsors: Lebanon, Morocco, Syrian Arab Republic.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Bangladesh, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

Note of the Secretary-General. By a November note to the General Assembly,⁽⁷³⁾ submitted in accordance with the Commission's request for a report, the Secretary-General stated that human rights and humanitarian principles were constantly in the forefront of his efforts to improve the situation in southern Lebanon and promote peaceful solutions of problems there. Details of those efforts, including those relating to human rights, could be found in his reports on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (see p. 291) and on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon (see p. 485).

Territories occupied by Israel

In 1986, the question of human rights violations in the territories occupied by Israel as a result of the 1967 hostilities in the Middle East was again considered by the Commission on Human Rights. This was in addition to the consideration of political and other aspects by the General Assembly, its Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories and other bodies (see p. 319).

Communication. On 22 January 1986,⁽⁷⁴⁾ Jordan submitted to the Centre for Human Rights a report prepared by PLO, containing allegations of Israeli practices in violation of human rights in the occupied Palestinian territories during 1985.

Reports of the Secretary-General. In January 1986,⁽⁷⁵⁾ the Secretary-General reported that, as requested by the Commission in 1985,⁽⁷⁶⁾ he had brought the two resolutions the Commission had adopted that year on human rights violations in the Israeli-occupied territories to the attention of Governments, General Assembly and Security Council members, the Special Committee on Israeli practices and the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; they had also been transmitted to the specialized agencies, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and intergovernmental organizations. They were wellpublicized through United Nations press releases, journalists' encounters on the question of Palestine and a pamphlet on the work of the Special Committee on Israeli practices.

Also in accordance with a 1985 Commission request, the Secretary-General submitted in February 1986⁽⁷⁷⁾ a list of all United Nations reports issued

since 15 March 1985 which dealt with the situation of the population of the occupied Arab territories.

Human Rights Commission action. By a 20 February resolution, adopted by a roll-call vote of 29 to 7, with 6 abstentions,⁽⁷⁶⁾ the Commission on Human Rights reaffirmed that occupation itself was a fundamental violation of the human rights of the civilian population of the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine. It denounced Israel's continued refusal to allow the Special Committee on Israeli practices access to the territories, and reiterated the Committee's concern at Israel's policy based on the so-called "homeland" doctrine envisaging a monoreligious (Jewish) State that included territories occupied by Israel since 1967—a policy which, the Committee affirmed, not only denied the population its right to self-determination but was also the source of systematic violations of human rights.

The Commission reaffirmed that Israel's continuous grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (fourth Geneva Convention) and the 1977 Additional Protocols⁽⁷⁷⁾ were war crimes and an affront to humanity. It rejected and reiterated its condemnation of Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the occupied territories, including Jerusalem—measures which the Commission considered null and void. It strongly condemned Israel's attempts to subject the West Bank and Gaza Strip to Israeli laws, as well as the terrorist actions against Palestinian inhabitants by what it called Jewish gangs.

The Commission strongly condemned Israeli policies and practices, administrative and legislative measures to promote and expand the establishment of settler colonies, as well as the following practices: the annexation of parts of the territories, including Jerusalem; the continuing establishment and expansion of Israeli settlements on Arab lands and the transfer of an alien population there; the arming of settlers to commit violence and strike at Moslem and Christian religious and holy places; the evacuation, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Arab inhabitants and the denial of their right to return; the confiscation and expropriation of Arab property; the destruction and demolition of Arab houses; mass arrests, collective punishments, administrative detention and ill-treatment of the Arab population, as well as torture and inhuman prison conditions; the pillaging of archaeological and cultural property; interference with religious freedoms and practices, as well as with family rights and customs; the systematic repression of cultural and educational institutions, closing them

or restricting and impeding their academic activities; the expropriation and exploitation of the territories' natural wealth, water and other resources; the dismantling of municipal services by dismissing elected mayors and municipal councils; and preventing the flow of Arab aid funds to the territories.

The Commission called on Israel to: take immediate steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants to their homes and property; to arrange for the immediate return of the municipal chiefs to their municipalities; and to release all Arabs detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and the territories' liberation and, pending their release, to accord them the protection envisaged under international instruments concerning the treatment of prisoners of war.

The Commission again called on States, in particular the parties to the fourth Geneva Convention, and on international organizations not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the territories, including Jerusalem, and to avoid action or aid that might be used by Israel in its annexation and colonization policies. It urged Israel to refrain from practices violating human rights in the territories; requested the Assembly to recommend to the Security Council the adoption of measures under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to give the Commission's resolution wide publicity and to report in 1987, also bringing to its attention all United Nations reports on the situation appearing until then.

By another resolution adopted on the same day by a roll-call vote of 32 to 1, with 9 abstentions,⁽⁷⁹⁾ the Commission, expressing deep concern at the consequences of Israel's systematic refusal to apply the fourth Geneva Convention to the territories, including Jerusalem, and condemning Israel for its failure to acknowledge the Convention's applicability, reaffirmed its applicability, and that fundamental human rights as set forth in international instruments remained applicable in cases of armed conflict. Strongly condemning Israel for its ill-treatment and torture of Palestinian prisoners, the Commission urged it to grant prisoner-of-war status to all captured Palestinian fighters and to treat them accordingly. It called on Israel to respect its obligations under the Charter and other international instruments; requested it to release all Arabs detained for fighting for self-determination and liberation, pending which to accord them prisoner-of-war status; and demanded that it cease all acts of torture and ill-treatment of Arab prisoners. It strongly condemned Israel for deporting liberated Palestinian prisoners in contravention of an agreement for the exchange of prisoners, called on it to refrain from deporting

Palestinians and to rescind its deportation decision. The Commission urged Israel to co-operate with ICRC and to allow it to visit all Palestinian prisoners in Israel. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to report in 1987 on progress in implementation of the resolution, after bringing it to the attention of Governments, United Nations organs and agencies, and intergovernmental humanitarian and non-governmental organizations.

By a third resolution, also adopted on 20 February and by a roll-call vote of 31 to 1, with 10 abstentions,⁽⁸⁰⁾ the Commission condemned Israel for its persistent disregard for, and defiance of, United Nations resolutions on the Syrian Golan Heights. It called on Israel to rescind its 1981 decision⁽⁸¹⁾ to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the territory, which, the Commission said, had resulted in its effective annexation and which it declared null and void; it reaffirmed its request to United Nations Members not to recognize any such measures. The Commission strongly deplored the negative vote and pro-Israeli position of a Security Council permanent member which had prevented the Council from adopting measures against Israel under Chapter VII of the Charter. It deplored the inhuman treatment, terror and practices contrary to human rights that Israel continued to apply against Syrian citizens in the Golan Heights by reason of their refusing Israeli nationality and called for an end to such practices. The Commission emphasized that Israel must allow the evacuees from among the Golan population to return and recover their property and residences, and firmly emphasized the necessity of total and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all Palestinian and Syrian territories. It asked the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of Governments, United Nations organs and agencies, and intergovernmental and humanitarian organizations, to give it wide publicity and to report to the Commission in 1987.

Other alleged human rights violations

During the 1986 General Assembly session, three draft resolutions were introduced in the Third Committee on which the Committee decided to take no action following motions by India. By a draft resolution on the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cuba,⁽⁸²⁾ sponsored by the United States, the Assembly would have: welcomed the release and emigration from Cuba of a large number of political prisoners; expressed concern over detailed allegations of grave human rights violations in Cuba; appealed to Cuba to establish democratic and legal institutions in conformity with the

Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁽⁸³⁾ and to co-operate fully with international organizations seeking to examine its human rights situation; and called on the Commission on Human Rights to consider the question of human rights in Cuba in 1987, recommending in particular that it assure the preparation of a report for submission to the Assembly.

Cuba sponsored two revised draft resolutions. By the first,⁽⁸⁴⁾ on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Puerto Rico, the Assembly would have: urged the United States to stop immediately all repressive measures against Puerto Rican patriotic forces and to take measures to end racial discrimination in the United States against Puerto Ricans; requested the United States to end all military activities endangering the security of the Puerto Rican people and attempts against their human rights and fundamental freedoms; and requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider separately in 1987 human rights and fundamental freedoms in Puerto Rico, recommending that a report be prepared for submission to the Assembly, and to explore the possibility of appointing a special rapporteur.

By Cuba's second draft resolution,⁽⁸⁵⁾ on the situation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Indian nations and the black community in the United States, the Assembly would have: urged the United States to end racist and discriminatory attitudes against ethnic minorities, especially the Indian nations and the black community; condemned the forced expropriation of lands of the Hopi and Navajo Indian nations in Arizona; asked the United States to stop stealing and plundering Indian lands; and urged it to release Indians imprisoned without charge or trial for their opposition to the division of Indian lands. It also would have urged the United States to implement economic and social programmes for its black citizens and requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider separately in 1987 the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Indian nations and the black community in the United States, recommending in particular that a report be prepared for submission to the Assembly, and to explore the possibility of appointing a special rapporteur.

On 28 November, the Committee approved without vote separate motions by India that no action be taken on the three drafts.

Mass exoduses

Welcoming the steps taken by the United Nations to examine the problem of massive outflows of refugees and displaced persons (see Chapter XX of this section), the Commission on Human Rights, on 12 March 1986,⁽⁸⁶⁾ invited Govern-

ments and international organizations to intensify their co-operation and assistance in world-wide efforts to address the problem. It welcomed the Secretary-General's interest in the question, reiterated its request to him that he follow developments closely and encouraged his efforts to enable the United Nations to anticipate and react more adequately and speedily to cases requiring humanitarian assistance.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/148** without vote.

Human rights and mass exoduses

The General Assembly,

Mindful of its general humanitarian mandate under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Deeply disturbed by the continuing scale and magnitude of exoduses of refugees and displacements of population in many regions of the world and by the human suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons,

Conscious of the fact that human rights violations are one of the multiple and complex factors causing mass exoduses of refugees, as indicated in the study of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on this subject,

Considering the efforts which have been made to address this subject within the United Nations, in particular by the Commission on Human Rights,

Aware of the recommendations concerning mass exoduses made by the Commission on Human Rights to its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and to special rapporteurs when studying violations of human rights in any part of the world,

Deeply preoccupied by the increasingly heavy burden being imposed upon the international community as a whole, particularly upon developing countries with limited resources of their own, by these sudden mass exoduses and displacements of population,

Stressing the need to improve international co-operation aimed at the prevention of new massive flows of refugees in parallel with the provision of durable solutions to actual refugee situations,

Taking note of the final report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,

Taking note once again of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses,

Recalling its resolutions 35/196 of 15 December 1980, 37/186 of 17 December 1982, 38/103 of 16 December 1983, 39/117 of 14 December 1984 and 40/149 of 13 December 1985 and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 30(XXXVI) of 11 March 1980, 29(XXXVII) of 11 March 1981, 1982/32 of 11 March 1982, 1983/35 of 8 March 1983, 1984/49 of 14 March 1984, 1985/40 of 13 March 1985 and 1986/45 of 12 March 1986,

Welcoming the steps taken by the Secretary-General to establish an early warning system, as mentioned in his report on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-first session,

1. Welcomes the steps taken so far by the United Nations to examine the problem of massive outflows of refugees and displaced persons in all its aspects, including its root causes;

2. Invites Governments and international organizations to intensify their co-operation and assistance in world-wide efforts to address the serious problem of mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons;

3. Welcomes the special interest which the Secretary-General has taken in this question, and reiterates its request to him to follow closely developments in the field of human rights and mass exoduses;

4. Encourages the efforts being undertaken by the Secretary-General to enable the United Nations to anticipate and react more adequately and speedily to cases requiring humanitarian assistance, as mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

5. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question of human rights and mass exoduses under review with a view to making appropriate recommendations concerning the further measures to be taken in this matter;

6. Decides to review the question of human rights and mass exoduses at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/148

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874/Add.D without vote, 25 November (meeting 57); 10-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.89); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Australia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Jordan, Pakistan, Samoa, Sudan.

Genocide

Strongly condemning genocide, the Commission on Human Rights, on 10 March 1986,⁽⁸⁷⁾ reaffirmed the necessity of international co-operation towards its elimination. Noting that many States had ratified or acceded to the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide⁽⁸⁸⁾ the Commission urged those that had not done so to become parties without delay.

Status of the 1948 Convention

As at 31 December 1986,⁽¹⁷⁾ 96 States had acceded to or ratified the Convention. An additional four States had signed it. A list of those States was annexed to an August report of the Secretary-General.⁽⁸⁹⁾ There were no new accessions or ratifications during the year.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1986, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/42** without vote.

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

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948, by which the Assembly approved and proposed for signature and ratification or accession the

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, annexed thereto,

Mindful of the fact that the year 1986 marks the thirty-fifth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention,

Reaffirming its conviction that genocide is a crime under international law, contrary to the spirit and aims of the United Nations,

Expressing its conviction that recognition and strict observance of the provisions of the Convention by all States are necessary for the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 40/142 of 13 December 1985 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/18 of 10 March 1986,

1. Once again strongly condemns the crime of genocide;
2. Reaffirms the necessity of international co-operation to liberate mankind from such an odious scourge;
3. Takes note with appreciation of the fact that many States have ratified the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide or have acceded thereto;
4. Urges those States that have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede to it without further delay.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/42

23 May 1986 Meeting 19 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/95) without vote, 21 May (meeting 20); 2-nation draft (E/1986/C.2/L9); agenda item 9.

Sponsors: Byelorussian SSR, Poland.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/147** without vote.

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948, by which it approved and proposed for signature and ratification or accession the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,

Reaffirming its conviction that genocide is a crime under international law, contrary to the spirit and aims of the United Nations,

Expressing its conviction that implementation of the provisions of the Convention by all States is necessary for the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Once again strongly condemns the crime of genocide;
3. Reaffirms the necessity of international co-operation in order to liberate mankind from such an odious crime;
4. Takes note with appreciation of the fact that ninety-six States have ratified the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide or have acceded thereto;
5. Urges those States that have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto without further delay;
6. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the status of the Convention.

General Assembly resolution 41/147

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874/Add.D without vote, 25 November (meeting 57); 2-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.88); agenda item 12.
Sponsors: Byelorussian SSR, Poland.

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Other human rights questions

Additional Protocols I and II to the 1949 Geneva Conventions

Pursuant to a 1984 General Assembly request⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General submitted a report⁽²⁾ on the status, as at 14 August 1986, of the two 1977 Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the protection of war victims⁽³⁾

As at 31 December 1986, 65 States and the United Nations Council for Namibia had ratified

or acceded to Protocol I (on protection of victims of international armed conflicts), as follows (those in *italics* acted in 1986):

Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Holy See, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Niger, Norway, Oman, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire; United Nations Council for Namibia.

All of these parties also adhered to Protocol II (on protection of victims of non-international conflicts), except Angola, Cuba, Cyprus, Mexico, Mozambique, the Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam and Zaire. France and the Philippines adhered only to Protocol II; the latter acceded in 1986.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/72** without vote.

Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/44 of 8 December 1977, 34/51 of 23 November 1979, 37/116 of 16 December 1982 and 39/77 of 13 December 1984,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts,

Convinced of the continuing value of established humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts and the need to respect and ensure respect for these rules in all circumstances within the scope of the relevant international instruments pending the earliest possible termination of such conflicts,

Mindful of the need for consolidating and implementing the existing body of international humanitarian law and for the universal acceptance of such law,

Particularly mindful of the need to protect the civilian population, especially women and children, against the effects of hostilities, and of the role of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and civil defence organizations in this respect,

Noting with appreciation the continuing efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross to promote and to disseminate knowledge of the two additional Protocols,

1. Notes with appreciation the virtually universal acceptance of the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

2. Notes, however, the fact that so far a lesser number of States have become parties to the two additional Protocols;

3. Appeals to all States parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 to consider becoming parties also to the additional Protocols at the earliest possible date;

4. Calls upon all States becoming parties to Protocol I to consider making the declaration provided for under article 90 of that Protocol;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the status of the Protocols based on information received from Member States;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts: report of the Secretary-General".

General Assembly resolution 41/72

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/41/887) without vote, 12 November (meeting 50); 6-nation draft (A/C.6/41/L.10); agenda item 122.

Sponsors: Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden.

Meeting numbers. GA 40th session: 6th Committee 46, 50; plenary 95.

Explaining its position, Israel said that while the text as a whole was acceptable, it would have abstained had there been a vote; subjective and political elements had been introduced in determining the scope of application of Protocol 1, particularly in article I, paragraph 4, that induced groups dissatisfied with the regime under which they lived to claim the protection of the Protocol, which served only to encourage them to resort to terrorist activities and use violence against civilians. That fact was all the more serious since under article 50 individuals and groups were treated as civilians until they were killed; article 44 ignored the distinction between combatants and non-combatants in granting prisoner-of-war status and regarding protection of civilians.

The United States expressed similar views, stating that article 1, paragraph 4, and article 44 undermined the basis of humanitarian law, endangered civilians and recognized as combatants groups which were unauthorized to carry out the obligations imposed by the Government; the Protocol contained a series of unacceptable provisions from the military standpoint.

Rights of the child

Draft convention

Working group activities. As authorized by the Economic and Social Council in 1985,(4) an open-ended working group met from 27 to 31 January and on 11 March 1986 to continue drafting a convention on the rights of the child.

The group adopted articles 9 bis, 12 ter, 18, 18 bis, 19, 20 and 21, concerning, respectively: a

child's right to preserve his/her identity; the right to a periodic review of treatment received by children placed for care, protection or mental or physical treatment; protection from economic exploitation; protection from illegal drug use; promotion of a sense of worth and dignity in children having broken the law; respect for rules of international humanitarian law during armed conflict; and the convention in relation to States parties' laws or international conventions, treaties or agreements.

The Group also discussed articles 4 bis, 6 bis, 12, 16 bis and 18 quater concerning, respectively: children born out of wedlock; the right to leave any country and to return to their own country; traditional practices harmful to children's health; indigenous children's cultural and educational rights; and the right to freedom of association, peaceful assembly and protection against arbitrary and unlawful interference with one's privacy, family, home or correspondence. The text of these articles, together with those previously adopted, and proposed draft articles which the Group could not discuss for lack of time, were annexed to the Group's report.⁽⁵⁾ Also annexed was a paper submitted by Bangladesh containing comments on specific articles.

Human Rights Commission action. On 13 March 1986,⁽⁶⁾ the Commission on Human Rights decided to continue in 1987 its work on the draft convention with a view to completing it. The Commission requested the Economic and Social Council to authorize a one-week session of an open-ended working group prior to the Commission's 1987 session.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May, acting on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/40** without vote.

Question of a convention on the rights of the child

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/113 of 13 December 1985, by which the Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to give the highest priority to, and to make every effort at its forty-second session to complete, the draft convention on the rights of the child and to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-first session,

Considering that it was not found possible to complete the work on the draft convention during the forty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/59 of 13 March 1986,

1. Authorizes a meeting of an open-ended working group for a period of one week prior to the forty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights, with a view to completing the work on the draft convention on the rights of the child at that session;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to extend all facilities to the working group for its meeting prior to and during the forty-third session of the Commission to enable it to fulfil its task successfully, and notes the usefulness of providing the working group, in advance of its session, with such working documents as a compilation of all amendments and new proposals, and relevant provisions of other international instruments.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/40

23 May 1986 Meeting 19 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/95) without vote, 21 May (meeting 20); draft by Commission on Human Rights (E/1986/22); agenda item 9.

Communication. On 28 November 1986,⁽⁷⁾ India transmitted to the Secretary-General a declaration of the heads of State or Government of the member countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (Bangalore, 16 and 17 November). Among other issues, the declaration dealt with children's rights, underlining the importance of enhancing public consciousness and building a national political consensus on those rights, and calling for an early conclusion and adoption of a convention on the rights of the child.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/116** without vote.

Question of a convention on the rights of the child

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/166 of 20 December 1978, 34/4 of 18 October 1979, 35/131 of 11 December 1980, 36/57 of 25 November 1981, 37/190 of 18 December 1982, 38/114 of 16 December 1983, 39/135 of 14 December 1984 and 40/113 of 13 December 1985,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 20(XXXIV) of 8 March 1978, 19(XXXV) of 14 March 1979, 36(XXXVI) of 12 March 1980, 26(XXXVII) of 10 March 1981, 1982/39 of 11 March 1982, 1983/52 of 10 March 1983, 1984/24 of 8 March 1984, 1985/50 of 14 March 1985 and 1986/59 of 13 March 1986, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978/18 of 5 May 1978, 1978/40 of 1 August 1978, 1982/37 of 7 May 1982, 1983/39 of 27 May 1983, 1984/25 of 24 May 1984, 1985/42 of 30 May 1985 and 1986/40 of 23 May 1986 and Council decisions 1980/138 of 2 May 1980 and 1981/144 of 8 May 1981,

Reaffirming that children's rights require special protection and call for continuous improvement of the situation of children all over the world, as well as their development and education in conditions of peace and security,

Profoundly concerned that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical as a result of unsatisfactory social conditions, natural disasters, armed conflicts, exploitation, hunger and disability, and convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for,

Mindful of the important role of the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations in promoting the well-being of children and their development,

Convinced of the positive contribution which an international convention on the rights of the child, as a standard-setting accomplishment of the United Nations in the field of human rights, would make to protecting children's rights and ensuring their well-being,

Noting with satisfaction the widespread interest in the elaboration of an international convention on the rights of the child displayed by a great number of Member States representing all geographical regions and socio-political systems, as well as by international governmental and non-governmental organizations,

Noting with appreciation that further progress was made during the forty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights in the elaboration of a draft convention on the rights of the child,

1. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/40, in which the Council authorized a meeting of an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights for a period of one week prior to the forty-third session of the Commission in order to facilitate completion of the work on a draft convention on the rights of the child;

2. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to give the highest priority to, and to make every effort at its forty-third session to complete, the draft convention and to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. Invites all Member States to offer their active contribution to the completion of the draft convention on the rights of the child at the forty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the working group in order to ensure its smooth and efficient work in the fulfilment of its important task;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Question of a convention on the rights of the child".

General Assembly resolution 41/116

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/877) without vote, 20 November (meeting 51); 41-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.44/Rev.1); agenda item 96.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Jordan, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 43-48, 50, 51; plenary 97.

Sale of children and child labour

On 11 March 1986,⁽⁸⁾ the Commission on Human Rights asked the Secretary-General to invite States parties to report regularly on their compliance with the 1926 Slavery Convention, the 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery⁽⁹⁾ and the 1949 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others.⁽¹⁰⁾ It invited States to become parties to the 1949 Convention or to explain why they were unable to do so. It strongly urged States, relevant United Nations organs and agencies, intergovern-

mental organizations and NGOs to submit broader new information to the Working Group on Slavery and to participate more actively in the Group's work.

The Commission recommended that educational facilities for children be made available at the work place or elsewhere, that a legal minimum age and minimum wage for children be introduced and that national authorities ensure that no children under the legal minimum age were employed. It also recommended that United Nations agencies, development banks and intergovernmental bodies involved in development projects encourage policies and measures to protect children against abusive labour.

Recommending that the draft convention on the rights of the child (see above) include provisions against the sexual exploitation of children and that effective measures be taken to promote the equality of women and men, using the mass media to do so, the Commission encouraged Governments to establish national policies to protect children from sexual exploitation and to enact guidelines to prevent travel agencies, public carriers and hotel-keepers from co-operating in such exploitation. The Commission expressed the wish that UNICEF be designated the body primarily responsible for research and education relating to the sexual exploitation of children. It requested the Secretary-General to collect for the Working Group on Slavery relevant information published by the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations. It recommended that the anniversary of the adoption of the 1949 Convention, 2 December, be proclaimed World Day for the Abolition of Slavery in All Its Forms.

Traditional practices affecting the health of women and children

Report of the Working Group. Pursuant to a 1984 Economic and Social Council request,⁽¹¹⁾ a Working Group composed of experts designated by the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, UNICEF, UNESCO and WHO conducted a comprehensive study on the traditional practices affecting the health of women and children. The Group held its first session at Geneva from 18 to 22 March 1985, its second from 9 to 13 September 1985 and its third from 13 to 17 January 1986. The Group reported⁽¹²⁾ that it had focused on female circumcision, traditional birth practices and preferential treatment for male children.

Regarding female circumcision, the Group recommended that public services describe its adverse effects to birth attendants, nurses, mobile health teams, social workers, vocational health personnel, rural teachers and community auxiliaries

at the beginning of their training. It advocated the distribution of information in health centres, pre-natal centres, women's development centres, handicraft centres and government-run social institutions and the preparation of teaching materials for training educational, medical and paramedical personnel, as well as psychologists. The Group recommended alternative training for traditional practitioners whose main source of income derived from female circumcision. Information on female circumcision and its eradication, the Group said, should be included in sex education, literacy campaigns, teacher-training programmes and curricula at all levels. The Group believed that countries with large Muslim populations should emphasize the importance of women, the condemnation of their ill-treatment, and the fact that female circumcision was not mentioned in the Koran and was not a religious obligation.

Concerning the reasons for son preference, the Group stated that in some societies sons were economic assets to their family, parents saw their sons as having far greater obligations towards them in their old age, sons were needed to carry on the family lineage, and most religious beliefs seemed to consider women as inferior and therefore unfit to perform sacred duties and rituals. The Group noted that son preference had serious short- and long-term implications for the health of girls and women, as a result of different feeding, nurturing and care. The Group recommended identifying the problem of male preference using a number of indicators, such as: the female mortality rate of children between 1 and 4 years old; analysis of body growth by sex; and the analysis, by sex, of clinic and hospital records and immunization records. To remedy existing practices, the Group recommended feeding and other nutritional intervention programmes, immunization campaigns and the provision of services to all children on a compulsory or free-of-charge basis. To eliminate the underlying causes of male preference, the Group advocated legislation against discrimination on the grounds of sex and, in addition to free and compulsory primary education, social support measures such as adequate social security so that a son was no longer a must for security in old age. It believed that WHO, UNESCO and UNICEF should provide technical and other assistance to Governments requesting it.

The Group recommended that each country examine its traditional childbirth practices and identify those which were harmful and needed to be eliminated and those which should be encouraged. It strongly recommended that Governments give higher priority to maternity care in national development plans and budget allocations. The Group advocated public education programmes and registering, training and supervising tradi-

tional birth attendants. It recommended that the Commission on Human Rights call on regional economic commissions and international agencies, such as WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNDP, the World Bank and regional development banks, again to recognize that over 50 per cent of women in developing countries had no trained assistance in childbirth, and to give high priority to collaboration with and support to countries in improving their maternal health care. Finally, the Group recommended that bilateral aid donors and international NGOs emphasize the provision of maternity care.

Human Rights Commission action. Taking note of the Working Group's report, the Commission on Human Rights, on 11 March 1986,⁽¹³⁾ commended the Group for its efforts and called on specialized agencies and NGOs to assist Governments in combating traditional practices affecting the health of women and children. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report to Governments, relevant organizations and specialized agencies and to draw to their attention the Group's recommendations.

Human rights of disabled persons

In March 1986, the United Nations Secretariat informed the Economic and Social Council⁽¹⁴⁾ that Special Rapporteur Leandro Despouy (Argentina), pursuant to a 1985 Sub-Commission request,⁽¹⁵⁾ was engaged in full consultations with Governments, specialized agencies and NGOs, with a view to preparing a full progress report on human rights and disability, with the assistance of the Secretariat, for the Sub-Commission's 1987 session.

Human rights and science and technology

Reports of the Secretary-General. In accordance with a 1984 Commission on Human Rights request,⁽¹⁶⁾ the Secretary-General submitted to its 1986 session a report⁽¹⁷⁾ summarizing the views of nine Governments and four United Nations bodies and specialized agencies on the recommendations of a group of experts that had convened in 1975 to discuss the balance to be established between scientific and technological progress and the intellectual, spiritual, cultural and moral advancement of humanity. Annexed to the report was the statement adopted by the group of experts.

Following another 1984 Commission request,⁽¹⁶⁾ the Secretary-General submitted in 1986 a report⁽¹⁸⁾ summarizing the views of two Governments, five United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, a regional commission, an intergovernmental organization and six NGOs on the most effective ways of using the results of scientific and

technological developments for the promotion and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Human Rights Commission action. On 10 March 1986,⁽¹⁹⁾ the Commission took note of the Secretary-General's 1984⁽¹⁶⁾ and 1986 (see above) reports on the use of scientific and technological developments to promote human rights and expressed its appreciation to those States and organizations which had submitted their views. It called on States to make every effort to utilize the benefits of scientific and technological developments to promote human rights and invited the United Nations University, in co-operation with other academic and research institutions, to study the impact of scientific and technological developments on human rights and to inform the Commission of the results.

Under the agenda item on the implications of scientific and technological developments for human rights, the Commission adopted a resolution which dealt with the rights of individuals detained on grounds of mental illness (see p. 708).

Implementation of the Declaration on the use of scientific and technological progress

Human Rights Commission action. By a roll-call vote of 32 to none, with 11 abstentions, on 10 March 1986,⁽²⁰⁾ the Commission on Human Rights stressed the importance for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms under conditions of scientific and technological progress of States' implementation of the 1975 Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind.⁽²¹⁾ The Commission called on States to use the achievements of such progress for peaceful economic, social and cultural development and to improve the well-being of peoples. It once again requested the Sub-Commission to undertake, as a matter of priority, a study on the use of those achievements to ensure the right to work and development.

Communication. In a 28 April 1986 letter to the Secretary-General,⁽²²⁾ the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya charged the United Kingdom with terminating the studies of and expelling a large number of Libyan students enrolled at institutes and universities there. Those measures, it said, violated a number of international instruments, including the 1975 Declaration which made it the duty of all States to assist in establishing, strengthening and developing the scientific and technological capacity of developing countries.

Report of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly four additional replies he had received as at 3 September 1986⁽²³⁾ in response to a 1980 request⁽²⁴⁾ and subsequent annual reminders for

information concerning implementation of the 1975 Declaration.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/115** by recorded vote.

Human rights and scientific and technological developments

The General Assembly,

Noting that scientific and technological progress is one of the decisive factors in the development of human society,

Recalling once again the great importance of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3384(XXX) of 10 November 1975,

Considering that implementation of the Declaration will contribute to the strengthening of international peace and the security of peoples and to their economic and social development, as well as to international co-operation in the field of human rights,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,

Seriously concerned that the results of scientific and technological progress could be used for the arms race to the detriment of international peace and security and social progress, human rights and fundamental freedoms and the dignity of the human person,

Convinced that in the era of modern scientific and technological progress the resources of mankind and the activities of scientists should be used for the peaceful economic, social and cultural development of countries and for the improvement of the living standards of all people,

Recognizing that the establishment of the new international economic order calls in particular for an important contribution to be made by science and technology to economic and social progress,

Bearing in mind that the exchange and transfer of scientific and technological knowledge is one of the important ways to accelerate the social and economic development of the developing countries,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and scientific and technological developments,

1. Stresses the importance of the implementation by all States of the provisions and principles contained in the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind in order to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. Calls upon all States to make every effort to use the achievements of science and technology in order to promote peaceful social, economic and cultural development and progress;

3. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take into account in their programmes and activities the provisions of the Declaration;

4. Invites those Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system

that have not yet done so to submit their information pursuant to General Assembly resolution 35/130 A of 11 December 1980;

5. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention, in its consideration of the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments", to the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration;

6. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to take appropriate measures and to assist the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in preparing the study requested by the Commission in its resolutions 1982/4 of 19 February 1982, 1984/29 of 12 March 1984 and 1986/11 of 10 March 1986;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments".

General Assembly resolution 41/115

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 131-0-24 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/876) by recorded vote (106-0-24), 20 November (meeting 51); 36-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.73); agenda item 95.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 43-51; plenary 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None.

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

Japan said it disagreed with paragraph 6 which called for a study requested by Commission resolutions on which it had abstained.

Human rights and peace

Human Rights Commission action. On 10 March 1986⁽²⁶⁾ by a roll-call vote of 25 to 8, with 9 abstentions, the Commission on Human Rights reaffirmed the inherent right to life of all individuals, the safeguarding of which it considered an essential condition for the enjoyment of the entire range of economic, social and cultural, as well as civil and political, rights. It again stressed the

urgent need for the international community to make every effort to remove the growing threat of war, particularly nuclear war, to halt the arms race, to achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control and to prevent violations of the Charter principles, thus contributing to ensuring the right to life. It also stressed the importance of practical disarmament measures for releasing substantial resources that should be used for social and economic development.

The Commission called on States to assist in implementing the right to life by adopting national and international measures. It also called on States and all others concerned to ensure that the results of scientific and technological progress were used exclusively in the interests of international peace, for the benefit of mankind and for promoting universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Once again the Commission called on all States to prohibit any war propaganda, in particular the formulation, propounding and dissemination of propaganda for doctrines and concepts aimed at unleashing nuclear war. It asked the Secretary-General to submit in 1988 a report on the resolution's implementation in the light of comments and views submitted by States.

On 11 March,⁽²⁶⁾ the Commission, by a roll-call vote of 34 to none, with 8 abstentions, affirmed the need for all concerned parties to realize the adverse effects of the arms race on human rights, and requested all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, to continue and intensify their efforts to end the arms race and strive for promotion and universal realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/113 by recorded vote.

Human rights and use of scientific and technological developments

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to reaffirm faith in the dignity and worth of the human person, to maintain international peace and security and to develop friendly relations among peoples and international co-operation in promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Recalling also the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Recalling further the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind and the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace, as well as other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that, in its resolution 38/75 of 15 December 1983, the General Assembly resolutely, unconditionally and for all time condemned nuclear war as being contrary to human conscience and reason, as the most monstrous crime against peoples and as a violation of the foremost human right—the right to life,

Recalling its resolutions 37/189 A of 18 December 1982, 38/113 of 16 December 1983, 39/134 of 14 December 1984 and 40/111 of 13 December 1985,

Taking note with appreciation of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1982/7 of 19 February 1982, 1983/43 of 9 March 1983, 1984/28 of 12 March 1984, 1986/10 of 10 March 1986 and 1986/29 of 11 March 1986,

Convinced that all rights and freedoms, as well as all material goods and spiritual wealth that both man and nations possess, have a common foundation—the right to life,

1. Reaffirms that all peoples and all individuals have an inherent right to life and that the safeguarding of this cardinal right is an essential condition for the enjoyment of the entire range of economic, social and cultural, as well as civil and political, rights;

2. Stresses once again the urgent need for the international community to make every effort to strengthen peace, remove the growing threat of war, particularly nuclear war, halt the arms race and achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control and prevent violations of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the self-determination of peoples, thus contributing to ensuring the right to life;

3. Stresses further the foremost importance of the implementation of practical measures of disarmament for releasing substantial additional resources, which should be utilized for social and economic development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries;

4. Calls upon all States, appropriate United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to take the necessary measures to ensure that the results of scientific and technological progress are used exclusively in the interests of international peace, for the benefit of mankind and for promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. Again calls upon all States that have not yet done so to take effective measures with a view to prohibiting, in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, any propaganda for war, in particular the formulation, propounding and dissemination of and propaganda for doctrines and concepts aimed at unleashing nuclear war;

6. Looks forward to further efforts by the Commission on Human Rights to ensure the inherent right of all peoples and all individuals to life;

7. Decides to consider this question at its forty-second session under the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments".

General Assembly resolution 41/113

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 129-10-15 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/8761 by recorded vote (105-10-15), 20 November (meeting 51); 21-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.66): agenda item 95.

Sponsor: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 43-51; plenary 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

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

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

In Japan's opinion, the text's focus was not relevant to the agenda item. Denmark, which spoke for the five Nordic countries, said the text referred to matters that should be dealt with in other forums; it also expressed reservations concerning references in the preamble to General Assembly resolutions they had not supported, and concerning paragraph 5.

International co-operation in human rights

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/155** by recorded vote.

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the purposes of the United Nations include the achievement of international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Desirous of achieving further progress in international co-operation in the field of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that such international co-operation should be based on the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other relevant international instruments,

Deeply convinced that such co-operation should be based on a profound understanding of the economic, social and cultural realities and the variety of problems existing in different societies,

Emphasizing the necessity for the international community to continue its efforts to take practical measures to prevent mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms affected by situations that jeopardize international peace and security, such as apartheid, all forms of racial discrimination, colonialism, foreign occupation and domination, aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity, as well as the refusal to recognize the fundamental rights of peoples to self-determination,

1. Calls upon all Member States to base their activities for the protection and promotion of human rights, including the development of further international co-operation in this field, on the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other relevant international instruments and to refrain from activities that are inconsistent with this international legal framework;

2. Considers that such co-operation should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing mass and flagrant violations of human rights, to the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to the strengthening of international peace and security;

3. Emphasizes that co-operation in the field of human rights should be guided by justice and equality, with due respect for the dignity of all people without any discrimination;

4. Notes the important place that the promotion and protection of human rights has secured on the international agenda and in relations between States;

5. Invites all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on means and methods of strengthening international co-operation in the field of human rights;

6. Decides to consider this question at its forty-second session under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council".

General Assembly resolution 41/165

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 154-0-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874/Add.2) by recorded vote (141-0-1), 28 November (meeting 61); 4-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.100/Rev.1), orally revised; agenda item 12. Sponsors: Czechoslovakia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 59, 61; plenary 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq,

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States.

The text was based on a draft deferred from the 1985 Assembly session⁽²⁷⁾ and reproduced in an October 1986 Secretariat note;⁽²⁸⁾ introducing the new text, the Ukrainian SSR said it placed greater emphasis on the need to strengthen international co-operation in human rights.

Explaining its abstention, the United States said the text deprecated vague formulations concerning economic, social and cultural realities in a human rights context; the human rights agenda should be reserved primarily for the promotion and protection of individual human rights.

Sweden, speaking for the Nordic countries, expressed reservations concerning the ambiguity of the concept of international co-operation in the field of human rights which it felt could be misinterpreted; while it was essential to prevent mass and flagrant violations, it was also important to prevent other violations. Human rights could not meaningfully refer to anything but the relationship between the State and the individual, it believed.

Australia said it could accept the text on the understanding that the draft on promotion of the universal recognition of, and respect for, the rights of peoples (see p. 744) was not acted on in 1986.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1984, p. 879, GA res. 39/77, 13 Dec. 1984. ⁽²⁾A/41/535.
- (3)YUN 1977, p. 706. (4)YUN 1985, p. 929, ESC res. 1985/42, 30 May 1985. ⁽⁵⁾E/CN.4/1986/39. (6)E/1986/22 (res. 1986/59).
- ⁽⁷⁾A/41/924. ⁽⁸⁾E/1986/22 (res. 1986/34). ⁽⁹⁾YUN 1956, p. 228.
- (10)YUN 1948-49, p. 613, GA res. 317(IV), annex. 2 Dec. 1949.
- (11)YUN 1984, p. 828, ESC res. 1984/34, 24 May 1984.
- (12)E/CN.4/1986/42. ⁽¹³⁾E/1986/22 (res. 1986/28). ⁽¹⁴⁾E/1986/38.
- (15)YUN 1985, p. 931. ⁽¹⁶⁾YUN 1984, p. 883. ⁽¹⁷⁾E/CN.4/1986/28 & Corr.1. ⁽¹⁸⁾E/CN.4/1986/27 & Corr.1. & Add.1. (19)E/1986/22 (res. 1986/9). ⁽²⁰⁾Ibid. (res. 1986/11). ⁽²¹⁾YUN 1975, p. 631, GA res. 3384(XXX), 10 Nov. 1975. ⁽²²⁾A/41/316. ⁽²³⁾A/41/463 & Add.1. (24)YUN 1980, p. 878, GA res. 35/130 A, 11 Dec. 1980. ⁽²⁵⁾E/1986/22 (res. 1986/10). ⁽²⁶⁾Ibid. (res. 1986/29). ⁽²⁷⁾YUN 1985, p. 935, GA dec. 40/426, 13 Dec. 1985. ⁽²⁸⁾A/C.3/41/L.6.

Chapter XVIII

Women

During 1986, work continued throughout the United Nations system on the advancement of women and on the elimination of discrimination against them. The system's work was guided by the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women—a set of measures adopted in 1985 to overcome the obstacles to the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women (1976-1985). The Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly that activities for the advancement of women were being pursued throughout the system and the fear that the end of the Decade would result in programme curtailment appeared unfounded. In December, the Assembly called on Member States to establish specific targets to increase the percentage of women in professional and decision-making positions in their countries and called on the Secretary-General and the heads of United Nations bodies to establish new five-year targets for women at those levels (resolution 41/111).

The Commission on the Status of Women, at its thirty-first session, recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council 17 draft resolutions and a draft decision. The texts dealt with a wide range of issues connected with follow-up to the 1985 Nairobi Conference on the Decade, including the elimination of discrimination against women, peace and international co-operation, both generally and in connection with specific groups of women, and women in development. Acting on the Commission's recommendations, the Council adopted resolutions on the elimination of discrimination against women (1986/17); violence in the family (1986/18); women in the United Nations (1986/19); the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation (1986/20); assistance to South African, Namibian and refugee women (1986/25); elderly women (1986/26); the role of women in society (1986/27); implementation of the Arusha Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of African Women Beyond the United Nations Decade for Women (1986/28); physical violence against detained women specific to their sex (1986/29); implications of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the programme planning system and the programme of work of the Commission on the Status of Women (1986/30); national machinery to promote the advancement of women (1986/31); updating the world survey on

the role of women in development (1986/64); and the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development and system-wide co-ordination of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies (1986/71). In December, the Assembly endorsed the Council's resolution on the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation (41/109) and, taking note of the resolution on women in society, urged Governments to encourage the support of parenthood and provide women with security for their jobs to allow them to fulfil their roles as mothers without prejudice to their professional and public activities (41/110).

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, at its fifth session, considered initial reports of eight States parties on their implementation of the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, to which 91 States were parties at the end of 1986. The Economic and Social Council in May (resolution 1986/4), and the Assembly in December (resolution 41/108), urged States to ratify or accede to the Convention as soon as possible and to make efforts to submit their initial reports to the Committee.

The Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, at its sixth session, underlined the importance of research, training and information activities for implementing the Nairobi Strategies and for the Institute's continuing role in linking issues of relevance to women and development and approved a budget of \$2.6 million for 1986-1987. In May, the Economic and Social Council renewed its appeal to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other potential donors to contribute to the Institute's Trust Fund (resolution 1986/32).

The United Nations Development Programme created in 1986 a Division for Women in Development to identify the role of women in the economic and social development of recipient countries and ensure their reflection in mainstream development programming. In July, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to take a series of measures designed to strengthen the work of the United Nations in integrating women effectively in economic development programmes and activities (resolution 1986/65). The Consultative Committee of the

United Nations Development Fund for Women recommended approval of 21 new projects. The Fund's total income in 1986 amounted to \$4.9 million and expenditures to \$5.2 million.

Advancement of women

Implementation of the Nairobi Strategies

In accordance with a 1985 resolution,⁽¹⁾ by which the General Assembly endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, adopted by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women,⁽²⁾ the Secretary-General submitted in October 1986 a report on the Strategies' implementation.⁽³⁾ In order to rationalize the reporting procedure, he included information from various parts of the United Nations system regarding the review of their financial and technical support activities to assess the involvement of and impact on women, as called for by the Assembly in 1980.⁽⁴⁾

With regard to general implementation of the Strategies—a set of measures to overcome the obstacles to the Decade's goals and objectives of equality, development and peace during the remainder of the century—the report stated that activities in favour of the advancement of women were being pursued throughout the system and that the fear that the end of the Decade would result in programme curtailment appeared unfounded. Although systematic efforts aimed at implementing the Strategies were also being made by the organizations of the system, there was a considerable diversity of approach. Some components were attempting to integrate the Strategies in programming activities and institutionalizing the advancement of women; others were simply maintaining the acquired momentum. A few components considered their activities to be non-gender-specific and believed the Strategies were not relevant for their activities although they were aware of their importance.

Although implementation of the Strategies had been undertaken with vigour by many components of the system, there were problems such as resource constraints and the longer-term ability of smaller specialized components to maintain activities if the Strategies were not incorporated in their continuing mandates. Also, with regard to the distribution of activities according to the Strategies' recommendations, a Secretariat survey showed that most of the 86 meetings on the advancement of women in 1986 concentrated on development (49 per cent) or co-operation (22 per cent) or were of a general nature (19 per cent). Meetings on equality, peace

and areas of special interest accounted for only 6, 2 and 2 per cent respectively.

Monitoring of the Strategies was carried out by the Commission on the Status of Women, by a network of focal points in the United Nations system and by various components within the system. With regard to future monitoring, the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA) was designing monitoring activities for itself and for the system and was collecting information on the system's activities to assist in that procedure. At the national level, the Centre planned to conduct a survey on national monitoring simultaneously with revising its directory of national focal points for the advancement of women. The results of those exercises would be presented to the Commission in 1988. Thereafter, monitoring would focus on issues set by the Commission at its 1987 session as priorities for its long-term programme of work to the year 2000.

Many organizations and agencies of the system reported providing technical co-operation, training and/or advisory services to implement the Strategies. Priority had been given to training activities but increasing attention had also been given to formulating and adopting guidelines and check-lists in order better to allocate resources for, and promote technical co-operation projects or project components on, women-in-development issues.

Other issues addressed in the report were institutional co-ordination, research, participation of women in international activities and information dissemination.

The Secretary-General also submitted to the Assembly in October a report⁽⁵⁾ on incorporation of the interests of women in the work programme of the regional commissions (see Chapter VII of this section).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/111** without vote.

Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985, in which, *inter alia*, it endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women for the period up to the year 2000 and set out measures for their immediate implementation and for the overall achievement of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Taking into consideration Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/30 of 23 May 1986 and 1986/65 and 1986/71 of 23 July 1986,

Conscious of the considerable and constructive contribution to the advancement of the status of women made by the Commission on the Status of Women, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system, Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Emphasizing the need for the immediate and full implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies and for their evaluation and follow-up,

1. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

2. Reaffirms the need for the Forward-looking Strategies to be translated immediately into concrete action by Governments, as determined by overall national priorities, as well as by the organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

3. Reaffirms also the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in matters related to the advancement of women and calls upon the Commission to promote the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies to the year 2000 based on the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education", and urges all organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Commission in this task;

4. Reaffirms further, in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, the role of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, in particular the Branch for the Advancement of Women, as the substantive secretariat of the Commission on the Status of Women and as a focal point for matters on women, the catalysing role of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the role of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women in the advancement of women in the context of the participation of women in development;

5. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/30, in particular the decision by the Council to convene in January 1987 a session of the Commission on the Status of Women for five working days prior to the organizational session of the Council and its decision that the session be held in New York as an exception to the general principle, reaffirmed by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, that United Nations bodies shall plan to meet at their respective established headquarters;

6. Emphasizes, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women in the development process, having in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing countries;

7. Calls upon all Member States to establish specific targets at each level in order to increase the percentage of women in professional and decision-making positions in their countries;

8. Calls upon the Secretary-General and the heads of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to establish new five-year targets at each level for the percentage of women in Professional and decision-making positions, in accordance with the criteria

established by the General Assembly, in particular that of equitable geographical distribution, in order that a definite upward trend in the implementation of Assembly resolution 33/143 of 20 December 1978 be registered in the number of Professional and decision-making positions held by women by 1990, and to set additional targets every five years;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically, through the Commission on the Status of Women, to the Economic and Social Council on activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies;

10. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

11. Decides to consider these questions further at its forty-second session under the item entitled "Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000".

General Assembly resolution 41/111

4 December 1986

Meeting 97

Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/830) without vote, 11 November (meeting 42); draft by Yugoslavia, for Group of 77 (A/C.3/41/L.37); agenda item 93.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 23-30, 38,40,42; plenary 97.

System-wide co-ordination

In accordance with a 1985 Economic and Social Council request⁽⁶⁾ the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), submitted to the Council, through the Commission on the Status of Women, a report⁽⁷⁾ outlining a proposed framework of a system-wide medium-term plan for women and development (see p. 794).

The Strategies would determine the overall policy framework for the plan and it was expected that the organizations of the United Nations system would take careful account of the requirements and new emphases of the Strategies and review their programmes to ensure that their direction corresponded to the orientation called for in them.

ACC action. An inter-agency meeting on follow-up to the 1985 World Conference on the Decade for Women was held at Vienna from 6 to 8 March 1986.⁽⁸⁾ The meeting made recommendations, which it brought to the attention of the ACC Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme Matters) (CCSQ(PROG)), concerning: establishment of an institutionalized mechanism within the ACC machinery for the implementation of the Strategies; promotion and implementation of the Strategies; updating the world survey on the role of women in development (see p. 791); and the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development.

Having considered the recommendations, CCSQ(PROG) (first regular session of 1986, Geneva,

2-4 April)⁽⁹⁾ considered that the existing arrangements within ACC for co-ordinating the implementation of the Strategies should be continued, with the primary responsibility remaining with CCSQ(PROG). It agreed that ACC subsidiary bodies should regularly include the implementation of the Strategies in their agenda and report their conclusions to CCSQ(PROG), which would ensure proper interfacing between the work of the subsidiary bodies in that context. The Committee also agreed on the importance of promoting and implementing the Strategies and considered that CSDHA should play the leading role in disseminating them.

At its second regular session of 1986 (New York, 6-9 October),⁽¹⁰⁾ CCSQ(PROG) had before it a note on the implementation of the Strategies as dealt with by ACC subsidiary bodies. The Committee noted with appreciation action taken in response to its request that the subsidiary bodies regularly include in their agenda the question of the Strategies' implementation and report to CCSQ(PROG). It noted that it would continue to monitor the responses by the bodies concerned.

CPC consideration. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) (New York, 28 April-23 May 1986)⁽¹¹⁾ noted a 1985 request of the Economic and Social Council⁽⁶⁾ that CPC should undertake in 1989 a cross-organizational programme analysis in the area of advancement of women. In a 16 May letter,⁽¹²⁾ the CPC Chairman informed the Council President that the Committee had recalled that the Council had considered a cross-organizational review of the issue of women and development in the medium-term plans of the organizations of the United Nations system in 1985 and that CPC would be considering a draft system-wide medium-term plan for women and development in 1987. It recognized that a detailed analysis of the system's activities in the area of advancement of women for the 1988-1989 period would provide an important basis for monitoring the implementation of the medium-term plan for women and development and other plans. It decided to revert to the question of the form of such an analysis at its 1987 session in the context of its consideration of the medium-term plan.

CPC also had before it the Secretary-General's proposed revisions⁽¹³⁾ to the medium-term plan for 1984-1989. Revisions to the plan's chapter on social development and humanitarian affairs were put forward in order to take account of the adoption of the Strategies. CPC recommended the approval of the revisions with a number of modifications.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 July 1986, on the recommendation of its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Commit-

tee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/71** without vote.

System-wide medium-term plan for women and development and system-wide co-ordination of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1985/46 of 31 May 1985, in which it requested the Secretary-General to take the initiative in formulating a system-wide medium-term plan for women and development,

Bearing in mind paragraphs 311, 338 and 339 of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, outlining measures to improve system-wide co-ordination of activities for the advancement of women and as a means of implementing the Strategies,

Noting General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985, in which the Assembly endorsed the Forward-looking Strategies,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed framework of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development,

1. Takes note of the proposed framework of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development;
2. Emphasizes the importance for the comprehensive implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women of programme 2, on access to productive resources, income and employment, and programme 3, on access to services;
3. Decides that the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development should pay particular attention to programme 2, which includes activities of the highest priority for integrating women into economic development, and to programme 3;
4. Recommends that future medium-term plans of the United Nations and the specialized agencies should contain intersectoral presentations of the various programmes dealing with issues of concern to women, particularly those relating to the access of women to productive resources, income and employment and the access of women to services;
5. Recommends also that priority areas addressed in programmes 2 and 3 of the system-wide medium-term plan should be reflected in technical co-operation activities carried out for the benefit of women;
6. Emphasizes that the system-wide medium-term plan should be formulated so as to permit verification and monitoring of the progress made towards the achievement of its objectives;
7. Further emphasizes the importance of the plan of action formulated by the United Nations Development Programme in consultation with the United Nations Development Fund for Women for the more active and deliberate involvement of women in development through technical co-operation;
8. Requests the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to undertake in 1989 a cross-organizational programme analysis in order to review systematically the activities for and resources allocated to the advancement of women;
9. Decides that the Commission on the Status of Women shall review the final draft of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development before its consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/71

23 July 1986 Meeting 38 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1986/126/Add.1) without vote, 18 July (meeting 17); draft by Commission on women (E/1986/24 & Corr.1,2); agenda item 20.

Related resolution: ESC 1986/30.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 13 November 1986, the Assembly's Third Committee adopted a decision⁽¹⁴⁾ by which it referred to the Secretary-General's proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for 1984-1989⁽¹⁵⁾ and recommendations made thereon by CPC.⁽¹¹⁾ The Committee considered that the Secretary-General's proposal on promotion and monitoring of the achievement of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women and of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies incorporated the programme implications of the legislative mandates on monitoring adopted at the 1985 World Conference. It requested its Chairman, through the Assembly President, to communicate the decision to the Chairman of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee. By a 28 November note,⁽¹⁵⁾ the Fifth Committee Chairman transmitted the decision to the Fifth Committee.

By resolution 41/203 of 11 December, the Assembly adopted the revisions to the 1984-1989 medium-term plan, as well as modifications recommended by CPC, taking into account the views of the Assembly's Main Committees, particularly those expressed by the Third Committee on the promotion and monitoring of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies.

National machinery

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, adopted resolution 1986/31 without vote.

National machinery to promote the advancement of women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3275(XXIX) of 10 December 1974, 31/136 of 16 December 1976 and 33/186 of 29 January 1979, in which the Assembly recommended that Member States establish appropriate national machinery to accelerate the integration of women in all spheres of national life,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978/26 of 5 May 1978 and 1980/35 of 2 May 1980, concerning the important role of machinery at the national governmental level in the implementation of the objectives and goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and in the attainment of national priorities for the advancement of women,

Stressing the need, expressed in General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985, for Governments to allocate adequate resources and to take effective appropriate measures to implement the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women as a matter of high priority, including the establishment or reinforcement, as appropriate, of national machinery to promote the advancement of women, and to monitor the implementation of the Strategies with a view to ensuring the full integration of women in the political, economic, social and cultural life of their countries,

Taking note of paragraph 106 of the Forward-looking Strategies, in which it is stated that appropriate national machinery is lacking or, where it exists, lacks the resources, focus, responsibility and authority to be effective, which is a serious obstacle to the effective integration of women in the development process,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to convene, subject to the availability of financial resources, an interregional seminar, including heads of national machinery, to examine the question of national machinery and to make recommendations for consideration by the Commission on the Status of Women with a view to strengthening that machinery for the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women at national, regional and international levels;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a document for the seminar, on the basis of information provided by Member States and others concerned on the current status of national machinery to promote the advancement of women, to identify issues for discussion and to develop for that purpose a number of case studies;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a report for in-depth consideration by Member States at the 1988 session of the Commission on the Status of Women, based on information obtained from Member States and others concerned, on the proposals of the seminar and on the basis of experience gained during the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, and to propose guidelines for national machinery to promote the advancement of women and ways to ensure effective implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies;

4. Invites the Secretary-General, in preparing the above-mentioned report, to draw upon all relevant information, including reports of States members of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/31

23 May 1986 Meeting 19 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/94) without vote, 20 May (meeting 19); draft by Commission on women (E/1986/24 & Corr.1,2); agenda item 11.

Advancement of African women

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1986, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1986/28 without vote.

Implementation of the Arusha Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of African Women Beyond the United Nations Decade for Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware of the draft resolution on strengthening the role of the Commission on the Status of Women which was

before the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Aware also of the draft resolution on assistance from non-governmental organizations to women and children, particularly in drought-stricken countries, which was before the Conference,

Recalling with appreciation that the organizations of the United Nations system, the Member States and non-governmental organizations have devoted resources, time and effort to the advancement of women during the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling the seriousness and unity of purpose that reigned at Nairobi during the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, and in the drafting of the Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, which promise continuity in the pursuit of the Decade's objectives of equality, development and peace for all women,

Mindful of the diminishing resources available for development in Africa,

Gravely concerned by the world economic crisis, which affects African countries in particular, and by the difficulties encountered by national machineries in mobilizing funds for programmes that would benefit women,

1. Recommends that the Commission on the Status of Women should be strengthened to enable it to monitor the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

2. Appeals to the African Member States to include in their plans the Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of African Women Beyond the United Nations Decade for Women, identified at the regional intergovernmental preparatory meeting held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 8 to 12 October 1984 and incorporated in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, and to ensure their implementation;

3. Appeals to the organizations of the United Nations, Governments, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the implementation of the five-year plan for the implementation of the Arusha Forward-looking Strategies in African Member States under the following priority areas of special concern:

- (a) Agriculture and food production;
- (b) Impact of desertification on the condition of women;
- (c) Industrial development;
- (d) Human resources development;
- (e) Apartheid in South Africa and Namibia;
- (f) Refugee and displaced women;
- (g) Monitoring changes in the situation of women in Africa;

4. Calls upon United Nations organizations, the African Member States and non-governmental organizations to assist in the periodic holding of regional conferences to review and appraise the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies;

5. Calls upon United Nations organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental funding agencies to devise a clear, practical and efficient system of mobilizing and channelling funds for women's programmes and projects in Africa;

6. Calls upon the Secretary-General and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to co-

operate in establishing a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, the progress made in achieving the objectives of the Decade for Women, and the changing situation of women in Africa.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/28

23 May 1986

Meeting 19

Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/94) without vote, 20 May (meeting 19); draft by Commission on women (E/1986/24 & Corr.1,2); agenda item 11.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, (**resolution** S-13/2), the General Assembly stated that the role of women in development had to be taken seriously into account in development planning and disbursement of resources.

Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) held its sixth session at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, from 3 to 7 February 1986.⁽¹⁶⁾ In addition to reviewing INSTRAW's 1985 activities,⁽¹⁷⁾ the Board discussed the 1986-1987 programme budget, the process of building a network among Governments, United Nations bodies and non-governmental, academic and women's organizations, particularly the setting up of a network of focal points at the national level, and other matters related to INSTRAW's functioning.

The Board adopted a series of decisions, which it brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council. It underlined the importance of research, training and information activities for the implementation of the Strategies and for the role the Institute would continue to play in linking issues of relevance to women and development. The Board, having considered the proposed 1986-1987 programme budget presented by the Director, approved the programme of activities for the biennium, approved revised estimates of \$2.6 million taking into account the priorities indicated by the Board for various programmes, requested the Director to implement programmes in accordance with priorities recommended by the Board and within the \$2.6 million budget ceiling and to postpone activities involving expenditures beyond that limit until additional resources became available, and encouraged the Director to pursue further her activities to raise funds in order to implement fully the approved programme budget. The Board recommended that, in view of the system-wide medium-term plan on women and development under consideration, it would be desirable for it to examine in 1987 the proposed

framework for the long-term development of the Institute's programme. It also recommended that the regional commissions inform the Board in 1987 on their current and future programmes to facilitate co-operation between them and INSTRAW.

The Board decided to endorse the list of designated focal points put forward by the INSTRAW secretariat. It also decided that, in view of financial constraints, a meeting on the subject planned for 1986 should be postponed to 1987. The Director was requested to co-operate with approved focal points to the fullest extent possible within existing resources.

INSTRAW activities

Reporting on the work of the Institute during 1986, the Director stated that programmes had been strengthened in three major areas: improvement of indicators and basic statistics on women; issues relevant to policy analysis at the macro- and micro-levels; and the role of women in particular sectors of development.

In the context of the training, advisory services and fellowships programme, INSTRAW had sponsored jointly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) an international seminar on rethinking the role of women in development: social sciences research-training (New Delhi, India, 25-27 August 1986), which contributed significantly to training methodologies and curricula on women in development.

Three training workshops were held for producers and users of statistics on women: a subregional workshop for the Caribbean Community (Hastings, Barbados, 29-31 July); and two national workshops (Lagos, Nigeria, 11-14 August; Islamabad, Pakistan, 2-6 November). (See also p. 878.)

A training seminar on the role of women in the development planning process was organized jointly with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and co-sponsored by the Latin American Demographic Centre and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) (Santiago, Chile, 27 October-14 November). Owing to the enormous response to that seminar, two subregional seminars for Latin America would be organized by INSTRAW, ILPES and ECLAC in the near future.

A regional training seminar highlighting the need for guidelines for addressing women's issues in rural development and food self-sufficiency, with emphasis on country action plans (Dhaka, Bangladesh, 22-24 August), was organized by INSTRAW and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in co-operation with

the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific.

Concerning the priority programme of the role of women in the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990), INSTRAW co-sponsored with UNESCO a meeting on socio-economic and policy aspects of water resources management in Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2-7 June).

At the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities held in November 1986, 19 Member States pledged \$466,084 to INSTRAW for 1987. Actual pledges, together with announced contributions, brought assets for 1987 to \$601,084, a 9 per cent increase over 1986. As at 31 December 1986, the balance of the Trust Fund for INSTRAW amounted to \$1,567,934.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1986, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/32** without vote.

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1985/45 of 31 May 1985, concerning the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 40/38 of 29 November 1985,

Having considered the report of the Board of Trustees of the Institute on its sixth session,

Noting that the programmes implemented by the Institute, as well as those included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 as approved by the Board of Trustees at its sixth session, are consistent with the goals of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

Recognizing that it is important for the Institute to have the necessary resources to implement its programme of work,

Convinced of the importance of the Institute's mode of operation through networks for its activities at the national, regional and international levels,

1. Takes note of the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its sixth session and the decisions contained therein;

2. Expresses its satisfaction at the fact that the Institute implemented its programme of work for the biennium 1984-1985, making adequate use of its resources;

3. Invites the regional commissions to keep the Board of Trustees of the Institute informed about their most recent activities and future programmes, in order to facilitate continuous co-operation between them and the Institute;

4. Renews its appeal to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other potential donors to contribute to the Trust Fund for the Institute.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/32

23 May 1986 Meeting 19 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/94) without vote, 20 May (meeting 19); 32-nation draft (E/1986/C.2/L.5); agenda item 11.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

REFERENCES

(1)YUN 1985, p. 940, GA res. 40/108, 13 Dec. 1985. (2)Ibid., p. 937. (3)A/41/623. (4)YUN 1980, p. 919, GA res. 35/137, 11 Dec. 1980. (5)A/41/672. (6)YUN 1985, p. 949, ESC res. 1985/46, 31 May 1985. (7)E/1986/8. (8)ACC/1986/PG/5. (9)ACC/1986/6. (10)ACC/1986/15. (11)A/41/38 & Corr.2. (12)E/1986/111. (13)A/41/6 & Add.1. (14)A/C.3/41/L.38/Rev.1. (15)A/C.5/41/59 & Corr.1. (16)E/1986/39. (17)YUN 1985, p. 953.

Women and development

UNICEF action. At its 18 to 22 April 1986 meeting,⁽¹⁾ the Programme Committee of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) discussed the role of women in development and expressed general support for the outline of the programme implementation strategy on UNICEF's response to women's concerns as contained in a conference room paper.

At its 1986 session (New York, 14-25 April), the UNICEF Executive Board adopted a decision⁽²⁾ by which it endorsed the Programme Committee's proposal that, at future sessions, women in development be a separate agenda item on the basis of a separate report on UNICEF activities in that area. For the 1987 session, the report should contain an implementation strategy on UNICEF's response to women's concerns with verifiable objectives and a time-frame for implementation. The Executive Director's 1987 report should also contain steps taken by UNICEF to implement 1985 General Assembly resolutions on the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women⁽³⁾ and on improving the status of women in the Secretariat.⁽⁴⁾

UNDP action. In 1986, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) created a Division for Women in Development⁽⁵⁾ to co-operate with UNDP operational units in identifying the role of women in the economic and social development of recipient countries and to ensure that those roles were reflected in mainstream programming. Working through focal points in UNDP field offices and headquarters units to promote women as project participants and beneficiaries, the new Division also worked closely with UNIFEM to develop common approaches to development issues.

In response to a 1985 UNDP Governing Council decision,⁽⁶⁾ the UNDP Administrator submitted in February 1986 an implementation strategy to deal with issues of women in development.⁽⁷⁾ The

strategy's objective was to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of UNDP-supported development programmes through the active involvement of women as participants and/or beneficiaries. The plan of action for the strategy identified the inter-relationships between four basic areas of action: mechanisms for integrating women's participation in development into UNDP's planning and implementation system; support mechanisms; areas of special concern; and resources.

On 27 June,⁽⁸⁾ the Governing Council welcomed the increased involvement of UNDP in integrating women in development. It took note of the plan of action and encouraged the Administrator to implement it. He was urged to bear in mind both the prerogative of developing countries to define their own development priorities and the continuing need to improve programme delivery, and requested to report in 1987 on progress made in implementing the various activities.

By another decision of the same date,⁽⁹⁾ the Governing Council noted that the estimated costs of the Administrator's proposals for the preliminary phase of a staff training programme on women in development was approximately \$375,000 for the biennium 1986-1987, and authorized him to meet those costs from savings in the biennial budget. If that did not prove possible, the Administrator was authorized to charge the shortfall against special programme resources under the programme development category. The Council requested him to include cost-effective proposals for full implementation of the proposed training programme in the 1988-1989 budget estimates to be submitted to the Council in 1987 and, at that time, also to submit comprehensive proposals for the strategy's full implementation.

Updating the world survey on women in development

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

At its April/May 1986 session, the Economic and Social Council had before it a draft resolution, recommended by the Commission on the Status of Women,⁽¹⁰⁾ concerning the first update of the 1985 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development.⁽¹¹⁾

On 23 May, the Council adopted decision 1986/132 by which it deferred until its July session consideration of the draft resolution.

On 23 July, on the recommendation of its First (Economic) Committee, the Council adopted resolution 1986/64 without vote.

Updating of the world survey on the role of women in development

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the General Assembly, in its resolution 40/204 of 17 December 1985, invited the Commis-

sion on the Status of Women at its thirty-first session to suggest terms of reference for the first update of the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, which is to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session, in 1989,

Emphasizing the need to update the multidisciplinary and multisectoral survey on the integration of women in development,

Aware that the majority of the developing countries are at present suffering from a serious financial, economic and social crisis and that their precarious situation is leading to deterioration in the condition of broad groups of the population, particularly women,

Bearing in mind that the problems of the developing countries caused by the critical situation are aggravated by increasing external debt, deterioration in the terms of trade, protectionism, and other measures that affect their exports,

Conscious of the urgent need to study and to propose alternative courses of action to face the critical situation at minimum cost to the well-being of women,

Emphasizing the interrelationship between the preparations for updating the survey and the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, including, inter alia, the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its 1988 session a first draft of the updated world survey on the role of women in development, taking into account the integrity of the three themes of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, namely, equality, development and peace;

2. Recommends that the Secretary-General, in preparing the update of the survey and in linking it closely to the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women:

(a) Analyse the impact on women of the adjustment policies resulting from financial indebtedness, deterioration in the terms of trade, protectionism, and other measures that affect exports from developing countries and resource flows to those countries;

(b) Identify and assess the effectiveness and efficiency of selected innovative policies to promote women's integration into the economy, in particular to draw conclusions regarding any changes in the data in the light of such policies;

(c) Include other emerging development trends, to be identified in consultation with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations co-operating in this effort, in particular to focus on one or two areas where women are most disadvantaged or most prominent in the work-force, such as the informal sector, agriculture and food production, including livestock raising, and issues relating to women and population;

(d) Examine the impact of the reduction in spending on programmes for the advancement of women in those countries where such reduction has taken place, particularly in the fields of health, education and housing;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to make all efforts, through the Statistical Office of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women in co-operation with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the

United Nations, to improve the availability and reliability of data on women in the economy, including the informal sector, for the updated survey, bearing in mind the need for standardization of data and consistency between chapters of the updated survey;

4. Requests all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, including all the regional commissions and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, to co-operate in the preparation of the first update of the survey;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to pay attention to the concrete implications for action of the survey and the updates by disseminating the results, especially to national machineries by way of information notes and training seminars;

6. Recommends that the first update of the survey should be submitted, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session and to the Commission on the Status of Women in 1990;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in the preparation of the updates, to draw as far as possible on existing and already planned studies.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/64

23 July 1986 Meeting 38 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1986/28) without vote, 16 July (meeting 14); draft by Commission on women (E/1986/24 & Corr.1,2), orally amended by Vice-Chairman following informal consultations; agenda item 7.

Women and science and technology

On 6 June 1986,⁽¹²⁾ the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development invited the Secretary-General to ensure that the implications of the Forward-looking Strategies for the work of United Nations programmes in the field of science and technology for development were fully taken into account. It requested him to examine the requirements for the implementation of the Strategies in relation to the United Nations programme of work in science and technology for development and to report thereon in 1987. He was also requested to include activities both undertaken and proposed to implement the Strategies in the field of science and technology for development in his 1987 report on implementation of a 1985 General Assembly resolution.⁽³⁾

Women and energy

In June 1986,⁽¹³⁾ the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy urged Governments, the United Nations Secretariat and international institutions and organizations to implement fully the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, particularly the paragraphs on women and energy, which were expected to have implications for the future work of the Committee, for the ACC Inter-Agency Group on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and for United Nations programme planning activities in the energy sector.

Integration of women in economic development programmes

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 July 1986, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its First Committee, adopted resolution 1986/65 without vote.

Strengthening the work of the United Nations in integrating women effectively in economic development programmes and activities

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970 setting forth the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the first instrument to include as an objective the full integration of women in the total development effort,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, to which is annexed the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 3342(XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3505(XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/175 of 21 December 1976, 33/200 of 29 January 1979, 34/204 of 19 December 1979, 35/78 of 5 December 1980, 36/74 of 4 December 1981, 39/172 of 17 December 1984, 40/108 of 13 December 1985 and 40/204 of 17 December 1985 concerning the effective mobilization and integration of women in development,

Fully recognizing the economic value of women's contribution to overall growth and development, including food and agriculture,

Emphasizing the vital importance to national economic growth and development of the effective mobilization and integration of women in economic life,

Aware that the General Assembly, in its resolution 40/108, invited intergovernmental organizations to give high priority to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and, in particular, to ensure that sectoral policies and programmes for development included strategies to promote the participation of women as agents and beneficiaries on an equal basis with men, and requested those organizations to report periodically through the Commission on the Status of Women to the Economic and Social Council on the activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies,

Recalling that the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985, reiterated and extended to the year 2000 the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: equality, development and peace,

Considering that the measures to integrate women effectively in all aspects of development, outlined in chapter II of the Forward-looking Strategies, have major implications for the work programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in particular in the economic sector,

Further considering that the full participation of women in the formulation and implementation of the above-

mentioned work programmes will enhance their effectiveness and efficiency,

Convinced that the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 should take into account the legislative mandate to integrate women in economic development activities, projects and programmes provided by the Conference and by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/108,

Bearing in mind the recent initiatives taken by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund, the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme, the Commission on Human Settlements, the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic Commission for Africa, as well as by the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, to take into account the relevant recommendations of the Forward-looking Strategies when drawing up their respective programmes of work,

Noting paragraph 338 of the Forward-looking Strategies, in which the Economic and Social Council is encouraged to play a more forceful and dynamic role in reviewing and co-ordinating all activities of the United Nations system relevant to women's issues,

1. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To propose activities for the implementation of those measures contained in chapter II of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women that relate to programmes of work of the United Nations in such economic fields specifically identified in the Strategies as employment, education, energy, the environment, food, water and agriculture, housing, settlement, community development and transport, trade and commercial services, science and technology, and communications, in order to provide for effective programme planning to integrate women in economic development, for review by the relevant intergovernmental and expert bodies within their respective spheres of competence;

(b) To include in his instructions for the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 a reminder to programme managers in the area of economic development to take the Forward-looking Strategies into account when preparing their programme proposals and to ensure that the necessary checks are applied during the review of the proposals to determine that the instructions have been followed;

(c) To take account of the relevant policy orientations and goals of the Forward-looking Strategies in the formulation of the objectives and strategies in all sectors of economic development when preparing the draft medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995;

(d) To prepare an intersectoral analysis of the various United Nations programmes dealing with women, with cross-referencing in the context of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development to related work of all other organizations of the United Na-

tions system, to accompany the medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps, in particular for the period 1988-1989, to implement chapter V of the Forward-looking Strategies, on international and regional co-operation, taking into account the need to assess the performance, achievements and effectiveness of the work of the United Nations system in integrating women in economic development activities by means of technical co-operation, training and advisory services, research and policy analysis and the dissemination of information;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, bearing in mind section VIII of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, to make the necessary arrangements for the effective, system-wide implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies in the economic field and to ensure that specific measures are taken to co-ordinate the application of the Strategies at the regional and international levels, taking particular account of the need:

(a) To ensure coherence among approaches to the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies by central, regional and sectoral bodies;

(b) To provide to intergovernmental bodies of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations a compilation of United Nations intergovernmental mandates which have specific reference to women;

(c) To harmonize the implementation and monitoring of the Forward-looking Strategies with all relevant United Nations intergovernmental and international strategies and programmes of action;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to include, in his comprehensive report on co-ordination to be prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/177 of 17 December 1985, a review of intersecretariat arrangements for the co-ordination of administrative, operational and programme activities relating to the integration of women in economic development, as well as specific recommendations aimed at enhancing co-ordination in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, having due regard for the need:

(a) To give priority attention to joint planning and programming;

(b) To ensure in-depth consideration of the question at periodic intervals;

(c) To develop concrete measures to improve the delivery of technical co-operation activities;

(d) To integrate women in the decision-making and policy-formulating process of the United Nations system;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/65

23 July 1986 Meeting 38 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (E/1986/128) without vote, 16 July (meeting 14); draft by Vice-Chairman following informal consultations on draft by Canada (E/1986/C.1/L.4); orally amended in Council by Philippines: agenda item 7.

As oral amendment by the Philippines added the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to the bodies referred to in the penultimate preambular paragraph.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

By decision 41/451 of 8 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/65 and noted that the comments made in the Council and the Assembly on the question of effective mobilization and integration of women in development focused on both the impact of development processes on women and the implications of the socio-economic status of women for development, in the light of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies.

A draft resolution endorsing the Council's resolution was sponsored in the Second Committee by Bangladesh, Canada, Greece, Guyana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand and Thailand.⁽¹⁵⁾ This text was subsequently withdrawn in light of the adoption of the above decision.

Medium-term plan for women and development

In a note⁽¹⁵⁾ to the February 1986 organizational session of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretariat referred to the timetable for preparation of a system-wide medium-term plan for women and development called for in a 1985 Council resolution.⁽¹⁶⁾ Stating that the Council's request for submission of the plan—through the Commission on the Status of Women, to CPC and then to the Council in July 1986—raised the problem of adequate time for preparation, the Secretariat suggested the following modified schedule: a preliminary outline would be submitted through the Commission (February/March 1986) to CPC (April/May) and the second regular session of the Council (July); on the basis of the views of those three bodies, the Secretariat and the organizations of the system would elaborate the plan and present it to the Council in May 1987 in time to prepare the system's individual medium-term plans for 1990-1995.

In a February report,⁽¹⁷⁾ the Secretary-General submitted to the Council, through the Commission, an outline of the proposed framework of the plan. The purposes of the plan, he said, would be to express the United Nations system's commitment to implementing intergovernmental mandates and priorities in the area of women and development and translate that commitment into a co-ordinated programmatic strategy. It would serve as a policy framework for the system's plans and programmes, as an instrument to improve programme coherence and as a yardstick against which to assess the system's efforts in selected priority areas. It would also be a framework for integrating women's concerns into all United Nations planning and programming.

With regard to the plan's policy framework, while the Forward-looking Strategies would set the direction in which the system should proceed, the recommendations of the Commission on the Status of Women, based on the world survey on the role of women in development, would help to determine areas requiring increased emphasis or renewed focus as part of the implementation of and follow-up to the Strategies. The plan's structure would comprise an introduction, which would highlight the interrelationships among different programmes for women and development, and the interrelationships among those programmes and others addressing global socio-economic concerns, plus the core of the plan, the programmatic strategy. The plan would encompass the following programmes: elimination of all legal and practical forms of discrimination; access to productive resources, income and employment; access to services; participation in the decision-making process; research, data collection, analysis and information; and comprehensive approaches to women and development.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

By decision 1986/111 of 7 February 1986, the Council agreed with the modified timetable proposed by the Secretariat and decided to consider the final plan at its second regular session of 1987. In May 1986, the Council had before it a draft resolution, recommended by the Commission on the Status of Women,⁽¹⁰⁾ on the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development and system-wide co-ordination of the implementation of the Strategies (see p. 786). By decision 1986/132 of 23 May, the Council deferred consideration of the draft until its July session.

CPC action. At its April/May 1986 session,⁽¹⁸⁾ CPC had before it the Secretary-General's report on a system-wide medium-term plan for women and development,⁽¹⁷⁾ and agreed that it would consider the draft plan in 1987. The draft plan should define the objectives that could be achieved by the system from 1990 to 1995 in the context of the realization of the Strategies, set priorities for the system during that period and identify means for achieving them, specify which organizations of the system would be responsible for particular objectives and clearly indicate the role of the United Nations itself.

ACC action. In October,⁽¹⁹⁾ CCSQ(PROG) had before it the first draft of the system-wide medium-term plan. It agreed that the final plan would place greater emphasis on removing constraints on the economic contribution of women to development and decided to add a number of subprogrammes to achieve full coverage of significant issues for women and development. The Committee agreed that the Secretariat would prepare a revised draft of the plan to be submitted to the Commission on the Status

of Women in January 1987 and reviewed by an ad hoc inter-agency meeting following the Commission's session. A final draft would be discussed and approved by CCSQ(PROG) at its first regular session of 1987 and the final text would be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987 through CPC.

UN Development Fund for Women

In a report on the 1986 activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women,⁽²⁰⁾ the UNDP Administrator stated that the Consultative Committee on UNIFEM had met twice during the year (17-21 March, 8-12 September). It had again confirmed that the most important basis for the Fund's new mode of operation was the 1984 General Assembly resolution⁽²¹⁾ by which the Fund was established as a separate entity in autonomous association with UNDP. UNIFEM continued, in 1986, to give operational effect to its mandate as set forth in that resolution, which named two priorities in using the Fund's resources: to serve as a catalyst with the goal of ensuring women's involvement in mainstream development activities, as often as possible at the pre-investment stage; and to support innovative and experimental projects directly benefiting women, in line with national and regional priorities.

UNIFEM began 1986 with 260 ongoing activities, about two thirds of which were implemented by national executing agencies, either Governments or non-governmental organizations (NGOs). A total of 181 project proposals were received during the year. Some were referred to other funding sources while others remained in the pipeline. At its 1986 meetings, the Consultative Committee recommended approval of 21 new projects, pending receipt of final project documents. Another 31 small-scale activities which were assisted by the Fund were noted by the Committee.

The Fund's total income in 1986 amounted to \$4.9 million and expenditure to \$5.2 million. At the end of the year, the Fund's balance was \$12.2 million, of which unspent allocations totalled \$8.2 million. The UNDP Administrator established two sub-funds for UNIFEM in 1986: the Canadian International Development Agency/UNIFEM Trust Fund for Women in Appropriate Food Cycle Technologies in Africa for a donation from Canada of \$362,319; and a fund for a contribution to CSDHA from Japan of \$220,000.

In 1986, UNIFEM received contributions and pledges from 49 Member States. The \$3.9 million in pledges made for the Fund's general resources represented an increase of 15 per cent over 1985 pledges, exclusive of special contributions earmarked for specific projects. A further \$0.2 million was received from individuals, NGOs and national

committees on the Fund, and an additional \$0.7 million was received for joint financing. Total contributions to UNIFEM general resources for 1987, taking into account pledges made at the November 1986 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities and those announced after the Conference, were expected to reach \$4.7 million.

UNDP Governing Council action. At its special session (New York, 19-21 February 1986), the UNDP Governing Council approved appropriations of \$2,172,000 to be allocated from UNIFEM resources to finance its 1986-1987 budget;⁽²²⁾ an increase of 36 per cent over the 1984-1986 level. The Council took this action after considering reports on the topic by the UNDP Administrator⁽²³⁾ and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).⁽²⁴⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In accordance with a 1985 General Assembly resolution⁽²⁵⁾ the Secretary-General, in September 1986,⁽²⁶⁾ transmitted to the Assembly the UNDP Administrator's report on the 1985 activities of UNIFEM.⁽²⁴⁾ By decision 41/426 of 4 December and decision 41/446 of 5 December, the Assembly took note of the Administrator's report.

REFERENCES

- (¹)E/ICEF/1986/P/L.30/Rev.1. (²)E/1986/28 (dec. 1986/4). (³)YUN 1985, p. 940, GA res. 40/108, 13 Dec. 1985. (⁴)Ibid., p. 1239, GA res. 40/258 B, 18 Dec. 1985. (⁵)DP/1987/12/Add.1. (⁶)YUN 1985, p. 947. (⁷)DP/1986/14. (⁸)E/1986/29 (dec. 86/19). (⁹)Ibid., (dec. 86/20). (¹⁰)E/1986/24 & Corr.1,2. (¹¹)YUN 1985, p. 944. (¹²)A/41/37 (res. 3(VIII)). (¹³)A/41/44 (res. 2(III)). (¹⁴)A/C.2/41/L.26. (¹⁵)E/1986/7. (¹⁶)YUN 1985, p. 949, ESC res. 1985/46, 31 May 1985. (¹⁷)E/1986/8. (¹⁸)A/41/38 & Corr.2. (¹⁹)ACC/1986/15. (²⁰)DP/1987/52. (²¹)YUN 1984, p. 893, GA res. 39/125, 14 Dec. 1984. (²²)E/1986/29 & Corr.1. (²³)DP/1986/6 & Corr.1. (²⁴)DP/1986/71. (²⁵)YUN 1985, p. 951, GA res. 40/104, 13 Dec. 1985. (²⁶)A/41/600. (²⁷)YUN 1985, p. 950.

Status of women

Commission on the Status of Women

The Commission on the Status of Women, at its thirty-first session (Vienna, 24 February-5 March 1986),⁽¹⁾ recommended 17 draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. They dealt with: elimination of discrimination against women and exercise of all their rights; violence in the family; women in the United Nations (see ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS, Chapter III); participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation; Palestinian women; women and children under apartheid; Namibia (see TRUSTEESHIP AND DECOLONIZATION, Chapter III); front-line States; assistance provided to South African, Namibian and refugee women; updating the world survey on the role of women

in development; elderly women; the role of women in society; implementation of the Arusha Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of African Women Beyond the United Nations Decade for Women; physical violence against detained women that is specific to their sex; the programme of future work of the Commission; national machinery to promote the advancement of women; and a system-wide medium-term plan for women and development and system-wide co-ordination of the implementation of the Nairobi Strategies. The Commission also dealt with the provisional agenda for its 1987 session.

In accordance with a 1983 Council resolution⁽²⁾ the Commission appointed a working group to consider confidential and non-confidential communications regarding the status of women. The working group reported that many of the communications received concerned in equal degree discrimination against men and women and did not fall within its competence. Regarding communications specifically related to women, the group reiterated that the trend of the exposure of women, while officially detained, to physical violence continued (see p. 805).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, adopted resolution 1986/30 without vote.

Implications of the Forward-looking Strategies for the programme planning system and the programme of future work of the Commission on the Status of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the mandate of the Commission on the Status of Women, which is to promote the rights, status and advancement of women in all their dimensions,

Recalling further that in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, which were endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985, it is stated that the functions of the Commission should include the monitoring of the implementation of the Strategies to the year 2000, which would necessitate the expansion of the functions of the Commission,

Bearing in mind the need for the Commission to review and appraise the Forward-looking Strategies to the year 2000 in order to ensure their expeditious and universal application,

Aware that since its inception the mandate of the Commission has expanded considerably,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 40/108, recommended that immediate measures be taken to ensure that future medium-term plans of the United Nations and the specialized agencies should contain intersectoral presentations of the various programmes dealing with issues of concern to women and that revisions of current plans should be considered in the light of the results of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

1. Decides to convene in January 1987 a session of the Commission on the Status of Women of five working days prior to the organizational session of the Economic and Social Council, and that the session shall be held in New York as an exception to the general principle, reaffirmed by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, that United Nations bodies shall plan to meet at their established headquarters;

2. Decides also that at that session the Commission shall consider the following:

(a) Revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 intended to fully integrate the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women into both economic and social development programmes, prepared for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

(b) Proposals for the preparation by the Secretariat of the medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995;

(c) Programme narrative of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989, prepared for consideration by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-seventh session;

(d) Final draft of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development, prepared for consideration by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-seventh session and by the Economic and Social Council;

(e) Monitoring, review and appraisal of the Forward-looking Strategies with a view to facilitating their expeditious and universal application, prepared for consideration by the Commission at its thirty-first session;

(f) Proposed guidelines for the long-term programme of work of the Commission to the year 2000;

(g) Proposals for the strengthening of the Commission in discharging its functions, prepared for consideration by the Commission at its thirty-first session; and invites the Commission to concentrate its deliberations on matters which it considers to be priority issues;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission, well in advance of the 1987 session, concise reports, including those identified in the provisional agenda for the 1987 session, and relevant documentation on the matters referred to in paragraph 2 above;

4. Approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the 1987 session of the Commission on the Status of Women contained in the annex to the present resolution.

ANNEX

Provisional agenda and documentation for the 1987 session of the Commission on the Status of Women

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Implications of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women for programme planning in the United Nations system.

Documentation

Revisions to chapters 10 to 24 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 with a view to integrating the Forward-looking Strategies fully into both economic and social development programmes

Report of the Secretary-General providing guidance for integrating the Forward-looking Strategies into the medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995

Relevant sections of the programme narrative of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989

Report of the Secretary-General containing the draft of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development

Report of the Secretary-General on measures for the integration of the needs and concerns of women in planning and programme activities of the United Nations system

4. Monitoring and review and appraisal of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on a reporting system for periodic review and appraisal of progress in the advancement of women at national, regional and international levels

5. Strengthening the Commission on the Status of Women.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on alternative measures to strengthen the Commission on the Status of Women

6. Programme of future work and provisional agenda for the next session.

Documentation

Report by the Secretary-General containing guidelines for the long-term programme of work of the Commission to the year 2000

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/30

23 May 1986 Meeting 19 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/94) without vote, 20 May (meeting 19); 15-nation draft (E/1986/C.2/L.7); agenda item 11.

Sponsors: Belgium, Canada, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, United States.

Financial implications. S-G, E/1986/C.2/L.15.

The adopted resolution replaced the Commission's draft on its programme of future work and the draft decision.

Women and society

Communication. On 11 March,⁽³⁾ the Philippines transmitted to the Secretary-General a message from its the President which stated that the relatively peaceful transition of power in her country was a reflection of the commitment of the people to preserve popular will. Her gratitude and appreciation were especially addressed to the Filipino women who played a critical role in charting the political destiny of the people, as they participated in human barricades that prevented what could have been a bloody confrontation between elements of the military. The Filipino women had set an example for the whole world to emulate in upholding popular will and defending democratic institutions.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second

Committee, adopted **resolution 1986/27** without vote.

Role of women in society

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the validity of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Noting the importance of the documents adopted by the world conferences held during the Decade,

Convinced of the necessity to secure for all women full and effective enjoyment of the rights embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other pertinent instruments in this field,

Emphasizing that the achievement of equal and full participation of women in all spheres of activity is an integral part of the political, economic, social and cultural development of all countries,

Commending the expanding participation of women in political, economic, social and cultural life, and in the promotion of international peace and co-operation,

Convinced that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women should be among the developmental and policy priorities of Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Bearing in mind that the promotion of the status of women in all its aspects and the complete integration of women in society go beyond the problem of legal equality and that deeper structural transformations of society and changes in current economic relations, as well as the elimination of traditional prejudices through education and dissemination of information, are required to create conditions in which women may develop fully their intellectual and physical capacities and participate actively in the decision-making process related to their political, economic, social and cultural development,

Bearing in mind also that economic inequality, colonialism, racism, racial discrimination in all its forms, apartheid, aggression and interference in the internal affairs of other States, and violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms are obstacles to the active integration of women in all spheres of life,

Bearing in mind the resolution on equal opportunities and equal treatment for men and women in employment, adopted on 27 June 1985 by the International Labour Conference,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 40/101 of 13 December 1985, in which the Assembly stated its awareness of the necessity to enlarge the possibilities for both men and women to combine parental duties and household work with paid employment and social activities, that the role of women in childbearing should not be the cause of inequality and discrimination, and that child rearing demands shared responsibilities among women, men and society as a whole,

1. Recommends that all Governments and international and non-governmental organizations pay due attention in their activities to the role of women in society in all its interrelated aspects—as mothers, as participants

in the economic development process, and as participants in all aspects of public life;

2. Reaffirms that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women should contribute to the elimination of all forms of inequality between women and men and to the integration of women in the development process, and should ensure the broad participation of women in the efforts to strengthen international peace and security;

3. Calls upon Member States to adopt necessary effective measures with a view to the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies as a matter of priority, including the establishment or strengthening of appropriate mechanisms for the advancement of women and for the implementation of the Strategies, in order to ensure the full integration of women in the political, economic, social and cultural life of their countries;

4. Invites Member States to encourage such social and economic development as would ensure the equal participation of women in all spheres of work activity, equal pay for work of equal value and equal opportunities for education and vocational training;

5. Appeals to Member States to promote conditions that would enable women to participate as equal partners with men in public and political life, in the decision-making process at all levels and in the management of different spheres of life in society;

6. Urges Governments to recognize the special status and social importance of childbearing and child rearing and to take all necessary measures to encourage the support of parenthood, including paid maternity, parental and child-care leave, and to provide women with security for their jobs as long as necessary with a view to allowing them to fulfil their role as mothers without prejudice to their professional and public activities;

7. Appeals to Governments to promote the establishment of appropriate facilities for the care and education of children as a means of combining parenthood with economic, political, social, cultural and other activities, and thus to assist women towards full integration into their societies;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to pay due attention to the questions of the situation of women, their role in society and the progress achieved in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies when preparing future reports on the world social situation;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to pay due attention to all the interrelated aspects of the role of women in society when preparing surveys on the role of women in development;

10. Invites the Commission on the Status of Women to pay due attention to all aspects of the role of women in society in its consideration of the question of women and development.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/27

23 May 1986

Meeting 19

Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/94) without vote, 20 May (meeting 19); draft by Commission on women (E/1986/24 and Corr.1,2); agenda item 11.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted **resolution 41/110** without vote.

The role of women in society

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the validity of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Noting the importance of the documents adopted by the world conferences held during the Decade,

Reaffirming its resolution 40/101 of 13 December 1985, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/27 of 23 May 1986, which reiterated the expression by the Assembly of its awareness of the necessity to enlarge the possibilities for both men and women to combine parental duties and household work with paid employment and social activities, and of its awareness that the role of women in childbearing should not be the cause of inequality and discrimination and that child rearing demands shared responsibilities among women, men and society as a whole,

Convinced of the necessity to secure for all women full and effective enjoyment of the rights embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other pertinent instruments in this field,

Emphasizing that the achievement of equal and full participation of women in all spheres of activity is an integral part of the political, economic, social and cultural development of all countries,

Commending the expanding participation of women in political, economic, social and cultural life and in the promotion of international peace and co-operation,

Convinced that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women should be among the developmental and policy priorities of Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Bearing in mind that promotion of the status of women in all its aspects and complete integration of women in society go beyond the problem of legal equality and that deeper structural transformations of society and changes in current economic relations, as well as elimination of traditional prejudices through education and the dissemination of information, are required to create conditions in which women may develop fully their intellectual and physical capacities and participate actively in the decision-making process related to their political, economic, social and cultural development,

Bearing in mind also that economic inequality, colonialism, racism, racial discrimination in all its forms, apartheid, aggression and interference in the internal affairs of other States, and violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms are obstacles to the active integration of women in all spheres of life,

Bearing in mind the resolution on equal opportunities and equal treatment for men and women in employment, adopted on 27 June 1985 by the International Labour Organisation,

1. Recommends that all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations should pay due attention in their activities to the role of women in society in all its interrelated aspects—as mothers, as participants in the economic development process and as participants in public life;

2. Reaffirms that the implementation of the Nairobi

Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women should contribute to the elimination of all forms of inequality between women and men and to the integration of women in the development process, and should ensure the broad participation of women in efforts to strengthen international peace, security and co-operation;

3. Calls upon Member States to adopt the necessary effective measures with a view to the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies as a matter of priority, including the establishment or strengthening of appropriate mechanisms for the advancement of women and for the implementation of the Strategies, in order to ensure the full integration of women in the political, economic, social and cultural life of their countries;

4. Invites Member States to encourage such social and economic development as will ensure the equal participation of women in all spheres of work activity, equal pay for work of equal value, and equal opportunities for education and vocational training;

5. Appeals to Member States to promote conditions that will enable women to participate as equal partners with men in public and political life, in the decision-making process at all levels and in the management of different spheres of life in society;

6. Urges Governments to recognize the special status and social importance of childbearing and child rearing and to take all necessary measures to encourage the support of parenthood, including paid maternity, parental and child-care leave, and to provide women with security for their jobs as long as necessary with a view to allowing them to fulfil their role as mothers without prejudice to their professional and public activities;

7. Appeals to Governments to promote the establishment of appropriate facilities for the care and education of children as a means of combining parenthood with economic, political, social, cultural and other activities, and thus to assist women towards full integration in their societies;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, when preparing future reports on the world social situation, to pay due attention to the question of the status of women, their role in society and the progress achieved in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, when preparing surveys on the role of women in development, to pay due attention to all the interrelated aspects of the role of women in society;

10. Invites the Commission on the Status of Women to consider the inclusion, in an appropriate form, of the question of the role of women in society in its agenda and programme of work for the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.

General Assembly resolution 41/110

4 December 1986

Meeting 97

Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/830) without vote, 11 November (meeting 42); 12-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.35/Rev.1); agenda item 93.

Sponsors: Argentina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Kenya, Mongolia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Viet Nam, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 23-30, 38, 40, 42; plenary 97.

Women and peace

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, adopted **resolution 1986/20** without vote.

Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the necessity of the full participation of women in all activities related to the decision-making process at all levels, including those related to lasting peace and international co-operation,

Affirming the need for equal participation of women in the decision-making process, including that related to peace, disarmament and security at national, regional and international levels, and within the United Nations system,

Referring to the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and to General Assembly resolutions 37/63 of 3 December 1982, by which the Assembly proclaimed the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation, and 39/124 of 14 December 1984, in which it requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider what measures might be necessary to implement the Declaration,

Bearing in mind that the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985, in adopting the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, emphasized that the main principles and directions formulated in the Declaration for women's activities aimed at strengthening peace should be put into practice,

Taking note with satisfaction of General Assembly resolution 40/102 of 13 December 1985, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider measures which might be necessary to implement the Declaration in the context of the Forward-looking Strategies for the period up to the year 2000,

Reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/20 of 24 May 1984 on the future work of the Commission on the Status of Women, in which the Council recommended, *inter alia*, that the Commission at its thirty-first session, as a contribution to the International Year of Peace, should consider recommendations for concrete proposals to ensure the full participation of women in the establishment of conditions conducive to the maintenance of peace and to the elimination of inequality and poverty,

1. Urges the Commission on the Status of Women to consider the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation in the context of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in order to elaborate action-oriented recommendations aimed at the increased participation of women in all spheres of life, including that of the promotion of peace;

2. Calls upon Member States to take practical institutional, educational and organizational measures to facilitate women's participation on an equal footing with men in the decision-making process, including that related to peace, disarmament negotiations and the solution of conflicts, and to inform the Secretary-General of their activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Declaration as a contribution to the International Year of Peace;

3. Invites Member States and the Secretary-General to support increased participation of women in all United Nations bodies, including those dealing with peace, disarmament and international negotiations;

4. Urges the Secretary-General to continue to take adequate steps to give wide publicity to the Declaration and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/20

23 May 1986 Meeting 19 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/94) without vote, 20 May (meeting 19); draft by Commission on women (E/1986/24 & Corr.1,2); agenda item 11.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted **resolution 41/109** without vote.

Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation

The General Assembly,

Confirming the noble goal enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations to maintain peace and security in the world and the determination of the States Members of the United Nations expressed therein to save present and succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Recalling that the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, in adopting the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women for the period up to the year 2000, recognized that women should participate fully in all efforts to strengthen and maintain international peace and security and to promote international co-operation,

Expressing the need for equal participation of women in the decision-making process, including that related to peace, disarmament and security at national, regional and international levels, including the United Nations system,

Convinced that the International Year of Peace, proclaimed for the year 1986 by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/3 of 24 October 1985, could give new impulses for safeguarding international peace and security,

Reaffirming its resolution 37/63 of 3 December 1982, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation,

Recalling its resolution 39/124 of 14 December 1984, in which it requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider what measures might be necessary in order to implement the Declaration,

Bearing in mind its resolution 40/102 of 13 December 1985, in which it requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider measures which may be necessary to implement the Declaration in the context of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women for the period up to the year 2000,

Wishing to encourage the active participation of women in promoting international peace, security and co-operation,

Convinced that increased efforts are required to eliminate still existing forms of discrimination against women in every field of human endeavour,

Conscious of the need to implement the provisions of the Declaration,

1. Pledges its determination to encourage the full participation of women in the economic, social, cultural, civil and political affairs of society and in the endeavour to promote international peace and co-operation;

2. Appeals to all Governments to take the necessary measures for putting into practice the principles and provisions of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;

3. Invites all Governments to give wide publicity to the Declaration and its implementation;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take adequate steps to ensure that publicity is given to the Declaration;

5. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/20 of 23 May 1986, in which the Council called upon Member States to take practical institutional, educational and organizational measures to facilitate women's participation on an equal footing with men in the decision-making process, including that related to peace, disarmament negotiations and the solution of conflicts, and to inform the Secretary-General of their activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Declaration as a contribution to the International Year of Peace;

6. Recommends that future medium-term plans of the United Nations and the specialized agencies should, in accordance with the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, contain intersectoral presentations of the various programmes dealing with issues of concern to women, including those relating to the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation;

7. Invites the Commission on the Status of Women at its session in 1987 to consider, *inter alia*, guidelines for the long-term programme of work of the Commission up to the year 2000, including activities for the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation;

8. Decides to consider the further implementation of the Declaration at its forty-second session, as a sub-item of the item entitled "Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000".

General Assembly resolution 41/109

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/830) without vote, 11 November (meeting 42); 22-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.31), orally revised; agenda item 93.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Roland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 23-30, 38, 40, 42; plenary 97.

Women under apartheid

On the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Economic and Social Council, on 23 May 1986, adopted **resolution 1986/22** by which it demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners, who increasingly included women and children. It urged Member States and United Nations organizations to give effect to the Forward-looking Strategies that dealt with women and children under apartheid, with particular attention being given to education, health,

vocational training and employment opportunities and the strengthening of the women's sections of the liberation movements.

In accordance with a 1981 General Assembly resolution,(4) the Special Committee against Apartheid on 9 August 1986 observed the annual International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women in South Africa and Namibia.

Assistance to South African, Namibian and refugee women

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, adopted **resolution 1986/25** by recorded vote.

Measures of assistance provided to South African, Namibian and refugee women

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on measures of assistance provided to women inside South Africa and Namibia and to women from South Africa and Namibia who have become refugees as a result of the practice of apartheid, prepared in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/17 of 24 May 1984,

Further taking note of the report of the International Conference on Women and Children under Apartheid, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 7 to 10 May 1985 and the recommendations contained therein,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 34/93 K of 12 December 1979, 35/206 N of 16 December 1980 and 36/172 K of 17 December 1981 on women and children under apartheid,

Noting with regret that during the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace the status of women living under apartheid in South Africa and Namibia has deteriorated,

Concerned about the special needs of women and children forced to flee from South Africa and Namibia who have become refugees as a result of the practice of apartheid,

1. Calls upon all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to intensify their support and solidarity with women and children inside and outside South Africa and Namibia and in front-line States, in particular:

(a) To provide for the widest possible dissemination of information about the situation of women and children under apartheid;

(b) To provide legal, humanitarian and other assistance to women and children and their families who are victims of apartheid;

(c) To provide assistance to women in the national liberation movements to enable them to attend major international conferences and seminars and to undertake speaking tours to further promote international solidarity with oppressed women;

(d) To support the projects and activities of the southern African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, particularly those involving women, children and refugees;

2. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To ensure close co-ordination between United Nations bodies, in particular the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the Centre against Apartheid, the Centre for Human Rights and the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as the Department of Public Information, with a view to maximizing publicity on the situation of women and children under apartheid;

(b) To report to the Commission on the Status of Women at each of its sessions on new developments concerning the situation of women living under apartheid in South Africa and Namibia;

3. Recommends to the General Assembly that it request the Special Committee against Apartheid to include in its work programme for 1987 the organization of a seminar on the special needs of South African, Namibian and refugee women and ways of increasing measures of assistance to them, in close co-operation with the Branch for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the Centre for Human Rights, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Economic Commission for Africa, and to submit the report of the seminar to the Commission on the Status of Women at its 1988 session.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/25

23 May 1986 Meeting 19 43-1-8 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/94) by recorded vote (43-1-8), 20 May (meeting 19); draft by Commission on women (E/1986/24 & Corr.1.2); agenda item 11.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Japan, Spain, United Kingdom.

Speaking in explanation of vote, the United Kingdom said the text did not have direct implications specific to women and should be dealt with elsewhere; such resolutions increased the politicization of the Commission on the Status of Women. Canada said its views on apartheid were well known. However, some of the wording and tone of the resolution went further than seemed appropriate. The Federal Republic of Germany said the resolution presented a distorted picture of the issues and contributed to further politicization of the Commission.

Palestinian women

The Commission on the Status of Women had before it an interim report⁽⁵⁾ by the Secretary-General on the preparation of a comprehensive re-

port on the situation of Palestinian women living within and outside the occupied Arab territories, as requested by the Economic and Social Council in 1984⁽⁶⁾. The Council had requested that the final version of the report be submitted to the Commission in 1988. Also before the Commission, as requested in 1984, was an updated version⁽⁷⁾ of the Secretary-General's 1984 report⁽⁸⁾ on the situation of Palestinian women and children in the occupied Arab territories.

In his interim report, the Secretary-General proposed that the first part of the comprehensive report should deal with Palestinian women living within the occupied Arab territories. He suggested that the updated report⁽⁷⁾ should be adapted and further updated for that purpose. The second part would contain information on the situation of Palestinian women living outside the occupied territories and, in keeping with established procedure, would focus on their situation in the host countries as defined in United Nations practice, namely, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic. The Secretariat would seek information from those Governments, as well as from the Palestine Liberation Organization, on the situation of Palestinian women living there.

By a 5 May letter⁽⁹⁾ to the Secretary-General, Israel submitted a rebuttal to the updated version of the report on the situation of Palestinian women and children in the occupied Arab territories.⁽⁷⁾ Israel stated that the report painted a partial picture limited to activities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and ignored Israel's parallel and significant efforts. Also, by its own admission, the report was based on material dealing with living conditions of Palestinian people as a whole, and thus was only marginally related to women.

Israel stated that the situation of Arab women in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza compared favourably with neighbouring Arab countries and that significant progress had been achieved in those regions considering the situation prior to 1967 when the problems, neglect and suffering prevalent there were not subject to United Nations scrutiny. Information and statistics were provided on emigration, the economic situation, political matters and social matters, including employment and working conditions, education and health.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1986, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/21** by recorded vote.

Palestinian women

The Economic and Social Council,

Deeply concerned about the prevailing living conditions of Palestinian women,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of a comprehensive report on the situation of Palestinian women living within and outside the occupied Arab territories,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in preparing the comprehensive report, to focus on the identification of the main humanitarian needs of Palestinian women;

2. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women at its 1988 session to propose concrete measures of assistance to Palestinian women on the basis of the conclusions of that report;

3. Calls upon United Nations organs and organizations, as well as national, regional and international women's organizations, to extend their assistance to Palestinian women;

4. Emphasizes that nothing less than the realization of their inalienable rights will put an end to the sufferings of Palestinian women.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/21

23 May 1986 Meeting 19 44-1-7 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/94) by the recorded vote (44-1-7), 20 May (meeting 19); draft by Commission on women (E/1986/24 & Corr.1,2); agenda item 11.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, United Kingdom.

Paragraphs 2 and 4 were adopted by separate recorded votes. In the Second Committee and the Council, paragraph 2 was adopted by 43 to 1, with 8 abstentions. Paragraph 4 was approved by the Committee by 41 to 1, with 9 abstentions, and adopted by the Council by 41 to 1, with 10 abstentions.

Speaking in explanation of vote, the United States said the resolution was one-sided and did not help to solve the serious problems in the Middle East; only a comprehensive settlement respecting the right of all men and women to live in safety would bring peace to the area.

The United Kingdom said the resolution did not have direct implications specific to women and should be dealt with elsewhere; such resolutions increased the politicization of the Commission on the Status of Women. The Federal Republic of Germany said its views on Palestine were well known. However, the resolution presented a distorted picture of the issues and contributed to further politicization of the Commission.

Elderly women

In accordance with a 1984 Economic and Social Council resolution,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Secretary-General sub-

mitted a report on the question of elderly women⁽¹¹⁾ to the Commission on the Status of Women.

The information on the socio-economic conditions of elderly women presented in the report was intended to serve as a basis for formulating and implementing policies and programmes to respond to their special social and economic planning needs. A central demographic factor influencing those needs was the longer life expectancy of women relative to men, resulting in their increasing predominance in the elderly population, which thus consisted primarily of women at the oldest ages when frailty and disability implied the greatest need for family and community support.

Vulnerable groups had been identified in both developing and developed countries. In urban areas of developing countries, the weakening of the extended family through industrialization and crowded living conditions increased the risk of poverty and destitution among elderly widows; in rural areas, the migration of young people to cities for employment threatened the traditional support systems of elderly women. In many developed countries, the growing tendency for older women to live alone increased their risk of psychological and social isolation and physical hardship.

The report stated that the experience gained from issues facing elderly women needed to be analysed in relation to projections of trends in order to ensure that current generations of young and middle-aged women would not face problems similar to those faced by their older sisters. Factors which needed to be taken into account in that analysis included the role of education, employment, pension schemes, recognition of the work involved in raising children and the contribution and potential of elderly women as a human resource.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1986, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/26** without vote.

Elderly women

The Economic and Social Council,

Mindful of the International Plan of Action on Aging adopted by the World Assembly on Aging, in which it is indicated that women will increasingly constitute a majority of the older population and that gender-based differences in longevity have implications for living arrangements, income, health care and other support needs,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 37/51 of 3 December 1982, in which the Assembly endorsed the International Plan of Action on Aging,

Commending the report of the Secretary-General on the question of elderly women, prepared in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/13 of 24 May 1984, which documents the increasing number of

elderly women and the challenges faced in addressing their needs,

Noting with appreciation the work of non-governmental organizations on behalf of and with the elderly, as well as the statement submitted by a broad group of non-governmental organizations to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-first session,

Noting with concern the continued undeserved and cumulative vulnerability of elderly women in a number of developed and developing countries,

Stressing the need for effective long-term policies and programmes to prepare women and men equally for a secure and dignified old age,

Reaffirming the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in particular paragraph 286, which states specific concerns and needs of elderly women,

Further reaffirming the need to implement the Forward-looking Strategies in a timely, effective manner,

1. Recommends that Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations should effectively harmonize the essential features of the International Plan of Action on Aging with the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, on behalf of elderly women, to ensure their economic and social security and to promote systems of social support and primary health care appropriate to their needs;

2. Further recommends that elderly women should be accorded a respected role in society which would reduce their isolation and permit their full participation in society, including participation in the development of policies and programmes that affect their well-being;

3. Urges the Secretary-General to ensure that in all future reports on the question of aging, data are presented and analysed by sex and age cohorts, and that information is included on the needs and risks of the very elderly, most of whom are women, and the most disadvantaged among elderly women;

4. Recommends that the Secretary-General should encourage the exchange of information, knowledge and experience and that he should report on successful measures in both the developing and the developed countries in meeting the economic, social, health and cultural needs of elderly women and in reducing the risks to which they are exposed;

5. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to compile relevant data and prepare appropriate strategies for the development and improvement of reporting systems to permit monitoring and comparison of the condition of elderly women with that of elderly men and younger women and, in time, better appraisal of the impact of various circumstances, policies and programmes on the status of elderly women.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/26

23 May 1986

Meeting 19

Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/94) without vote, 20 May (meeting 19); draft by Commission on women (E/1986/24 & Corr.1,2); agenda item 11.

Violence in the family

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1986, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1986/18 without vote.

Violence in the family

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/36 of 29 November 1985 on domestic violence and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1982/22 of 4 May 1982 on abuses against women and children and 1984/14 of 24 May 1984 on violence in the family,

Recalling also resolution 6, on the fair treatment of women by the criminal justice system, adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Bearing in mind the recommendations made by the Seventh Congress on the subject of women as victims of crime,

Bearing in mind also the deliberations on the subject of domestic violence at the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985,

Mindful of the need to implement the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women nationally and internationally, especially paragraph 258, in which it is stated that women victims of violence should be given particular attention and comprehensive assistance; that legal measures should be formulated to prevent violence and to assist women victims; that national machinery should be established to deal with the question of violence against women within the family and society; and that preventive policies should be elaborated, and institutionalized forms of assistance to women victims provided,

Recognizing that violence in the family is a serious and persistent world-wide problem, which includes physical, psychological and sexual assault and abuse,

Convinced that failure to take the appropriate measures to control violence in the family represents denial and condonation of the practice and contributes to its persistence,

Recalling that, in pursuance of Council resolution 1984/14, the Secretary-General is to convene a meeting of experts on family violence,

Emphasizing that the results of that meeting will provide a solid basis for the Commission on the Status of Women in its efforts to implement the relevant provisions of the Forward-looking Strategies,

1. Deplores the abuse of women in the family that both reflects and reinforces the inferior status of women and jeopardizes their opportunities for full and equal participation in economic, social, cultural and political development;

2. Condemns the practice of violence in the family as a grave violation of the rights of women and a threat to their physical and mental well-being;

3. Commends the non-governmental organizations for drawing attention to this problem, and welcomes the demonstration of national and international political will, particularly during the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, as well as the efforts of the competent United Nations organs, organizations and bodies that have begun to address this issue;

4. Encourages Member States and competent organizations of the United Nations system to develop or improve data collection on family violence;

5. Recommends that the agenda for the meeting of experts be prepared taking into consideration the comments made and the concerns expressed during the thirty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/18

23 May 1986

Meeting 19

Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/94) without vote, 20 May (Meeting 19);
draft by Commission on women (E/1986/24 & Corr.1,2); agenda item 11.

Related resolution: ESC 1986/10, section IV.

Expert Group meeting. In accordance with a 1984 Economic and Social Council resolution,⁽¹²⁾ and within the framework of a 1985 General Assembly resolution,⁽¹³⁾ an Expert Group Meeting on Violence in the Family, with Special Emphasis on its Effects on Women, was held at Vienna from 8 to 12 December 1986. A major conclusion of the Meeting was that violence against women in the family crossed all divisions of class, income, race, culture and religion, and was, in the vast majority of cases, forced upon women by men. In addition to recommendations for action to be taken at the international and regional levels, the Group made detailed recommendations on national criminal justice and justice systems with special reference to domestic violence against women.

Violence against detained women

In accordance with a 1984 Economic and Social Council resolution,⁽¹⁴⁾ the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women a report⁽¹⁵⁾ based on replies from Governments to his request for their views on physical violence against detained women specific to their sex. Replies were received from 17 Governments plus one which indicated that no material was available on the subject. The only reference to physical violence against women while detained was to rape, with some Governments indicating that if rape was committed in prison, the laws governing rape as a criminal offence, as well as the administrative regulations of the house of detention, were applicable. All Governments but one indicated that, to minimize physical violence against detained women, women should serve their sentences in quarters separate from men's quarters or in institutions for women only, where duty guards should also be women. One Government cited the good results of having duty guards of both sexes. A number of countries mentioned specific provisions applicable to inmates who were pregnant or had young children.

The Secretary-General drew the Commission's attention to the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies,⁽¹⁶⁾ which stated that the number of women in detention had increased over the United Nations Decade for Women (1976-1985), that the trend was expected to continue, that detained women were exposed to physical violence, sexual and moral harassment, that conditions of their detention were often below acceptable hygienic standards and that their children were deprived of maternal care.

The Secretary-General also drew attention to the Seventh (1985) United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,⁽¹⁷⁾ which had dealt with the issues of the fair treatment of women by the criminal justice system and the situation of women as victims of crime.

A working group on communications on the status of women, established by the Commission, considered both the Secretary-General's report and a note by him on non-confidential communications concerning the status of women. The group reiterated that the earlier trend, namely the exposure of women while officially detained to physical violence, continued.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1986, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/29** without vote.

**Physical violence against detained women
that is specific to their sex**

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with grave concern that the Commission on the Status of Women, in the report on its thirty-first session, drew attention to the continuing pattern of physical violence against women, cases of rape and other sexual abuse, including violence against pregnant women, while detained,

Considering that women are especially vulnerable to sexual violence,

Considering also that pregnant women require special protection and care by society,

Recalling its resolutions 76(V) of 5 August 1947, 304 I (XI) of 14 and 17 July 1950 and 1984/19 of 24 May 1984,

Recalling also its resolutions 1980/39 of 2 May 1980 and 1983/27 of 26 May 1983, by which it reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission to consider communications relating to the status of women, including the replies of Governments thereon, if any, and to draw to the attention of the Council emerging trends and patterns so that it may decide what action to take,

Taking note of the consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on this question by the Commission at its thirty-first session,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General and expresses its thanks to all Member States that contributed to it;

2. Calls upon all Member States that have not yet done so to take appropriate measures urgently, as necessary, to eradicate acts of physical violence against detained women;

3. Invites Member States that have not yet done so to submit to the Secretary-General a report on legislative and other measures they have taken, as applicable, to prevent physical violence against detained women that is specific to their sex, so as to enable him to report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its 1988 session;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Commission prepared on the basis of reports received from Member States;

5. Requests the Commission to continue to consider communications relating to the status of women and to make recommendations thereon to the Council, if necessary.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/29

23 May 1986 Meeting 19 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/94) without vote, 20 May (meeting 19); draft by Commission on women (E/1986/24 & Corr.1.2); agenda item 11.

REFERENCES

(¹)E/1986/24 & Corr.1.2. (²)YUN 1983, p. 923, ESC res. 1983/27, 26 May 1983. (³)A/41/216. (⁴)YUN 1981, p. 199, GA res. 36/172 K, 17 Dec. 1981. (⁵)E/CN.6/1986/6. (⁶)WUN 1984, p. 904, ESC res. 1984/18, 24 May 1984. (⁷)E/CN.6/1986/7. (⁸)YUN 1984, p. 904. (⁹)E/1986/78. (¹⁰)YUN 1984, p. 905, ESC res. 1984/13, 24 May 1984. (¹¹)E/CN.6/1986/10. (¹²)YUN 1984, p. 906, ESC res. 1984/14, 24 May 1984. (¹³)YUN 1985, p. 745, GA res. 40/36, 29 Nov. 1985. (¹⁴)YUN 1984, p. 906, ESC res. 1984/19, 24 May 1984. (¹⁵)E/CN.6/1986/11. (¹⁶)YUN 1985, p. 937, p. 738.

Elimination of discrimination against women

At its February/March 1986 session(¹) the Commission on the Status of Women approved, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, a draft resolution on elimination of discrimination against women and exercise of all their rights.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1986, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Council adopted **resolution 1986/17** without vote.

Elimination of discrimination against women and exercise of all their rights

The Economic and Social Council,

Mindful of the extreme importance of eliminating discrimination against women to ensure the economic, social, cultural, political and civil rights of women,

Convinced of the necessity of securing conditions under which women can fully enjoy all their rights as embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Considering that Member States should take all the necessary measures at the national level to create the conditions required for women to play an active role in the political, economic and social development of their countries,

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women adopted by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Affirming the importance and interrelationship of the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and the need to pursue them,

Recalling the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Considering that existing international tension leads to the diversion, as a result of the accumulation of arms in many parts of the world, of immense resources from the implementation of the tasks directly or indirectly related to the advancement of women,

Recognizing that in some countries a considerable number of women living under conditions of economic and social crisis face serious problems in exercising their rights, including the rights to life in peace, to education and to work,

Noting with concern that, in general, the level of unemployment among women exceeds that among men, making it more difficult for women to exercise their political, economic and social rights,

Aware that the insufficient educational level resulting in lower skills, the lack of political freedom, and social inequality limit the possibilities for women to participate in the development process, and stressing the importance of women's education and of providing women with access to technical training programmes,

1. Calls upon all States, all governmental and non-governmental organizations and the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies concerned to continue to pay priority attention to the development and implementation of effective measures to secure the exercise by women of their rights;

2. Invites all the United Nations bodies concerned to take an active part in the realization of specific programmes and activities under the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women which are to be implemented following the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to take into account those opinions expressed in the Commission on the Status of Women that concern the ways and means for women to exercise their rights, including the rights to life in peace, to education and to work;

4. Requests also the Secretary-General, in the preparation of reviews on the role of women in development, to pay the necessary attention to the progress achieved in the elimination of discrimination against women and the exercise of their rights;

5. Recommends the inclusion of an item on the elimination of discrimination against women and the exercise of their rights in the agenda of the 1988 session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/17

23 May 1986 Meeting 19 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/94) without vote, 20 May (meeting 19); draft by Commission on women (E/1986/24 & Corr.1.2); agenda item 11.

Convention on discrimination against women

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), established in 1982(²) under the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women(³) held its fifth session in New York from 10 to 21 March 1986.(4)

The Committee considered eight initial reports of States parties on legislative, juridical, administrative and other measures they had adopted

to give effect to the Convention, which had entered into force in 1981.⁽⁵⁾ The reports were submitted by Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mongolia, Portugal, Venezuela and Viet Nam.

Following examination of the reports, CEDAW adopted a general recommendation saying that initial reports of States parties should cover the situation up to the date of submission, after which reports should be submitted at least every four years after the first report was due and should include obstacles encountered in implementing the Convention fully and measures adopted to overcome them. CEDAW also suggested that States parties might consider establishing public institutions to eliminate discrimination against women.

Following a discussion of the problems of women's unemployment and women in rural areas, the Committee decided to reflect a number of general observations in its report, dealing with the kind of information that should be included in reports of States parties, and measures which should be taken by them to involve more women at decision-making levels of government and to introduce measures to overcome obstacles to equality arising from prejudices, customs or practices based on stereotyped roles. Reports should also include information on unemployment and differences in wage levels between men and women and on measures to combat them.

In a resolution on the International Year of Peace (1986) (see p. 115), CEDAW called on States parties to the Convention to show their commitment to peace and the advancement of women by taking steps to ensure equal participation of women in national and international bodies, committees and institutions having power to make decisions concerning peace, war and disarmament. It appealed to women, men and NGOs to accelerate and intensify their activities in promoting world peace in a spirit of equality and mutual co-operation.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/4** without vote.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, by which the Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, annexed thereto,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 35/140 of 11 December 1980, 36/131 of 14 December 1981, 37/64 of 3 December 1982, 38/109 of 16 December 1983, 39/130 of 14 December 1984 and 40/39 of 29 November 1985, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1983/1 of 17 May 1983, 1984/8 of 22 May 1984, 1984/10 of 24 May 1984 and 1985/18 of 28 May 1985,

Aware of the important contribution which the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women can make to eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and to achieving legal and de facto equality between women and men,

Noting the emphasis placed by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace on the ratification of and accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its fifth session, notably the general recommendation, suggestion and general observations of the Committee, as well as its resolution on the International Year of Peace,

Recalling the decision of the third meeting of the States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to request the Secretary-General to seek the views of States parties to the Convention on reservations which could be considered to come within the scope of article 28, paragraph 2, of the Convention and to include those comments in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, and to include in the agenda of their next meeting the question of reservations to the Convention,

1. Welcomes the ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by an increasing number of Member States;
2. Urges all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible;
3. Emphasizes the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;
4. Urges States parties to make all possible efforts to submit their initial implementation reports in accordance with article 18 of the Convention and the guidelines of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;
5. Takes note of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its fifth session;
6. Notes with concern the Committee's account of the present constraints within which it operates with regard to the backlog of reports awaiting consideration and encourages a continuing discussion on ways and means of dealing with this problem, including possible adjustment of the reporting system;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to make all efforts to ensure adequate servicing of the Committee;
8. Takes note of the general recommendation and suggestion adopted by the Committee pursuant to its discussion at its fifth session on ways and means of implementing article 21 of the Convention;
9. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the General Assembly at its forty-first session and to the Commission on the Status of Women, for information.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/4

21 May 1986 Meeting 16 Adopted without vote

18-nation draft (E/1986/L.17), orally revised; agenda item 4.

Sponsors: Australia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Iceland, Panama, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. ESC 7-9, 13, 15, 16.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted **resolution 41/108** without vote.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, including distinction as to sex,

Affirming that women and men should participate equally in social, economic and political development, should contribute equally to such development and should share equally in improved conditions of life,

Recalling its resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, by which it adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/140 of 11 December 1980, 36/131 of 14 December 1981, 37/64 of 3 December 1982, 38/109 of 16 December 1983, 39/130 of 14 December 1984 and 40/39 of 29 November 1985,

Recalling the decision of the third meeting of the States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to request the Secretary-General to seek the views of States parties to the Convention on reservations which could be considered to come within the scope of article 28, paragraph 2, of the Convention, to request him to include these views in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session and to place on the agenda of their next meeting the question of reservations to the Convention,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its fifth session,

1. Notes with appreciation the increasing number of Member States that have ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

2. Urges all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit annually to the General Assembly a report on the status of the Convention;

4. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention;

5. Takes note of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its fifth session;

6. Emphasizes the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

7. Urges States parties to make all possible efforts to submit their initial reports in accordance with article 18 of the Convention and the guidelines of the Committee;

8. Notes with concern the account by the Committee of the present constraints within which it operates with regard to the backlog of reports awaiting consideration and encourages a continuing discussion on ways and means of dealing with this problem, including possible adjustment of the reporting system;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to make all efforts to ensure adequate servicing for the effective functioning of the Committee;

10. Takes note of the general recommendation and suggestion adopted by the Committee pursuant to its discussion at its fifth session on ways and means of implementing article 21 of the Convention;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Commission on the Status of Women at its session in 1988, for information.

General Assembly resolution 41/108

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/819) without vote, 11 November (meeting 42); 30-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.32); agenda item 92.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 23-30, 38, 42; plenary 97.

Ratifications, accessions and signatures

As at 31 December 1986, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women had received 93 signatures and 91 ratifications or accessions. During the year, it was ratified or acceded to by Angola, Costa Rica, Finland, Ghana, Iraq, the United Kingdom and Zaire.

In October 1986, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly his annual report of the status of the Convention,⁽¹⁾ containing information on signatures, ratifications and accessions as at 4 September 1986 and the texts of reservations and declarations made between 9 August 1985 and 31 August 1986 and objections made between 24 August 1985 and 31 August 1986.

REFERENCES

(1)E/1986/24 & Corr.1,2. ⁽²⁾YUN 1982, p. 1149. ⁽³⁾YUN 1979, p. 895, GA res. 34/180, annex, 18 Dec. 1979. ⁽⁴⁾A/41/45 & Corr.1. ⁽⁵⁾YUN 1981, p. 994. ⁽⁶⁾A/41/608 & Add.1.

Chapter XIX

Children, youth and aging persons

Reducing infant and child mortality remained a primary goal for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in 1986, its fortieth anniversary year. Efforts continued to achieve universal child immunization by 1990 and to combat the world's biggest killer of children—dehydration from diarrhoea—through oral rehydration therapy. As a result of those two measures alone, 1.5 million children were alive who would otherwise have died in 1986.

In a message issued on 11 December—UNICEF's anniversary—the Secretary-General said that children were humanity's most precious resource and embodied the world's future. UNICEF's work in 119 countries had sought to remove impediments to children's survival and healthy growth.

Ten years of work by the United Nations culminated in the General Assembly's adoption, in 1986, of the Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally, which undertook to reconcile various juridical principles on foster placement and adoption with religious laws and practices.

In follow-up to International Youth Year (1985), the Economic and Social Council called for improved co-ordination and information in that area, while the Assembly urged Governments to strengthen their youth programmes and to give priority to resolving youth unemployment, and took further action to strengthen communication between the United Nations and youth.

The Assembly called for intensified efforts to implement the 1982 International Plan of Action on Aging and requested the Secretary-General to strengthen United Nations programmes on that subject.

Children

In 1986, UNICEF assistance was provided in the areas of child survival and development (CSD), primary health care, water supply and sanitation, education, social welfare, household food security and emergency relief. A significant outcome of the CSD strategy had been the learning of techniques

of promoting low-cost measures on a national scale; another had been the broadening of international co-operation for children as UNICEF worked with many institutions—global, regional and national—in support of CSD.

The General Assembly, by resolution 41/85, adopted a Declaration on social and legal principles relating to the protection and welfare of children, especially with reference to foster placement and adoption.

UN Children's Fund

In 1986, UNICEF co-operated in programmes in 119 countries and territories (42 in Africa, 34 in Asia, 30 in Latin America and the Caribbean and 13 in the Middle East and North Africa), with a child population under 16 years old of about 1.4 billion. In addition, it provided technical or advisory services in 18 higher-income countries.

Support was given to child health programmes in 113 countries, to education in 109, to child nutrition in 98, to child welfare services in 95, to water supply and sanitation in 93 and to emergency relief in 15.

Total UNICEF programme expenditure amounted to \$326 million in 1986. Of that amount, \$119 million or 36 per cent was expended on child health, \$58 million or 18 per cent on water supply and sanitation, \$53 million or 16 per cent on planning and project preparation, programme support services and programme support communication, \$32 million or 10 per cent on emergency relief, \$31 million or 10 per cent on education, \$17 million or 5 per cent on child nutrition, and \$16 million or 5 per cent on community and family-based services for children.

In his report covering 1986 activities,⁽¹⁾ the UNICEF Executive Director stated that the world economic environment continued negatively to affect the majority of developing nations outside Asia, particularly in Africa and Latin America. China, India and several other Asian countries were economically more successful, although the economies of at least six major Asian countries remained stagnant. In countries where economic growth was negative or negligible, the situation of children suffered. Nevertheless, CSD strategies—especially immunization and oral rehydration therapy (ORT)—were undertaken in many countries; accelerated universal child immunization

(UCI) programmes were adopted by more than 80 States. Progress was also achieved in linking CSD actions with other basic services, such as water supply and sanitation, maternal health and household food security.

The UNICEF Executive Board held its 1986 regular session in New York from 14 to 25 April 1986.⁽⁷⁾ It also met on 25 June to elect officers for the period 1 August 1986 to 31 July 1987. The Programme Committee met from 18 to 22 April 1986 and the Committee on Administration and Finance from 22 to 24 April.

On 25 April,⁽⁸⁾ the Board emphasized that the drafting of a convention on the rights of the child—being carried out by the Commission on Human Rights (see p. 776)—should be concluded without further delay. It requested UNICEF to participate and encouraged its members to assist in the drafting for its early conclusion. The UNICEF Executive Director was asked to keep the Board informed of progress.

In connection with the preparation of the system-wide policy review of operational activities for development (see p. 411), the Board, on 25 April,⁽⁴⁾ drew to the attention of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council some issues that it considered particularly relevant: the beneficial impact aid co-ordination could have for mothers and children, as evidenced by UNICEF's experiences in support of the resident Co-ordinator and the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (see p. 820), and its work with other organizations; the relevance of adapting technical assistance to the changing needs of developing countries by promoting low-cost interventions combined with social mobilization, such as the CSD initiative; the need to integrate women's concerns into development activities and to promote full consideration of the impact of economic stabilization and adjustment programmes on mothers and children, as evidenced by UNICEF's experience; the importance of a major global mobilization for Africa where vulnerable groups had been most severely affected and where food, health and economic policy issues were intertwined; and the relevance of sharing UNICEF's resource mobilization experience, particularly where collaboration with other organizations had proved effective.

Other Board action is given below.

Programme policy decisions

At its April 1986 session, the UNICEF Executive Board reviewed UNICEF's performance in 1985 and approved the programme objectives and priorities of the medium-term plan 1985-1989. The Board endorsed⁽⁹⁾ its Programme Committee's proposal that women in development be considered as a separate agenda item at future Board ses-

sions. It endorsed⁽⁶⁾ various activities as UNICEF's response with regard to children in especially difficult circumstances, notably those in areas of armed conflict, affected by natural disasters or in exploitative work situations, street children and abused and neglected children.

The Board approved⁽⁷⁾ \$84.5 million from general resources for programme co-operation and replenishment of the Emergency Reserve Fund, "noted" programmes to be funded from specific-purpose contributions in the amount of \$285.7 million, and endorsed the Executive Director's emergency appeal for \$102 million for 16 countries in Africa. It also decided⁽⁸⁾ that a review of UNICEF communications strategy, including development education, in industrialized countries should be carried out and a report prepared for the 1987 session. In addition, it called on the General Assembly,⁽⁹⁾ at its 1986 special session on Africa (see p. 442), to support programmes to develop Africa's human resources and to help African States achieve the global objective of health for all by the year 2000 and universal child immunization by 1990.

On the recommendation of its Working Group on the Future Work and Procedures of the Executive Board, the Board decided⁽¹⁰⁾ that the programme of work of its Committees would be organized to permit adequate discussion by: achieving rational use of time through concise interventions and strict punctuality; allowing for maximum interaction without being structured by a formal speakers' list; utilizing informal consultations; consulting secretariat staff members on an informal basis; and extending Committee meetings as required. The Board also decided⁽¹¹⁾ that the Working Group would concentrate in 1986-1987 on: clarifying the presentation of programme and administrative budgets; achieving a biennial concentration of the Board's work in phase with the budget cycle; and further improving the Board's work. It recommended that at each Board session the secretariat make a presentation on one or two programmes for each region and one or two mid-term reviews of programmes, and requested the secretariat to develop guidelines for preparing regional reports on programme development and country programme recommendations, taking into account the information needs of the Board and its Committees.

The Board, bearing in mind the review of the CSD revolution to be undertaken by it in 1987, requested the Executive Director to submit a report examining the emphasis given in implementing UNICEF priorities.⁽¹²⁾ It also decided that the secretariat should provide more financial and evaluative data in programme documentation.⁽¹³⁾

With regard to financial rules and regulations, the Board requested⁽¹⁴⁾ the Economic and Social

Council to recommend that the General Assembly authorize the Executive Director to promulgate the financial regulations required by UNICEF's specific needs. The Executive Director was requested to prepare a draft of UNICEF financial regulations appropriate to its needs, ensuring conformity with the United Nations Financial Regulations and taking into consideration UNDP's recently adopted regulations, presenting the Board with information on points where they differed. He was also asked to obtain the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) thereon.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In July 1986, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee, adopted **decision 1986/181** without vote.

Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1986, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its 1986 session;
- (b) Recommended to the General Assembly that the Executive Director of the Fund be authorized to promulgate, after consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subsequent deliberation and approval by the Executive Board, the financial regulations required to meet the specific needs of the Fund.

Economic and Social Council decision 1986/181

Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1986/125) without vote, 16 July (meeting 15); draft by Chairman (E/1986/C.3/L.16); agenda item 19.

Medium-term plan for 1985-1989

The Executive Board's Programme Committee had before it the 1985-1989 medium-term plan.⁽¹⁵⁾ The plan, which was revised annually, was a framework of projections rather than a detailed plan with dates and quantities, except in terms of income and expenditure.

UNICEF's basic long-term work and country programme goals were: to accelerate the reduction of infant and child mortality; to protect and improve the situation of children through a broader range of child development actions; to help improve the situation and status of mothers and poorer women; and to contribute to the slowing of population growth.

Major programme thrusts would include: acceleration of child immunization and the use of ORT; promotion and protection of breast-feeding and sound weaning practices; increased use of growth monitoring; and control of malaria in children and pregnant women and action to combat acute respiratory diseases.

The plan also outlined regional strategies and the planning of UNICEF capacity for supportive action.

On the recommendation of the Programme Committee, the Executive Board reaffirmed⁽¹⁶⁾ its endorsement of CSD priorities and their implementation in the context of strengthening primary health care (PHC) and the basic services strategy. While recognizing that country programme priorities should be set according to the specific needs of countries, the Board endorsed the major programme thrusts described in the plan, as amended with a broader view of child survival, development and protection. It stressed the importance of programme support and the need to mobilize international support to ensure successful implementation of UNICEF-assisted programmes. The Board also encouraged close collaboration between United Nations agencies, bilateral aid agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and national Governments and organizations.

The 1985-1989 medium-term plan also contained the UNICEF financial plan for 1986-1989, which was designed to bring general resource income and expenditures into better balance and improve liquidity. The plan projected an income of \$399 million for 1986, and \$416 million, \$438 million and \$461 million for the following three years. Projected expenditures for the same period were \$393 million, \$410 million, \$431 million and \$454 million.

The Executive Board approved⁽¹⁷⁾ the medium-term plan as a framework of projections for 1986-1989, including the preparation of up to \$190 million in programme commitments from general resources to be submitted to the Board in 1987. That amount was subject to the availability of resources and to the condition that estimates of income and expenditure in the plan continued to be valid.

Awards

On 14 April, at the ceremony to celebrate UNICEF's fortieth anniversary (see below), the Chairman of the Executive Board presented the 1986 Maurice Pate Memorial Award—established to commemorate the first Executive Director of UNICEF—to the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The award was presented to the League as a tribute to its outstanding contribution to the health and survival of children, particularly since it adopted its 1984 "Child Alive" programme for the control of diarrhoeal diseases and the promotion of breast-feeding, proper weaning and sanitary practices and ORT.

Also at the ceremony, the Chairman presented special awards to Belisario Betancur, President of Colombia, for his outstanding efforts in the area of child survival, including mobilization of a mass

immunization campaign, and to Prince Talal Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud, President of the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND), for his services to children as UNICEF Special Envoy from 1980 to 1984 and as AGFUND's founder.

Observation of the fortieth anniversary

In 1986, UNICEF celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its establishment by the General Assembly in 1946.⁽¹⁸⁾ A ceremony took place during the opening meeting of the Executive Board's 1986 session, which was highlighted by a choir of schoolchildren who sang a song dedicated to the anniversary. In his opening remarks, the United Nations Secretary-General said that UNICEF's work constituted a record of achievement and aspiration for building a better future for humanity. The Board's Chairman stated that UNICEF's efforts to remain non-partisan and non-political and its operational efficiency and flexibility had contributed to its image.

On 25 April,⁽¹⁹⁾ the Board adopted a declaration on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary, by which it called on Governments, organizations, institutions and individuals to strengthen their attention to the vital needs of children and their families as an essential protection for the future of each society, to achieve significant acceleration in CSD and to sustain the protection, growth and development of children as the first priority of society.

Among commemorative activities held during the year were Sport Aid—hundreds of sports events which raised some \$30 million for assistance projects in Africa—and the First Earth Run—a relay in which runners carried the torch of peace around the world. Two books were published by the UNICEF History Project—*The Children and the Nations*, chronicling UNICEF's story in the context of social development and international co-operation, and *We Are the Children*, a pictorial history of UNICEF. Television co-productions on Africa and on child survival and social mobilization themes were developed with broadcasting companies in a number of countries, including Canada, Finland, France, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Kingdom. A film, *UNICEF, the First 40 Years*, and a radio programme, *Children of the World*, were widely distributed.

UNICEF programmes by region

Africa

During 1986, total programme expenditures for Africa amounted to \$113 million, representing some 35 per cent of UNICEF's total global programme expenditure.

In April⁽⁷⁾ the Executive Board endorsed the Executive Director's emergency appeal for \$102 million for 16 African countries (Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Ethiopia, Ghana, Leso-

tho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Sudan, Zambia) where there were still considerable non-food needs or where economic deterioration had seriously affected the situation of children. A total of \$20.4 million had been raised by the end of December 1986.⁽²⁰⁾

To a large extent, the drought and famine in Africa subsided in 1986. The international response, coupled with improved rainfall, ensured the availability of food for most countries, and the United Nations emergency effort in which UNICEF had played a significant part was concluded at the end of October (see p. 455). UNICEF interventions had given special attention to child survival actions and to revitalizing governmental basic services, community involvement and mobilization. Moreover, UNICEF had launched widespread immunization and ORT programmes with funds provided by Italy, the Canadian International Development Agency and other donors. In total, during 1984-1986, UNICEF received more than \$100 million in emergency cash contributions and an estimated \$27.6 million of donations-in-kind.

However, Africa continued to face an acute economic crisis and the gap between the state of African children and children living in other parts of the developing world continued to widen, as economic conditions deteriorated. Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) fell 2.5 per cent in 1986 and Africa was the only region where per capita food production declined over the preceding 10 years.

In west and central Africa⁽²¹⁾ the condition of children remained unsatisfactory in both urban and rural areas. Though rates of population increase were high, the quantity and quality of urban services had not kept pace. Up to the age of one year, while a child was still being breast-fed, urban and peri-urban maternal and child health centres provided some care. Subsequent care, however, was lacking. Only in Burkina Faso, where the Government actively promoted "garderies populaires", could marked progress be observed in the health and development of young children. Children in rural areas, where about 80 per cent of the population resided, fared worse; rates of child mortality exceeded 200 per 1,000, for example, in Chad and Sierra Leone.

In southern Africa⁽²²⁾ rapid deterioration in social conditions was cause for concern. As a result of destabilizing external influences, child mortality rates and malnutrition continued to rise in all countries, particularly Angola and Mozambique.

As part of UNICEF's CSD strategy, most African countries were accelerating expanded programmes of immunization (EPI). African health ministers had declared 1986 the African Year of Immunization and set a minimum target of 75 per cent coverage for children under one year old by 1990. To increase national coverage, vaccination days were held in

Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, the Congo, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo. Collaboration between UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) included a joint training course for EPI managers in Kenya and Swaziland. Both UNICEF and Governments were concerned with the sustainability of immunization programmes, as an analysis in Mauritania showed that vaccination would cost \$17.40 per child using mobile teams, \$6.80 using fixed centres and \$9 during vaccination days, which were not sustainable amounts for countries with small health budgets.

The control of diarrhoeal diseases (CDD) was also a priority in west and central Africa. Diarrhoea was linked to more than 30 per cent of deaths among children under five years old, 80 per cent of which were due to dehydration. With UNICEF assistance, more than 20 countries carried out campaigns to increase the use of oral rehydration salts (ORS). A cholera outbreak dramatized ORS use in Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger and Sierra Leone. Subregional workshops in ORT, organized by UNICEF and WHO, were held in Cape Verde, the Congo and Mali, and inter-country training centres were established in Angola and Senegal. Most of the countries of eastern and southern Africa had prepared national CDD operation plans, but those in the Comoros, Kenya and Madagascar had not gone into effect. Sachets of ORS had been supplied regularly in countries where programmes were operational.

Since increasing levels of food self-sufficiency was another priority area, UNICEF support to CSD programmes included household food security activities. A pilot programme developed in co-operation with the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) at Ibadan, Nigeria, aimed at providing affordable weaning foods, reducing women's work-loads while increasing their financial resources, and improving varieties of traditional staple foods, such as cassava. In October, UNICEF collaborated with IITA in organizing the third regional workshop on roots and tubers at Bangui, Central African Republic. In December, the IITA Executive Board approved the development, in collaboration with UNICEF, of Africa-wide programmes on household food security.

Training activities and technical assistance in nutrition surveillance continued to be provided by UNICEF under the Cornell University (Ithaca, New York, United States) Nutrition Surveillance Programme. A six-week training course on the subject was held in conjunction with the University of Malawi's Centre for Social Research.

Efforts with regard to women's issues included two workshops organized by the UNICEF office in Nigeria on maternal malnutrition, early marriage,

female circumcision and family planning; women's organizations were being mobilized around those questions. Projects in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Senegal and Togo were aimed at lightening women's work-loads so that they might devote more time to their children. A regional seminar on women at Niamey, Niger, revealed their dominant role in CSD and household food production. UNICEF assisted women's economic activities with income-generating projects in Ethiopia, Kenya and Zimbabwe, and supported the production of manuals on co-operative practices and procedures and on bookkeeping, costing and budgeting in Zimbabwe.

In April,⁽⁶⁾ the Executive Board recommended that UNICEF give more attention to children in especially difficult circumstances—armed conflict, exploitative work situations, abuse and neglect. On 2 May, the African Network on Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect was established at Enugu, Nigeria. The aim of the Network was to facilitate the exchange of scientific information on problems affecting children in Africa and to serve as an umbrella body for national chapters co-ordinating advocacy efforts on their behalf. National chapters were formed in Kenya, Nigeria and Zimbabwe.

UNICEF supported water programmes in 19 of the 25 countries in west and central Africa. Although the number of water sources developed was impressive, results were mixed, with maintenance posing a major problem. In Guinea, maintenance was a contractual matter between the national water supply service and local committees that raised funds for repairs. In Burkina Faso and the Niger, efforts had been made to train local persons to repair wells. A seminar on low-cost approaches to water supply and sanitation for urban and peri-urban areas of Africa was held at Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, in October.

In the Sahel, following a good 1986 rainy season, UNICEF gradually ceased its emergency programmes or adapted them to rehabilitation programmes. Food security was the order of the day in Sahelian countries. Several projects helped farmers with counter-season agriculture in cuvettes (natural, fertile depressions with a high water table). At Gouré, Niger, farmers grew cassava, bananas, maize, beans, peanuts and potatoes, apart from wet-season millet. UNICEF provided fencing and grinding mills to lighten the work of women. An off-season agriculture project helped destitute Tuaregs at Téra, Niger, to grow millet, beans, maize and potatoes. A similar project at Tienkour, Mali, helped nomads with flood-plain and irrigated rice cultivation. Ongoing emergency programmes in the Sahel included supplementary feeding, growth monitoring and vaccination campaigns.

In Angola during 1986, escalation of the externally supported insurgency resulted in an increase in the number of affected people to 600,000, of whom 80 per cent were women and children. UNICEF emergency assistance comprised a supplementary feeding programme for 200,000 severely malnourished children, basic drugs and health unit equipment, rural water supply and relief and survival equipment.

Americas and the Caribbean

In 1986, UNICEF programme expenditures totalled \$27 million in the Americas and the Caribbean, a region where UNICEF repeatedly expressed concern about the continuing deterioration in the quality of life of society's most disadvantaged groups, particularly women and children, who continued to suffer the effects of a prolonged socio-economic crisis aggravated by natural disasters and armed conflict⁽²³⁾.

The prevalence of chronic malnutrition in some countries ranged from 6.4 per cent in Costa Rica to 56.3 per cent in Guatemala; 3 of every 100 preschool children in the region were severely underweight, and another 20 per cent were moderately underweight. Anaemia was widespread in the under-five age-group and among adult women. Despite efforts to increase immunization, some diseases continued to proliferate. Malaria was present in several countries, while diarrhoea continued to be the leading cause of infant death in many.

A UNICEF/WHO nutrition support programme was under way in six countries of the region—Bolivia, Dominica, Haiti, Nicaragua, Peru and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. A successful project in Bolivia, in remote communities with no access to iodized salt, involved the control of goitre through iodized oil injections. Other activities to improve the nutritional status of children included the distribution of vitamin-A capsules in Brazil to children aged one to four, and co-operation in preventing vitamin-A deficiency and xerophthalmia in children and controlling anaemia in pregnant women in Haiti.

In 1986, EPI national acceleration days were held in Bolivia, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Paraguay and Peru, as well as in Central America. Mexico, which was fully committed to attaining UCI and the eradication of poliomyelitis by 1990, held two polio vaccination days in January and March, and more than 95 per cent of the under-five population received two doses.

Almost all UNICEF co-operation projects contained an ORT/ORS promotion component. More hospitals, health centres, community health workers and parents were using ORS to combat dehydration caused by diarrhoea, and national

statistics were soon expected to show a significant reduction in deaths. ORT activities made major progress in El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. However, in Guatemala, there was not enough ORS, and in Haiti, studies continued to show an imbalance between the level of knowledge of ORT among mothers (about 80 per cent) and the use of ORS (about 35 per cent).

The region's socio-economic crisis intensified the critical situation of children in especially difficult circumstances. A growing number of children, particularly in urban areas, were being forced to leave home or were abandoned. The problem was complicated by thousands of orphans, mutilated children, refugees and displaced persons who were victims of armed conflicts in Central America. During 1986, UNICEF programmes for abandoned or institutionalized children were expanded in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Mexico, while Governments, the Catholic Church and NGOs organized seminars to consider policies that might be undertaken on behalf of those children.

UNICEF Executive Board action. On 25 April⁽²⁴⁾ the Executive Board, recognizing the impressive acceleration of immunization and ORT activities in Latin America, expressed its support for UNICEF co-operation with Governments. It recommended that efforts continue in the region with special emphasis on supporting programmes which: ensured full development of the child, giving priority to monitoring children's growth and development, supplementary feeding and promotion of breast-feeding; pursued women's full participation in development to raise the quality of family life; and concerned children in especially difficult circumstances, particularly street children and abandoned children.

Asia

In 1986, UNICEF programme expenditures in Asia totalled \$140 million. In the east Asia and Pakistan region⁽²⁵⁾ political developments during the year generated new openings for advocacy on behalf of children, but they also slowed down implementation of national plans and consequently UNICEF-sponsored projects. The new President of the Philippines issued proclamations on the attainment of UCI by 1990 and the necessity for appropriate child development; in Indonesia, the President emphasized the importance of reducing the infant mortality rate; and in Pakistan, the Prime Minister included in his programme the achievement of health, safe drinking-water and literacy. The South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) held a Conference on South Asian Children, supported by UNICEF, in October; the Conference appealed for annual monitoring of the situation of children in each of

the countries in the east Asia and Pakistan region, an appeal endorsed by SAARC in November. Despite those developments, the poverty situation in many countries of the region remained bleak. In Bangladesh, the number of people living below the poverty line reached 80 per cent, while in the Philippines, it increased from 46 to 59 per cent between 1975 and 1985.

Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand endorsed UCI, and Indonesia, the Republic of Korea and Viet Nam registered advances in coverage. The cost of vaccines increased by between 33.3 per cent for oral polio vaccine and 106 per cent for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus. UNICEF expected to contribute 15 per cent of the \$60 million to \$120 million to be spent for 1.1 billion doses of vaccine from 1986 to 1990.

In Bangladesh, four UNICEF-supported plants were producing up to 11.2 million half-litre ORS packets annually. In Pakistan, the Second National Plan for Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases was endorsed by UNICEF, the United States Agency for International Development, WHO and others. In Indonesia, an ORT promotion campaign was initiated with UNICEF support in West Java and aimed at mothers and village health workers. In Viet Nam, ORS packets were distributed in selected districts of 29 provinces.

Implementation of the 1981 International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes⁽²⁶⁾ received support during the year; the Philippines incorporated the Code into law, following similar action by Palau (Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands). A regional meeting of the International Baby Food Action Network was supported by UNICEF in Thailand in October; the meeting was attended by more than 50 delegates from 20 countries and covered implementation of the Code and the technical, economic, legal and social dimensions of breast-feeding, with particular reference to Asia.

Malnutrition continued to be a serious problem in the region. Interventions by UNICEF concentrated on growth monitoring, breast-feeding promotion, family food production and nutrition education, with programmes to combat deficiency diseases (especially iodine and vitamin A). UNICEF sponsored iodine-deficiency control programmes in Bangladesh, Burma, Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand and Viet Nam. Activities to increase family food production were promoted in several countries; in the Philippines, UNICEF introduced home gardening components in urban projects and in Negros Occidental province, where child malnutrition was acute. A UNICEF-assisted programme in Thailand promoted local food production and processing with the establishment of 103 model village food funds reaching some 10,000 families.

Apart from CSD and nutrition projects, several other PHC activities were in progress, including the strengthening of basic infrastructure, training of community workers, distribution of essential drugs, support for traditional medicine and health education. By the end of 1986, UNICEF had partially or totally financed the training in Bangladesh of 9,162 traditional birth attendants (TBAs) and 26,913 female health workers. In Thailand, 22,977 village drug co-operatives covered about 40 per cent of the villages. In Viet Nam, UNICEF continued support for traditional medicine, which was used at both local and central levels throughout the country. An Indonesian health education programme provided for midwives to train cadres to organize mothers' awareness groups. Fifteen countries of the region participated in a WHO/UNICEF interregional consultation on urban PHC at Manila, Philippines, in July.

UNICEF also assisted water supply and environmental sanitation projects, urban basic services, women's activities, early childhood development and education.

The situation of children in the countries of south central Asia (Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka) remained mixed;⁽²⁷⁾ the infant mortality rate had fallen in all countries, but still averaged above 100 per 1,000 live births. Malnutrition among mothers and young children was extensive. UNICEF's programme priorities in the subregion were: basic education; immunization; water supply and sanitation; diarrhoea management; control of iodine deficiency; nutrition and acute respiratory infections; women and development; and collaboration in development.

Forces of positive change in the region seemed to be stronger and growing more pronounced. It was widely recognized that there was no inherent conflict between immediately achievable interventions (immunization and diarrhoea management) and long-term measures (primary education and environmental sanitation). Some countries in the region (parts of India and Maldives, Mongolia and Sri Lanka) were ahead of the rest in certain areas but even they faced new challenges in the endeavour for child development.

Middle East and north Africa

In 1986, UNICEF programme expenditures totalled \$32 million in the Middle East and north Africa region.

A conference on Arab children, co-sponsored by UNICEF, AGFUND and the Arab League, was held at Tunis, Tunisia, in November 1986.⁽²⁸⁾ The conference recommended the establishment of an Arab Council for Children, with representation from the Arab League and other Arab organizations; it also urged Governments in the region to

achieve UCI by 1990, to support the improvement of the nutritional status of women and children, and to develop formal and informal female education.

UNICEF supported the training of TBAs in Egypt, Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen and the West Bank. In 1986, Egypt trained 400 TBAs, Iraq more than 300, the Syrian Arab Republic 240, and Yemen 140.

In response to concern about the high level of female illiteracy and the poor economic status of women in a number of countries in the region, UNICEF attempted to maximize the participation of women and girls in CSD, thereby enhancing their welfare. Female health and education programmes were under way in Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

Serious emergency situations were created in several countries of the region by armed conflicts. In Lebanon, UNICEF mobilized NGOs to provide minimum health services, particularly immunization, and repaired water supply systems. Since the start of the rehabilitation programme in 1981, 536 projects (233 in school repair, 227 in water, 46 for health facilities and 30 in community self-help) had been implemented. Simultaneously, Palestinian mothers and children in Beirut were supported in the areas of water supply and day-care and pre-school facilities. In the Sudan, emergency operations were being scaled down in the northern part of the country, which had experienced improved rainfall and crop production, but emergency measures were increasingly required in the war-affected south. Since 1985, UNICEF had received \$10.7 million from 42 donors in response to an international appeal for emergency support in the Sudan, a major part of which went to food supply and logistics. In 1986, in response to the drought, UNICEF drilled 129 wells, providing water to at least 130,000 people. In Iraq and Iran, UNICEF offices continued to support immunization and EPI programmes, respectively.

UNICEF also assisted water and sanitation programmes in Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia and Yemen. The Morocco programme aimed to provide pumps for 700 water sources in 13 provinces, and the Egyptian programme built 700 new pit latrines, raising the total to 1,200.

UNICEF programmes by sector

In 1986, UNICEF programme expenditures totalled \$326 million⁽¹⁾ Under the broad mandate of CSD, UNICEF programmes included immunization, ORT, promotion of breast-feeding and good weaning practices, growth monitoring, control of malaria in children and pregnant women and action to combat acute respiratory diseases. Other major programmes were: nutrition; water supply and sanitation; formal and non-formal education;

community and family-based services; and emergency assistance.

Child survival and development

Most infant and child deaths had a limited number of causes, preventable by low-cost interventions, augmented by health education and social mobilization. Growing out of experience with PHC and basic services, UNICEF began a CSD campaign in 1983,⁽²⁹⁾ utilizing immunization, oral rehydration, growth monitoring, breast-feeding, family food security, family (birth) spacing and female education.

In 1986, UNICEF co-operated in child health programmes in 113 countries—42 in Africa, 24 in the Americas, 34 in Asia and 13 in the Middle East and north Africa. It provided grants for training, orientation and refresher courses for 410,900 health workers; technical supplies and equipment for 61,500 health centres, especially rural centres; and medicines and vaccines. Child health expenditures totalled \$119 million in 1986, compared to \$82 million in 1985.

Working closely with WHO, UNICEF provided major support to Governments undertaking immunization campaigns against six childhood diseases—tuberculosis, measles, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus—which continued to take the lives of some 3.5 million children annually, and programmes against diarrhoeal dehydration, which was the main cause of death of more than 4.5 million children in 1986.⁽³⁰⁾

The Task Force for Child Survival (established by UNICEF, WHO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank and the Rockefeller Foundation) in 1986 co-ordinated development of a one-dose injection device; carried out operations research into alternative vaccination schedules and delivery strategies; co-ordinated support and identification of resources for applied vaccinology research; and disseminated information about world-wide immunization activities through its newsletter, *World Immunization News*.

By the end of 1986, more than 110 developing countries had prepared operational plans for national CDD programmes. Implementation was under way in at least 85 countries, 42 of which were producing ORS for ORT, the most effective measure for treating and preventing diarrhoeal dehydration. ORT could be provided either by distributing ORS through community health workers, or by teaching parents to prepare a solution of the correct proportion of salt, sugar and water, or to care for their children with salted rice water or vegetable broth.

Growth monitoring was proving to be a valuable component of CSD when adopted as a part of

overall health care, education of mothers and nutrition. Nearly half the children in developing countries became underweight between the ages of one and five. Slow growth was closely related to diseases and high child mortality and might indicate to a mother or health worker that something was amiss. In Indonesia, the Integrated Health Post programme, an extension of the Family Nutrition Improvement Programme, was implementing growth monitoring as its central activity, and, in the United Republic of Tanzania, the use of growth monitoring was proving successful as the key strategy to generate community participation in support of CSD activities.

Many countries continued promoting breast-feeding during 1986, and UNICEF advocated that more Governments adopt a national code on the marketing of breast-milk substitutes. Advocacy and educational activities about breast-feeding continued to be strong in some countries, with the emphasis shifting from general promotional messages to specific instruction to help mothers overcome problems in breast-feeding. Brazil, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania had particularly strong support groups.

Family food security had become an acute problem, especially in Africa. Lack of food in the household was usually not due to an overall shortage of food in a country, but arose from the maldistribution of food, exacerbated by the lack of purchasing power in needy families. UNICEF was collaborating with ITTA in Nigeria and other African universities and research institutes in Mozambique, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania to promote improved yields of traditional food crops, such as cow peas, yams, maize and cassava.

Birth spacing was integral to CSD and, in 1986, 70 out of 134 developing countries had policies for reducing population growth or advocating spacing. With WHO and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), UNICEF helped to prevent pregnancies through maternal and child health (MCH) programmes. The UNICEF emphasis was on advocacy and training personnel in MCH services.

Despite the well-documented connection between the educational level of mothers and their children's survival and development, the rates of female literacy remained low in many countries. Heightened attention was being given to women's education in all relevant UNICEF country programmes; for example, literacy assistance was being integrated with skills and crafts training in the Sind province of Pakistan and projects to increase the number of female teachers were being conducted in Bangladesh, Nepal, Oman and Yemen.

On 25 April⁽⁶⁾ the UNICEF Executive Board endorsed activities with regard to children in

especially difficult circumstances, notably children in areas of armed conflict and those affected by natural disasters, children in exploitative work situations, street children and those subject to abuse and neglect.

It decided that, at the country level, UNICEF should widen the scope of the regular analysis of the situation of children; provide support to government organizations, universities, institutes, NGOs and community-based organizations to formulate policies and implement actions for children in especially difficult circumstances; include support in country programmes for such children; and promote enhanced awareness of them in government, professional and private sectors. At the international level, the Board decided that UNICEF should collaborate with other international agencies, promote the collection and dissemination of information, seek specific-purpose contributions with regard to children in especially difficult circumstances, and participate in work being done within the United Nations system to establish a legal framework for the rights and needs of children. It requested UNICEF to develop an implementation strategy with special attention to improved staff training and allocation of resources and time to activities relating to children in especially difficult circumstances. The Executive Director was asked to report annually to the Board on UNICEF activities in the area.

Nutrition

In 1986, UNICEF expenditures for child nutrition programmes totalled \$17 million.

UNICEF co-operated in nutrition programmes in 98 countries—37 in Africa, 22 in the Americas, 29 in Asia and 10 in the Middle East and north Africa—and helped to expand applied nutrition programmes in 18,300 villages, equipping nutrition centres and demonstration areas, community and school orchards and gardens, and fish and poultry hatcheries. It provided stipends to train 9,000 village-level nutrition workers and delivered some 15,460 metric tons of donated foods (grain mixtures, non-fat dry milk, special weaning foods and nutrition supplements).

Joint UNICEF/WHO nutrition projects were under way in 18 countries seeking to overcome malnutrition in children and mothers through a multisectoral, preventive and developmental strategy.

UNICEF support continued for programmes concerned with micro-nutrient deficiencies, the three most common being iron, vitamin A and iodine. Work on iron-deficiency anaemia remained weak, although it was a serious problem for pregnant women. The situation was severe in south Asia and Africa, where it was exacerbated by malaria. Vitamin-A deficiency was widespread;

WHO had identified 34 countries where vitamin-A deficiency caused sufficient sight impairment and blindness for it to be considered significant in public health terms, and an additional 23 countries where it needed close monitoring. During 1986, UNICEF reviewed and reformulated its strategies for combating vitamin-A deficiency, using a two-pronged approach: improved nutrient intake through home gardens and nutrition education and continued supplies of vitamin A in megadose capsules where appropriate. It was estimated that in 1986 iodine-deficiency disorders affected more than 500 million people in Africa, Asia and Latin America. UNICEF was assisting Bhutan, Bolivia, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan and Peru with iodine-deficiency programmes. Most programmes involved iodization of salt and some the injection of iodized oil.

Water supply and sanitation

In 1986, UNICEF expenditures on water supply and sanitation programmes totalled \$58 million. It co-operated in programmes to supply safe water and improved sanitation in 93 countries: 36 in Africa, 21 in the Americas, 25 in Asia and 11 in the Middle East and north Africa. It completed more than 83,000 water supply systems, including 71,341 open/dug wells with hand-pumps, 1,203 piped systems with 567 motor-driven pumps and 10,357 other systems, such as spring protection, rain-water collection and water treatment plants. It also completed 293,404 excreta disposal installations.

The year marked the mid-point of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990), proclaimed by the General Assembly in 1980.⁽³¹⁾ Since the beginning of the Decade, water supply coverage had increased in rural areas 4 per cent and sanitation 2 per cent; in urban areas, the increases had been 5 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively. The increases represented an additional 270 million people with water supply and 180 million people with sanitation facilities; in the preceding 10 years, UNICEF had spent \$500 million on water projects.

UNICEF continued to promote low-cost technologies, especially those that could be manufactured locally, for the construction of water supply and sanitation systems. It was at the centre of a world-wide network of agencies collaborating on low-cost programmes, which was reflected in an October statement issued by a UNDP-sponsored international seminar at Abidjan, which outlined a strategy for community management of water supply and sanitation systems based on proven low-cost technologies. The strategy focused on: the role of Governments and donors; policies to standardize technology and socio-economic approaches; sustainability and

replicability; inter-agency co-ordination; community involvement, especially women, in decision-making and management; affordability of water supply systems; community water supply as an integral part of PHC; choice of technology, in-country manufacture and distribution of hand-pumps and spare parts; and community-based maintenance, supported by a national strategy of standardized spare parts.

Education

Components of UNICEF's education programme included early childhood care and education to the age of five; primary education through schools and, where necessary, alternative non-formal methods for primary-school-age groups; and literacy and non-formal post-literacy education for women and youth. Globally, the main problems related to achieving universal primary education and literacy were concentrated in south Asia and parts of sub-Saharan Africa, with pockets in a number of countries in the Arab world and Latin America.

During 1986, UNICEF co-operated in formal and non-formal education programmes in 109 countries: 43 in Africa, 27 in the Americas, 26 in Asia and 13 in the Middle East and north Africa. It helped to equip more than 70,600 primary schools and teacher-training institutions and 800 vocational training centres with maps, globes, science kits, blackboards, desks, reference books and audio-visual materials; assisted many countries to prepare textbooks locally by funding printing units, bookbinding and paper; and provided stipends for refresher training of some 87,600 teachers. Total expenditures amounted to \$31 million.

With regard to curriculum development, UNICEF assisted national institutions in several countries, including Bangladesh, Bolivia, Ethiopia, Maldives and Zimbabwe, which were defining instructional objectives, developing and testing learning materials, and preparing teachers' guides and students' workbooks. Support for improving the professional skills of teachers took the form of short in-service training courses; in Ethiopia, during 1986, for example, 2,517 primary teachers and 600 headmasters participated in a six-week in-service course on classroom practices and school management. There were growing efforts to link education and the survival and health of children. In India, UNICEF supported the production of mass media materials about child health and survival, helped to introduce CSD materials in 2,500 teacher-training institutions, and distributed 600,000 copies of a booklet (in 13 languages) on the teacher's role in CSD. Further, UNICEF helped developing countries to prepare, produce, warehouse and distribute teachers' guides and

students' textbooks in Bangladesh, Burma, Democratic Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Nepal.

Community services for children

Rapid growth of cities in the developing world resulted in large numbers of urban poor. In many cities, slum and shanty-town dwellers represented a majority of the population. To help Governments cope with those concentrations of impoverished people, UNICEF increased its support for urban basic services (UBS), which undertook to enlist the participation of neighbourhood residents in providing essential services to children.

In 1986, UNICEF co-operated in social services for children in 95 countries: 38 in Africa, 23 in the Americas, 21 in Asia and 13 in the Middle East and north Africa, with total expenditures of \$16 million. Equipment was supplied to more than 23,900 child welfare and day-care centres, 500 youth centres and clubs, 4,100 women's centres and 800 training institutions for social workers. Stipends were provided to more than 39,000 women and girls for training in child care, home crafts, food preservation and income-earning skills, to 130,000 local leaders to train them to organize activities in their own villages and communities, and to 69,800 child welfare workers.

Among ongoing UNICEF-assisted urban projects were: expanding basic services for children and women living in 14 "villas miserias" in Buenos Aires, Argentina, with the aim of covering 110,000 people by 1988; constructing a PHC community clinic, training attendants and supplying basic medicines in Accra, Ghana; and adding some 130 low-income communities in Sri Lanka to the 400 already benefiting from CSD/UBS interventions.

UNICEF finances

According to the audited financial statements for 1986,⁽³²⁾ UNICEF income in 1986 totalled \$455 million, compared with \$375 million in 1985. Income comprised \$296 million for general resources and \$159 million for supplementary funds, including \$32 million in emergency contributions, mostly for Africa. Contributions from Governments and intergovernmental organizations represented 75 per cent of the total (\$340 million) and those from private sources (fund-raising campaigns, greeting card profits and individual donations) 20 per cent (\$93 million). A further 1 per cent (\$2 million) was received from the United Nations system and 4 per cent (\$20 million) from miscellaneous sources, including exchange-rate movements.

Expenditures in 1986 totalled \$447 million, compared with \$390 million in 1985. Of that amount, expenditure totalled \$250 million for programme co-operation from general resources and

\$145 million for programme co-operation from supplementary funds. Expenditures of \$45 million were for administrative services and there were write-offs and miscellaneous charges of \$6 million.

In April⁽³³⁾ the UNICEF Executive Board decided that the substantial importance of supplementary funds contributions to UNICEF activities should be reconfirmed within the basic policy that such contributions would not be received from a Government unless it remained a generous contributor to general resources. The Board also decided that the concern to preserve the integrity and multilateral nature of UNICEF work should be judged in the light of the notable stability of the proportion of supplementary funds to general resources and in the context of the medium-term plan and the "noting" mechanism, which permitted the Board to control the projection of both supplementary funds income and projects to be funded from those funds.

Budget estimates for 1986-1987

In April 1986,⁽³⁴⁾ the UNICEF Executive Board adopted a restatement of budget expenditure and income estimates for the 1986-1987 biennium. It approved an expenditure commitment of \$232,543,633 for 1986-1987, to be administered by the Executive Director for staff, general operating, and packing and assembly costs. It also allocated \$2 million in the 1986-1987 estimates in place of the \$630,000 set aside as amortization payment. The Board approved income estimates for 1986-1987 in the amount of \$22,140,000, comprising contributions from assisted Governments towards local budget costs, recovery from packing and assembly activities, and other income.

Accounts

1984

In April 1986,⁽³⁵⁾ the Executive Board's Committee on Administration and Finance reviewed and noted the observations of the Board of Auditors and ACABQ on the 1984 UNICEF financial report and the financial report of the Greeting Card Operation (GCO) for the 1983/84 season⁽³⁵⁾ as well as comments made and action taken by the Executive Director in response to those observations.⁽³⁶⁾

1985

The Committee on Administration and Finance⁽³⁷⁾ also reviewed and noted UNICEF's financial report and statements for the year ended 31 December 1985.⁽³⁷⁾

In August 1986, the United Nations Board of Auditors submitted to the General Assembly the financial report and financial statements of UNICEF, including GCO, for 1985.⁽³⁸⁾ The Board

made a number of observations regarding: capital asset acquisitions; transfer of funds between budget lines; budgetary controls; payment of travel costs of Executive Board members; overpayment to staff of rental subsidies, repatriation grants, final settlements, and travel; and overpayment of consultants. The Board also found a number of weaknesses and inconsistencies in year-end procedures in the combination of UNICEF and GCO accounts, drew attention to the lack of a contingency plan and back-up procedures in the electronic data-processing system, and discussed various accounting deficiencies and errors in connection with the UNICEF Procurement and Assembly Centre. With regard to GCO, the Board again pointed out the difficulties arising from different reporting periods for GCO and UNICEF.

In September,⁽³⁹⁾ ACABQ stated that UNICEF's response to issues raised by the Board was far from satisfactory. The Committee expected UNICEF to ensure that its accounting and other practices were in compliance with the Financial Rules and Regulations and noted that a set of financial regulations and rules specific to UNICEF was being drafted.

By **resolution** 41/176, the Assembly accepted the financial report and audited financial statements and endorsed the comments of ACABQ.

Organizational questions

Greeting Card Operation

The 1985 season of the Greeting Card Operation (1 May 1985-30 April 1986) concluded with a record \$22.5 million net profit contribution to UNICEF general resources.⁽⁴⁰⁾ The downward trend of previous years was reversed with 117.3 million cards sold—6.1 million more than in the 1984 season. Except for Latin America, where sales decreased by 0.2 million, all regions showed increases: an additional 1.6 million were sold in North America; 0.2 million in Asia; 1.7 million in India, Pakistan and the Pacific; 2.7 million in Europe and the eastern Mediterranean; and 0.1 million in Africa. Gross proceeds were \$56 million, an increase of \$7.5 million over 1984, attributable to price increases in major markets (10 per cent) and increased volume (5.5 per cent). Sales by major product category were cards, \$45.4 million; calendars, \$3.4 million; stationery, \$2.2 million; shopping bags, \$1.8 million; educational material, \$1.5 million; and other products, \$1.7 million.

In response to a 1985 Executive Board request,⁽³⁵⁾ the Executive Director submitted an analysis of GCO, 1955-1984, and a plan for development, 1985-1990.⁽⁴¹⁾ The report contained a 21-point action plan to increase profitability from 21 per cent in 1984 to 45.5 per cent by 1990.

In April,⁽⁴²⁾ the Executive Board approved a work plan for the 1986/87 GCO financial year

(1 May 1986-30 April 1987), as recommended by its Committee on Administration and Finance, in which sales volume was projected at 120 million units and net profit at \$20.2 million. The Executive Director was asked to report in 1987 on steps taken to improve profitability.

Headquarters arrangements

In April,⁽⁴³⁾ the Executive Board authorized the Executive Director to allocate up to \$1,281,500 for the one-time installation costs for UNICEF House in New York, in addition to the \$2 million already appropriated by the Board in approving the 1986-1987 budget estimates. The Executive Director was asked to make maximum efforts to ensure that actual expenditures were further reduced below the level of the allocation and to report to the Board in 1987.

NGO relations

In April 1986,⁽⁴⁾ NGO representatives held a joint meeting with the UNICEF Executive Board. As a follow-up to the Board's decision on children in especially difficult circumstances,⁽⁵⁾ UNICEF intensified its co-operation with leading NGOs in that field and supported the creation of a new NGO, Child Hope, which would be a global advocate for street children.

On 25 April,⁽⁴⁴⁾ the Executive Board welcomed the opportunity provided by the joint meeting with NGOs and UNICEF National Committees to exchange views on areas of common concern and encouraged the NGO Committee on UNICEF to organize similar forums in the future. The Executive Director was asked to transmit the report of the 1986 NGO Forum on action for children to the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The NGO Committee on UNICEF and UNICEF created a paper, Action for Children, as part of the observance of UNICEF's fortieth anniversary; eight issues were published in English, French and Spanish.

Inter-agency co-operation

During 1986, the Joint Consultative Group on Policy, comprising UNDP, UNFPA, the World Food Programme (WFP) and UNICEF, met regularly.⁽¹⁾ UNICEF continued to work closely with the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa in responding to the Africa emergency and actions planned as follow-up to the General Assembly's special session on Africa (see Chapter III of this section).

In collaboration with its partners in the United Nations system, UNICEF actively pursued its concern about the impact of adjustment programmes on children and continued to press for more attention to nutrition and human issues in the World

Bank's consultative groups and UNDP round tables. UNICEF co-operation with the World Bank continued in the areas of health, nutrition, education, water supply, sanitation and urban development. Its long-standing collaboration with WHO was further reinforced; a system of regular semi-annual meetings was established between UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA. UNICEF and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) continued their co-operation on a broad range of concerns, including formal and non-formal education, health education and education for child survival.

Declaration on adoption and foster placement

In December 1986, the General Assembly adopted a Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally.

The Assembly had first considered the issue in 1972,⁽⁴⁵⁾ when it had asked the Commission for Social Development to consider policies, programmes and comparative law concerning the protection of children for adoption and foster placement and to comment on the question of sponsoring an international conference to elaborate an international convention on the subject. Following a 1975 Economic and Social Council request,⁽⁴⁶⁾ the Secretary-General established a group of experts to prepare a draft declaration, which he submitted to the Assembly in 1980, together with proposed amendments and reformulations and an analysis of the views of Member States on various articles.⁽⁴⁷⁾ In 1982, at the Assembly's request,⁽⁴⁸⁾ the Secretary-General asked Member States for their views on the draft declaration, and in 1983, also at the Assembly's request,⁽⁴⁹⁾ he invited them to comment on the procedure for completing work on the draft. In 1984,⁽⁵⁰⁾ the Assembly appealed to Member States to undertake consultations on the draft, which then took place in 1985. Following consideration of the report on the consultations, the Assembly decided⁽⁵¹⁾ that the Sixth (Legal) Committee should hold informal consultations in 1986 to consider remaining questions, with a view to adopting the Declaration at that time.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Introducing the draft resolution in the Sixth Committee containing the text arrived at during informal consultations, the Netherlands stated that the two remaining questions in the draft declaration had been solved: the term "sole criterion" in article 5 had been changed to "paramount consideration"; and the proposal to include a princi-

ple on the problem of abduction of children for illicit placement (see article 19). Agreement had also been reached on the manner in which the institution of Kafalah—foster parenthood under Islamic law—would be incorporated in the text.

On 3 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/85** without vote.

Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/167 of 16 December 1981, 37/115 of 16 December 1982, 38/142 of 19 December 1983 and 39/89 of 13 December 1984, and its decision 40/422 of 11 December 1985,

Taking note of the draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally, as submitted by the Economic and Social Council by its resolution 1979/28 of 9 May 1979,

Taking note with appreciation of the work done on this question in the Third and Sixth Committees, as well as the efforts made by Member States representing different legal systems, during the consultations held at Headquarters from 16 to 27 September 1985 and early in the forty-first session, to join in the common endeavour of completing the work on the draft Declaration,

Adopts the Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution.

ANNEX

Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Recalling also the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, which it proclaimed by its resolution 1386(XIV) of 20 November 1959,

Reaffirming principle 6 of that Declaration, which states that the child shall, wherever possible, grow up in the care and under the responsibility of his parents and, in any case, in an atmosphere of affection and of moral and material security,

Concerned at the large number of children who are abandoned or become orphans owing to violence, internal disturbance, armed conflicts, natural disasters, economic crises or social problems,

Bearing in mind that in all foster placement and adoption procedures the best interests of the child should be the paramount consideration,

Recognizing that under the principal legal systems of the world, various valuable alternative institutions exist, such as the Kafala of Islamic Law, which provide substitute care to children who cannot be cared for by their own parents,

Recognizing further that only where a particular institution is recognized and regulated by the domestic law of a State would the provisions of this Declaration relating to that institution be relevant and that such provisions would in no way affect the existing alternative institutions in other legal systems,

Conscious of the need to proclaim universal principles to be taken into account in cases where procedures are instituted relating to foster placement or adoption of a child, either nationally or internationally,

Bearing in mind, however, that the principles set forth hereunder do not impose on States such legal institutions as foster placement or adoption,

Proclaims the following principles:

A. General family and child welfare

Article 1

Every State should give a high priority to family and child welfare.

Article 2

Child welfare depends upon good family welfare.

Article 3

The first priority for a child is to be cared for by his or her own parents.

Article 4

When care by the child's own parents is unavailable or inappropriate, care by relatives of the child's parents, by another substitute—foster or adoptive—family or, if necessary, by an appropriate institution should be considered.

Article 5

In all matters relating to the placement of a child outside the care of the child's own parents, the best interests of the child, particularly his or her need for affection and right to security and continuing care, should be the paramount consideration.

Article 6

Persons responsible for foster placement or adoption procedures should have professional or other appropriate training.

Article 7

Governments should determine the adequacy of their national child welfare services and consider appropriate actions.

Article 8

The child should at all times have a name, a nationality and a legal representative. The child should not, as a result of foster placement, adoption or any alternative régime, be deprived of his or her name, nationality or legal representative unless the child thereby acquires a new name, nationality or legal representative.

Article 9

The need of a foster or an adopted child to know about his or her background should be recognized by persons responsible for the child's care, unless this is contrary to the child's best interests.

B. Foster placement

Article 10

Foster placement of children should be regulated by law.

Article 11

Foster family care, though temporary in nature, may continue, if necessary, until adulthood but should not preclude either prior return to the child's own parents or adoption.

Article 12

In all matters of foster family care, the prospective foster parents and, as appropriate, the child and his or her own parents should be properly involved. A competent authority or agency should be responsible for supervision to ensure the welfare of the child.

C. Adoption

Article 13

The primary aim of adoption is to provide the child who cannot be cared for by his or her own parents with a permanent family.

Article 14

In considering possible adoption placements, persons responsible for them should select the most appropriate environment for the child.

Article 15

Sufficient time and adequate counselling should be given to the child's own parents, the prospective adoptive parents and, as appropriate, the child in order to reach a decision on the child's future as early as possible.

Article 16

The relationship between the child to be adopted and the prospective adoptive parents should be observed by child welfare agencies or services prior to the adoption. Legislation should ensure that the child is recognized in law as a member of the adoptive family and enjoys all the rights pertinent thereto.

Article 17

If a child cannot be placed in a foster or an adoptive family or cannot in any suitable manner be cared for in the country of origin, intercountry adoption may be considered as an alternative means of providing the child with a family.

Article 18

Governments should establish policy, legislation and effective supervision for the protection of children involved in intercountry adoption. Intercountry adoption should, wherever possible, only be undertaken when such measures have been established in the States concerned.

Article 19

Policies should be established and laws enacted, where necessary, for the prohibition of abduction and of any other act for illicit placement of children.

Article 20

In intercountry adoption, placements should, as a rule, be made through competent authorities or agencies with application of safeguards and standards equivalent to those existing in respect of national adoption. In no case should the placement result in improper financial gain for those involved in it.

Article 21

In intercountry adoption through persons acting as agents for prospective adoptive parents, special precautions should be taken in order to protect the child's legal and social interests.

Article 22

No intercountry adoption should be considered before it has been established that the child is legally free for adoption and that any pertinent documents necessary to complete the adoption, such as the consent of competent authorities, will become available. It must also be established that the child will be able to migrate and to join the prospective adoptive parents and may obtain their nationality.

Article 23

In intercountry adoption, as a rule, the legal validity of the adoption should be assured in each of the countries involved.

Article 24

Where the nationality of the child differs from that of the prospective adoptive parents, all due weight shall be given to both the law of the State of which the child is a national and the law of the State of which the prospective adoptive parents are nationals. In this connection due regard shall be given to the child's cultural and religious background and interests.

General Assembly resolution 41/85

3 December 1986

Meeting 95

Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/41/898) without vote, 26 November (meeting 55); 9-nation draft (A/C.6/41/L.13/Rev.1); agenda item 136.

Sponsors: Cape Verde, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Sweden, Uganda, Venezuela.

Speaking in explanation of position, the United Kingdom said that, with regard to articles 23 and 24, it could not accept any construction that would interfere with the power of its courts to make an adoption order in respect of a child because of his or her origin. Belgium also had difficulty with those articles but had joined the consensus because their wording did not prejudice implementation of its domestic legislation. France said that article 24 did not apply retrospectively to adoption. Italy said no provision in the Declaration should be interpreted as entailing changes to its adoption law; article 24 did not entail any exception to the basic principle laid down in article 5. Poland agreed and called article 5 the keystone of the Declaration.

Sweden, also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway, said the Declaration was not suited to matters falling within the purview of the private international laws of different States. Morocco, on behalf of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, said those countries had agreed to the adoption of the Declaration on the understanding that nations would contribute to the objective of child care in the framework of their own religious belief and legal principles; the Declaration's provisions regarding the family name and inheritance referred only to adoption and were incompatible with

Islamic law, and article 24 meant that adoption would have no validity if the national law of the child and his religious, social and cultural background were not taken into account. Canada stated that the phrase in article 19 regarding any other act for illicit placement of children covered abduction only in cases where a child was abducted for foster placement or adoption. Mexico said that cases where the nationality of a minor to be adopted differed from that of prospective adoptive parents should be dealt with in accordance with the law of the forum of the judge handling the adoption. The United States said article 9 did not reflect a preference for the release of identifying information about a child's biological parents; article 20 appeared to accept intercountry adoption by proxy, which was unacceptable to the United States because it was concerned that the special precautions contemplated would be insufficient to protect children in such cases. Regarding article 23, the Federal Republic of Germany said that adoption should always be possible when it was in the child's interest.

REFERENCES

- (1)E/ICEF/1987/2 & Corr.1 & Add.1. (2)E/1986/28.(3)Ibid. (dec. 1986/21). (4)Ibid. (dec. 1986/20). (5)Ibid. (dec. 1986/4). (6)Ibid. (dec. 1986/12). (7)Ibid. (dec. 1986/2). (8)Ibid. (dec. 1986/15). (9)Ibid. (dec. 1986/18). (10)Ibid. (dec. 1986/1). (11)Ibid. (dec. 1986/13). (12)Ibid. (dec. 1986/14). (13)Ibid. (dec. 1986/5). (14)Ibid. (dec. 1986/8). (15)E/ICEF/1986/3 & Corr.1. (16)E/1986/28 (dec. 1986/3). (17)Ibid. (dec. 1986/6). (18)YUN 1946-47, p. 163, GA res. 57(I), 11 Dec. 1946. (19)E/1986/28 (dec. 1986/16). (20)E/ICEF/1987/L.5. (21)E/ICEF/1987/6. (22)E/ICEF/1987/5. (23)E/ICEF/1987/7. (24)E/1986/28 (dec. 1986/19). (25)E/ICEF/1987/8. (26)YUN 1981, p. 1419. (27)E/ICEF/1987/9. (28)E/ICEF/1987/10. (29)YUN 1983, p. 926. (30)E/ICEF/1987/L.2 & Corr.1. (31)YUN 1980, p. 712, GA res. 35/18, 10 Nov. 1980. (32)A/42/5/Add.2. (33)E/1986/28 (dec. 1986/9). (34)Ibid. (dec. 1986/7). (35)YUN 1985, p. 975. (36)E/ICEF/1986/AB/L.4. (37)E/ICEF/1986/AB/L.7. (38)A/41/5/Add.2 & Corr.1. (39)A/41/632. (40)E/ICEF/1987/L.5 & Corr.1. (41)E/ICEF/1986/AB/L.11 & Corr.1.2. (42)E/1986/28 (dec. 1986/11). (43)Ibid. (dec. 1986/10). (44)Ibid. (dec. 1986/17). (45)YUN 1972, p. 384, GA res. 3028(XXVII), 18 Dec. 1972. (46)YUN 1975, p. 684, ESC res. 1925(LVIII), 6 May 1975. (47)YUN 1980, p. 777. (48)YUN 1982, p. 1177, GA res. 37/115, 16 Dec. 1982. (49)YUN 1983, p. 937, GA res. 38/142, 19 Dec. 1983. (50)YUN 1984, p. 925, GA res. 39/89, 13 Dec. 1984. (51)YUN 1985, p. 976, GA dec. 40/422, 11 Dec. 1985.

Youth

The main focus of 1986 United Nations activities concerning youth—approximately 942 million persons aged 15 to 24 years—was on follow-up to International Youth Year (IYY), observed by the Organization in 1985.(1) At the 1985 World Conference for IYY, the General Assembly had endorsed a set of guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up concerning youth which

provided, for the first time, an international strategy for future activities. Thus in 1986, the United Nations monitored the educational, political, social and employment conditions of young people in order to ensure that the momentum of IYY was maintained at all levels.

The Economic and Social Council, in May, called on Governments, organizations and the United Nations system to implement the guidelines and to consider means of improving co-ordination and information regarding youth (resolution 1986/13).

In December, the General Assembly urged Governments to strengthen their youth programmes and policies and requested the Secretary-General to promote the inclusion of youth-related projects in United Nations programmes, specifically on such themes as communication, housing, culture, youth employment and education (resolution 41/97). The Assembly also called on States, organizations and United Nations bodies to continue giving priority to the implementation of measures for securing youth the right to education and work, and invited national youth co-ordinating bodies to give priority in the activities to be undertaken after IYY to the enjoyment by youth of human rights (resolution 41/98). Further, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to use the existing structures of co-operation between youth and the United Nations system and to determine how communication channels could be attuned to youth-related activities (resolution 41/99).

Follow-up to International Youth Year (1985)

Different aspects relating to the follow-up to International Youth Year (1985) were taken up by United Nations organs in 1986. The Economic and Social Council considered such aspects as co-ordination and information, while the General Assembly looked at youth policies and programmes and the right of young people to education and work (see p. 825) and communication channels between the world body and young people (see p. 828).

Co-ordination and information

In April,⁽²⁾ the Secretary-General, responding to a 1985 Economic and Social Council resolution,⁽³⁾ described progress made in facilitating the co-ordination of youth activities in the context of IYY and of the follow-up of future youth programmes by intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the United Nations system. The report, based on information received from those sources, reviewed achievements in co-ordination and information at all levels. The involvement of those organizations

as well as Governments and national committees had focused attention on youth issues, development of programmes and implementation of plans and strategies, and on the participation of youth itself, the report stated. It emphasized that a continuing co-ordinating approach was essential to ensure that youth issues remained part of United Nations work. Areas in which such an approach was necessary included: assistance to Member States in achieving the goals of IYY; research on the needs and aspirations of youth; promotion of youth participation in development and in United Nations events; programmes for youth employment and training; technical assistance projects; dissemination of information; and communication channels between the United Nations and youth.

ACC consideration. The Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme Matters) of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), at its October 1986 session,⁽⁴⁾ recommended that a fifth meeting of the informal inter-agency working group at the technical level on youth-related activities be convened. Accordingly, the group met at Geneva from 27 to 29 November with the participation of ILO, FAO, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA) of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the United Nations Volunteers. The group emphasized that inter-agency co-operation on youth should continue to encourage co-ordination, information sharing and joint activities.

Emphasis was given to assessing youth issues and trends; undertaking in-depth research and analysis of policy measures to assist Governments in implementing youth programmes; encouraging technical assistance projects; encouraging national co-ordination mechanisms to continue beyond IYY; and promoting better working relationships between the United Nations system and the NGO community—a point which had also been made at the working group's fourth (April) meeting when the group considered strengthening communication between youth and the United Nations.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, adopted **resolution 1986/13** without vote.

Co-ordination and information in the field of youth

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling its resolutions 1979/27 of 9 May 1979, 1980/25 of 2 May 1980, 1981/25 of 6 May 1981, 1982/28 of 4 May 1982, 1983/26 of 26 May 1983, 1984/44 of 25 May 1984 and 1985/30 of 29 May 1985,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 34/151 of 17 December 1979, 36/28 of 13 November 1981, 37/48 of 3 December 1982, 38/22 of 22 November 1983, 39/22 of 22 November 1984 and resolution 40/14 of 18 November 1985, adopted by the General Assembly, acting as United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year,

Considering it necessary to disseminate among young people the ideals of peace, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, human solidarity and dedication to the objectives of progress and development,

Welcoming the results achieved in the process of preparing for and observing the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace at the local, national, regional and international levels,

Convinced that the timely and significant impetus generated by the activities of the International Youth Year should be maintained and reinforced with appropriate actions for the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth endorsed by the General Assembly acting as the United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year,

1. Takes note of the conclusions contained in the report of the Secretary-General on co-ordination and information in the field of youth;

2. Calls upon all United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional commissions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular youth organizations, to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth and to consider at their meetings appropriate ways and means for improving co-ordination and information in the field of youth;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth to all States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and regional commissions, as well as to other international organizations concerned, in accordance with paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 40/14;

4. Recommends that the Secretary-General continue to direct the attention of the competent United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to the need for continued co-ordination and information in the field of youth, in keeping with the objectives of the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace;

5. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to co-ordinate the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth in the entire United Nations system, in accordance with its mandate;

6. Decides to consider at its first regular session of 1987 the achievements in co-ordination and information in the field of youth, under the item entitled "Social development", in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/14.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/13

21 May 1986 Meeting 16 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/92) without vote, 15 May (meeting 13); 42-nation draft (E/1986/C.2/L.3); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Liberia, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philip-

pines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United States, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Youth policies and programmes; the right of youth to education and work

In September, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly a report⁽⁵⁾ on progress made in bringing young people into the mainstream of development. Compiled in response to a 1985 Assembly resolution,⁽⁶⁾ the report considered the impact of IYY and implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up.

The Secretary-General concluded that progress had been made during IYY in bringing the problems of youth and their social consequences to the attention of the Governments and the peoples of the world. The primary significance of IYY was an increased global awareness of the situation of youth. On the part of decision-makers, as well as the general public, there seemed to be a more extensive appreciation of the position of youth, their specific needs, aspirations and creative potential. An important element of that new awareness was that many stereotypes of youth had been superseded. Young people were increasingly seen as real agents of development rather than passive recipients of it. The Year had also provided a framework, particularly in some developing countries, for initiating a unified national youth policy. However, the financial resources necessary to translate such policies into action were not readily available, because of constrained economic growth and, in some cases, reduced investment in social development in favour of other areas of expenditure.

The report pointed out that the United Nations system was co-ordinating IYY national initiatives and actions, which helped to translate national concern into an international consensus embodied in the guidelines. The instruments for follow-up were already in existence, with CSDHA as the international focal point, the regional commissions of the United Nations co-ordinating activities at that level, and various programmes being carried out at the national level. Adequate follow-up to the Year, the report said, would entail appraising the use of the guidelines; supporting national committees that had continued beyond 1985; collecting and disseminating information and co-ordinating research on youth (see p. 824); strengthening technical co-operation activities, the United Nations Youth Fund (see p. 829) and United Nations inter-agency co-operation on youth policies and programmes; and intensifying collaboration with NGOs.

It was suggested that a comprehensive review of the situation of youth might be conducted every four years and, to maintain the momentum generated by IYY, that a certain day be observed every year as International Youth Day.

On 14 May,⁽⁷⁾ the USSR transmitted a letter to the Secretary-General stating that its celebration of IYY had revealed potential for improvement of the working, living, studying and leisure conditions of youth and for increasing their activity at work and in society; the USSR Commission on the Celebration of IYY had promoted the realization of that potential.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, two resolutions and a decision on youth and follow-up to IYY were adopted by the General Assembly. Each action was taken on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee.

The Assembly adopted **resolution 41/97** without vote.

Policies and programmes involving young people: Participation, Development, Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 40/14 entitled "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace", adopted on 18 November 1985 by the General Assembly acting as United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year,

Recognizing the profound importance of the direct participation of youth in shaping the future of mankind and the valuable contribution that youth can make in all sectors of society, as well as its willingness to express its ideas concerning the building of a better and more just world,

Considering it necessary to disseminate among youth the ideals of peace, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and human solidarity,

Convinced that youth should be continuously encouraged to contribute its energies, enthusiasm and creative abilities to the observance of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the task of nation-building, the realization of the right to self-determination and national independence, the respect for sovereignty and non-intervention in the internal affairs of each State, the political, civil, economic, social and cultural advancement of peoples and the promotion of international co-operation and understanding,

Reaffirming that the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the regional commissions play an important role in promoting international co-operation in the field of youth and that they should continue to give more attention to the role of young people in the world of today, to their ideas and initiatives and to their demands for the world of tomorrow,

Convinced that the preparation for and observance in 1985 of the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace have offered a useful and significant opportunity for drawing attention to the situation and the specific needs and aspirations of youth, for increasing co-operation at all levels in dealing with youth issues, for undertaking concerted action programmes in favour of youth and for improving the participation of young people in the study, decision-making processes and resolution of major national, regional and international problems,

Bearing in mind that the International Youth Year has served to mobilize efforts at local, national, regional and international levels in order to promote the best educational, professional and living conditions for young people, to ensure their active participation in the overall development of society and to encourage their participation in the preparation of new national and local policies and programmes in accordance with the experience, conditions and priorities of each country,

Conscious that the International Youth Year has contributed to strengthening the rights, the ability and the willingness of young people to participate in all activities relevant to them and to promote their own interests,

Expressing its satisfaction at the results obtained at local, national, regional and international levels during the preparation for and observance of the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace,

Convinced that the timely and significant impetus generated by the activities of the International Youth Year should be maintained and reinforced with appropriate follow-up action at all levels,

Recognizing that the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth provide a conceptual framework for a long-term strategy in that field,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of the results of the International Youth Year,

1. Takes note of the conclusions contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the results of the International Youth Year and on the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth;

2. Calls once again upon all States, all United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular youth organizations, to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth, in accordance with their experience, conditions and priorities;

3. Expresses its appreciation to Member States that continue to maintain the national committees and other appropriate co-ordination mechanisms that were set up at the national level on the occasion of the International Youth Year, and invites all States to proceed in the same manner, in accordance with their specific conditions, to ensure the proper implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to promote intensively the inclusion of youth-related projects and activities in the programmes of the United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, specifically on such themes as communication, housing, culture, youth employment and education;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor closely and co-ordinate all youth-related projects and activities within the United Nations system using the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs as a focal point, and to report in concrete terms on their implementation;

6. Urges, in this context, all Governments to take the necessary measures, in co-operation with United Nations agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in particular youth organizations, to strengthen their focus on youth programmes and policies;

7. Requests the Commission for Social Development to examine during its 1987 session specific youth issues as follow-up to the International Youth Year;

8. Stresses again the importance of the active and direct participation of youth and youth organizations in the projects and activities organized at the local, national, regional and international levels in the field of youth at all stages of implementation;

9. Invites Governments again to consider the regular inclusion of youth representatives in their national delegations to the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations meetings;

10. Emphasizes the importance of improving the active use of the channels of communication between the United Nations system and youth organizations, at both the national and international levels;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving young people: Participation, Development, Peace" and to review, in this framework, the implementation of the present resolution, on the basis of a specific report of the Secretary-General on the subject.

General Assembly resolution 41/97

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/799) without vote, 31 October (meeting 32); 90-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.15); agenda item 86.

Sponsors: Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 16-22, 27, 32; plenary 97.

The General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/98** without vote.

Efforts and measures for securing the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/29 of 13 November 1981, 37/49 of 3 December 1982, 38/23 of 22 November 1983, 39/23 of 23 November 1984 and 40/15 of 18 November 1985, in which it, inter alia, recognized the need to adopt appropriate measures for securing the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work,

Recalling also its resolution 34/151 of 17 December 1979, by which it decided to designate 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace,

Recognizing that in many countries the majority of young people, under prevailing critical social and economic conditions, are facing serious problems in the exercise of their right to education and to work,

Convinced that it is necessary to ensure full enjoyment by youth of the rights stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, with special regard to the right to education and to work,

Aware of the fact that insufficient education and the unemployment of young people limit their ability to participate in the development process, and, in this regard, emphasizing the importance of secondary and higher education for young people, as well as access for them to appropriate technical and vocational guidance and training programmes,

Expressing its serious interest in consolidating and building further on the results of the International Youth Year in order to contribute, inter alia, to the increasing participation of young people in the socio-economic life of their country,

1. Calls upon all States, all governmental and non-governmental organizations, interested United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies to continue to give priority to the formulation and implementation of effective measures for securing the exercise by youth of the right to education and to work, in conditions of peace, with a view to resolving the problem of unemployment among youth;

2. Requests the Commission for Social Development, the Economic and Social Council and all other relevant United Nations bodies to give adequate consideration on a regular basis to the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work;

3. Invites national co-ordinating bodies and bodies implementing policies and programmes in the field of youth to give appropriate priority in the activities to be undertaken after the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace to the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work.

General Assembly resolution 41/98

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/799) without vote, 31 October (meeting 32); 18-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.19/Rev.1); agenda item 86.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Rwanda, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 16-22, 27, 32; plenary 97.

The General Assembly adopted **decision 41/425** without vote.

Policies and programmes involving youth

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, having adopted resolution 41/97 entitled "Policies and programmes involving young people: Participation, Development, Peace" and resolution 41/99 entitled "Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations", decided to examine at its forty-second session, under the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth", the following subjects:

(a) Implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth;

(b) Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations.

General Assembly decision 41/425

Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/799) without vote, 31 October (meeting 32); oral proposal by Chairman; agenda item 86.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 16-22, 27, 32; plenary 97.

Strengthening communication between youth and the United Nations

The scope of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, trends and developments connected with those channels and the role of the Secretariat in strengthening them were considered in a September report of the Secretary-General.⁽⁸⁾

The report, submitted in response to a 1985 General Assembly resolution,⁽⁹⁾ stated that improving communication channels would continue to be a priority, since they would enhance the ways of meeting the main challenge at all levels of following up and consolidating the achievements of IYY. The report proposed that national mechanisms which had been set up to accomplish IYY's objectives be retained as channels of communication; the activities of the Interregional Adviser on Youth Policies and Programmes be reoriented to reflect the increased emphasis on communication in the context of youth involvement in national development; efforts to make use of, improve and extend existing channels be encouraged; and special attention be focused on developing information materials on United Nations work for youth and youth organizations. In addition, the newly enhanced inter-agency mechanism for co-operation developed through the informal inter-agency working group at the technical level on youth-related activities should be encouraged to maintain linkages with NGOs with a view to strengthening communication channels.

Earlier, the fourth meeting of that group (Vienna, 28 and 29 April) had recommended that co-operation between the United Nations system and the NGO community should be enlarged in order to reach regional and national youth organizations.

Other activities. In 1986, CSDHA continued to publish the quarterly Youth Information Bulletin, which served as a principal communication channel highlighting youth issues. Also published was a study describing the impact of trends and problems connected with the global economic and social crisis during the first half of the 1980s on young people.⁽¹⁰⁾ It attempted to foretell the prospects for youth in the year 2000.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote **resolution 41/99**.

Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/135 of 16 December 1977 and 36/17 of 9 November 1981, in which it adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and

youth organizations, and also recalling its resolution 40/17 of 18 November 1985,

Bearing in mind the importance of the existence of effective channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations as a necessary instrument for the information of young people and their participation in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies at the national, regional and international levels, and also for informing the United Nations of the problems facing youth with a view to finding solutions to such problems,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations,

Convinced that the effective and efficient functioning of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations at the national, regional and international levels forms a basic prerequisite for the adequate information of young people and their active involvement in the work of the United Nations,

Convinced further that the participation of youth representatives from Member States in international conferences and meetings dealing with youth-related issues can enhance and strengthen the channels of communication through the discussion of such issues, with a view to finding solutions to problems confronting youth in the contemporary world,

Recognizing that the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth provide a constructive framework for a long-term strategy in the field of youth,

1. Calls upon Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other governmental and intergovernmental organizations to implement fully the guidelines relating to the channels of communication adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 32/135 and 36/17, not only in general terms but also by concrete measures reflecting the issues of importance to young people;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue in this respect to make use at the national, regional and international levels of the already existing structures of co-operation between youth and the United Nations system in accordance with the additional guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, contained in the annex to resolution 36/17;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to develop specific ways and means to determine how the channels of communication could effectively be attuned to youth-related projects and activities of United Nations organs and specialized agencies, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

4. Calls upon national youth mechanisms that have been set up by youth and youth organizations at the national, regional and international levels to continue to act as channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, and, where such mechanisms do not exist, recommends that national co-ordinating committees of the International Youth Year should continue to act as channels of communication;

5. Decides to consider at its forty-second session the item entitled "Policies and programmes relating to youth" on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General.

General Assembly resolution 41/99

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/800) without vote, 31 October (meeting 32); 26-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.26); agenda item 87.

Sponsors: Algeria, Austria, Botswana, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Jordan, Morocco, Netherlands, Panama, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 16-22, 27, 32; plenary 97.

UN Youth Fund

The Trust Fund for IYY—renamed the United Nations Youth Fund in 1985⁽¹⁾—continued to support youth-related projects in 1986.⁽¹²⁾

The Fund provided assistance to young people in developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries. It concentrated on such areas as small-scale youth research projects; infrastructure development; ecology; training and job development; basic health care; and planning and communication activities of governmental organizations and NGOs. As of 31 December 1986, 12 States had made financial contributions directly to the Fund, while other contributions in cash or kind had been received from NGOs and the public; proceeds from the use of the IYY logo had provided additional income. The Fund's balance totalled approximately \$360,000, of which about \$280,000 had been committed to the full or partial funding of 32 projects.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1985, p. 978. ⁽²⁾E/1986/41. (3)YUN 1985, p. 978, ESC res. 1985/30, 29 May 1985. (4)ACC/1986/15. ⁽⁵⁾A/41/621. ⁽⁶⁾YUN 1985, p. 979, GA res. 40/14, 18 Nov. 1985. ⁽⁷⁾A/41/340. (8)A/41/578. ⁽⁹⁾YUN 1985, p. 981, GA res. 40/17, 18 Nov. 1985. ⁽¹⁰⁾The Situation of Youth in the 1980s and Prospects and Challenges for the Year 2000 (ST/ESA/186), Sales No. E.86.IV.10. (11)YUN 1985, p. 979. (12)E/1987/41.

Aging persons

The International Plan of Action on Aging was adopted in 1982 by the World Assembly on Aging⁽¹⁾ and endorsed later that year by the General Assembly.⁽²⁾ The Plan was a response to demographic conditions that had gradually developed in the previous four decades—a great increase in the number of persons 60 years old and over. The elderly, estimated to be some 375 million in 1980, were expected to increase to 1.1 billion by the year 2025, approximately 14 per cent of the world population.

The United Nations continued in 1986 to consider the question of aging persons. The Assembly, by resolution 41/96, urged Governments to inten-

sify their efforts to implement the Plan of Action. It requested the Secretary-General to promote the training of personnel in that area, and urged him to strengthen and co-ordinate United Nations programmes on aging. He was also asked to continue monitoring progress in the Plan's implementation and to review the world aging situation every six years.

Implementation of the Plan of Action

The Secretary-General, in response to a 1985 General Assembly request,⁽³⁾ submitted in October 1986 a report⁽⁴⁾ on the question of aging, including implementation of the Plan of Action, activities undertaken by the United Nations system, and the views of Member States, specialized agencies and NGOs. The report was to have been submitted to the Economic and Social Council's April/May 1986 session for its comments. However, due to time constraints preventing completion of a comprehensive report, an interim report was presented to the Council at that time.⁽⁵⁾ summarizing progress in the preparation of the final report.

The October report stated that activities concerned with aging were carried out by six United Nations organizational units—Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, whose subprogramme on aging was carried out by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA), United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), Economic Commission for Europe, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Economic Commission for Africa—and three specialized agencies—ILO, UNESCO and WHO. CSDHA served as the focal point for all matters related to aging within the United Nations system, had primary responsibility for promoting and implementing the Plan and managed the Trust Fund (see below).

Information exchange was organized by way of two periodicals: the annual Periodical on Aging, begun in 1984, and the Bulletin on Aging, two issues of which were published in 1986.

The total current value of activities on aging (1986-1987) was estimated to be \$5,217,000. Overall, after major growth in 1982-1983 as compared with 1980-1981, the number of activities in each biennium had remained about the same. The largest increases in both number and resources had been registered in subprogrammes financed from the regular budget, from four in 1980-1981 to 18 in 1986-1987 and from \$1.5 million to \$3.2 million in the corresponding periods. Much of the increase had been accounted for by the regional commissions, which in 1980-1981 had no subprogrammes with aging components but currently had six, by

UNESCO, which had expanded its activities in terms of life-long education and participation of the aging in cultural life, and by WHO, whose activities had increased.

Financially, WHO accounted for the largest component of United Nations activities on aging. Taking 1980-1981 as a baseline, WHO's expenditures had grown some 115 per cent, mostly in a subprogramme on the health of the elderly. The second-largest set of activities was accounted for by DIESA, whose subprogramme was executed by CSDHA. The subprogramme's objectives were to assist Governments in designing and implementing national legislation, policies and programmes within the Plan of Action.

In addition, the Population Division conducted demographic research on aging and its social and economic consequences, giving increased attention to the older population in producing biennial estimates and projections of population growth for all countries and regions.

A total of 41 technical co-operation projects on aging had been executed since 1980, some 50 per cent funded by UNFPA and 40 per cent by the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging. Projects had an average duration of 1.8 years, and expenditures were small; the average budget of 22 1984-1985 projects was \$61,000. About half of the projects were conducted by NGOs; those having the largest number from 1980 to 1986 were Opera Pia International for Active Aging (five projects) and the International Centre for Social Gerontology (three).

Twenty-eight replies had been received from Member States, one from a United Nations specialized agency and nine from NGOs to a request from the Secretary-General for their views on ways to implement the Plan of Action. One State supported the establishment of a United Nations programme on aging with a structure similar to that of UNICEF. The specialized agency and four NGOs supported creating a new programme on aging; the other States disagreed, with most urging implementation of the Plan within existing resources.

The report concluded that the development of human resources, including elderly people, required greater attention and that the stage had been set for continuing activities under the Plan of Action. Additionally, consideration might be given to: reviewing the world aging situation every six years; regional preparations of specific, updated guidelines for action; strengthening technical assistance programmes; a mechanism for all concerned organizations to address the question; and further global consultations on aging in the early 1990s.

ACC consideration. The Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme Matters) of ACC continued to consider the Plan's

implementation at its April⁽⁶⁾ and October⁽⁷⁾ sessions. In April, it discussed the preliminary work done on the analysis of the activities of the United Nations system on aging,⁽⁸⁾ and, in October, it decided to include the question in its 1987 work programme since any 1986 Assembly action could have implications regarding co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system.

Other consideration. The seventy-fifth Inter-Parliamentary Conference⁽⁹⁾ (Mexico City, 7-12 April) adopted a resolution on the health and well-being of the elderly, in which it called on parliaments and Governments: to ensure that the question was incorporated in their national development plans; to continue to make efforts to implement the Plan of Action; to adopt measures responding to the economic and social implications of aging; and to consider regional and subregional meetings on the Plan.

A workshop on planning for the needs of the elderly in Zimbabwe (Harare, 15-18 December) adopted recommendations on social development, education and culture, income and security and health. A strategy for improving the living arrangements of the elderly was also outlined. It advocated expansion of public housing; provision of subsidies and other financial assistance to households that accommodated elderly relatives; recognition of the needs of the elderly by planners and architects; upgrading of rural housing in the context of self-help and rural development; and transport subsidies.

Proposed institute on aging

The need for regional and interregional institutes on aging was stressed by the 1985 Inter-regional Seminar to Promote the Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging,⁽⁹⁾ and by the General Assembly, in December 1986 (see below), which requested the Secretary-General to promote training centres to train required personnel, especially personnel from developing countries; and urged him to give priority to providing advisory service to those countries, and to encourage the exchange of information through the expansion of the existing United Nations network.

Malta, further to a September 1985 communication in which it had reiterated its proposal for the establishment of a United Nations institute on aging and had requested a feasibility study on this proposal, invited the holding of an expert group meeting in Malta. Accordingly, the Expert Group Meeting on the Feasibility of Establishing an Institute on Aging met at Valletta from 15 to 19 December.⁽¹⁰⁾ The Meeting concluded that fresh initiatives were needed to stimulate renewed interest in implementing the Plan of Action. It therefore recommended that the need for train-

ing, research and exchange of information expressed in the Plan be met by establishing an institute or institutes on aging, based on voluntary contributions. It said that the main objective should be to facilitate implementation of the Plan in the developing countries as well as an exchange of skills and information between the developed and developing countries and between the developing countries themselves. The Meeting recommended that its report be brought to the attention of the 1987 session of the Commission for Social Development.

UN Trust Fund

The United Nations Trust Fund for Aging supported nine projects in 1986(11) in developing regions of the world, relating to the assessment of needs, policy formulation, research, training and seminars. At the national level, the projects included a workshop on planning for the needs of the elderly in Zimbabwe (see above); evaluation of the socio-economic situation of the aging in Argentina; and the development of services for the elderly in Lebanon. Regional projects included training courses in gerontology in Argentina, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico and Uruguay; a needs assessment survey of the urban elderly in Latin America and the Caribbean; and a Conference on Gerontology for Latin America and the Caribbean (Bogota, Colombia, 9-13 June). Global-level projects included the promotion of co-operatives for the aging; the development of care for the aging; and the Expert Group Meeting on the Feasibility of Establishing an Institute on Aging (see above).

Despite calls for strengthening the Fund's resources, contributions declined to \$8,000 in 1986, compared with about \$60,000 in the 1984-1985 biennium. At the 1986 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, three pledges totalling \$22,500 were made. As at 31 December 1986, the Fund's balance was \$249,859, while pending requests amounted to nearly \$2.5 million.

To consolidate the managerial and substantive aspects of the Fund, the managerial responsibilities were transferred from the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs in New York to the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna.

To promote a United Nations programme on aging, a new trust fund was established in July(4) on the basis of a donation of \$7,000 by the Dominican Republic. In addition, a pledge of \$10,000 was made by the American Association of Retired Persons. The fund was established until 31 December 1987 on the understanding that it would be examined together with other funds as part of a broader review of aging activities.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, the General Assembly, acting on the Third Committee's recommendation, adopted without vote **resolution 41/96**.

Question of aging

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the International Plan of Action on Aging, which was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 37/51 of 3 December 1982, in particular the recommendations concerning data collection and analysis, training and education, research and exchange of information contained therein,

Recalling its resolution 37/51, in which it endorsed the recommendation contained in the Plan of Action that the Commission for Social Development should be designated as the international body to review the implementation of the Plan of Action every four years and to make proposals for updating it as considered necessary,

Reaffirming its resolution 40/29 of 29 November 1985, in which it stressed the importance of the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging, particularly in assisting Governments, at their request, in formulating and implementing policies and programmes on aging,

Emphasizing once again the importance of regional meetings to consider the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action, as demonstrated by the African Regional Conference on Aging, held at Dakar in December 1984,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of aging and in particular the United Nations system-wide programmes on aging,

Appreciating the positive views of Member States, as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General, on the strengthening of the existing United Nations programmes on aging for the further implementation of the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action,

1. Urges Governments to intensify their efforts, within the context of their own national priorities, cultures and traditions, to implement the recommendations contained in the International Plan of Action on Aging;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in compliance with the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action, to promote and encourage, within available resources or through voluntary contributions, training centres to train required personnel in the field of aging, especially personnel from developing countries, who would in turn train others;

3. Urges the Secretary-General to renew his efforts to give priority attention to the provision of advisory services to developing countries that request them, to the extent feasible under the regular funding of the programmes on aging, and to encourage the exchange of information through the expansion of the existing United Nations network;

4. Again requests the Secretary-General to respond favourably to the request of the African Regional Conference on Aging for assistance in establishing an African gerontological society;

5. Urges the Secretary-General, in compliance with the views of Member States as reflected in his report, to maintain and strengthen the existing programmes on

aging and to strengthen the United Nations system-wide co-ordination of policies and programmes on aging, with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs continuing to serve as focal point in the United Nations system for activities relating to aging;

6. Reaffirms its endorsement of the International Plan of Action on Aging and requests the Secretary-General, within the existing programme, to continue to monitor progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action and in the analysis of global trends on a multi-dimensional basis, and the Commission for Social Development to continue its quadrennial review as provided for in the Plan;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, as recommended in his report, to review the world aging situation every six years on the basis of a comprehensive study identifying the major trends and suggesting concrete measures for action;

8. Urges the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts to promote the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging within its existing structure so that it may continue to provide assistance to developing countries, at their request, particularly through the funding of catalytic and innovative projects;

9. Invites Governments and non-governmental organizations to continue and, where possible, to increase their contributions to the Trust Fund, and calls upon Governments and non-governmental organizations that have not yet done so to consider contributing to the Trust Fund;

10. Calls upon other United Nations funding organizations to support the Trust Fund in providing assistance for projects that fall within their mandate;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a progress report on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the present resolution;

12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Question of aging".

General Assembly resolution 41/96

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/798) without vote, 31 October (meeting 32); 13-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.16/Rev.1); agenda item 85.

Sponsors: Austria, Bangladesh, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mauritania, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Suriname.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 16-22, 27, 32; plenary 97.

Related resolution: ESC 1986/26.

Also on 4 December, the Assembly, by **decision 41/424** adopted without vote, deferred until its 1987 session consideration of a twice-revised draft resolution on implementing the Plan of Action⁽¹⁾ By that text, the Assembly would merge the new trust fund established in July⁽⁴⁾ with the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging. It would be named the United Nations International Fund for Aging; be administered by UNDP; and included among the programmes for which contributions were pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1982, p. 1184. (2)Ibid., p. 1186, GA res. 37/51, 3 Dec. 1982. (3)YUN 1985, p. 988, GA res. 40/30, 29 Nov. 1985. (4)A/41/631. (5)E/1986/40. (6)ACC/1986/6. (7)ACC/1986/15. (8)A/41/43. (9) YUN 1985, p. 986. (10)ISEA/EGM/08. (11)A/42/567. (12)A/C.3/41/L.20/Rev.2.

Chapter XX

Refugees and displaced persons

In 1986, the overall refugee situation in the world remained serious, even though new refugee influxes were offset by organized or spontaneous repatriation, mainly in Africa, and to a limited extent in Latin America and Asia. As efforts continued to promote repatriation, local integration and resettlement, as appropriate, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continued working towards an approach that combined effective emergency response, prompt establishment of basic services such as health, sanitation and education, and early action to establish income-generating activities leading to self-reliance. Regarding international protection, serious problems affected the rights or safety of refugees, such as restrictive measures to combat irregular movements of refugees travelling in search of refuge in other continents, violation of the rights to life and safety through piracy and military and armed attacks, refolement and expulsion of asylum-seekers.

In his annual report on the work of the Organization (see p. 3), the Secretary-General said that over 10 million refugees remained under the United Nations care and protection. Expressing hope that the number would decline as regional conflicts were resolved and other causes were removed, the Secretary-General noted the need for intensified, well-directed development strategies to help lessen the likelihood of future mass migration and reduce its potential dimensions.

Pakistan continued to host the world's largest single refugee population: an estimated 5 million Afghans were in Pakistan and Iran. In South-East Asia, resettlement in third countries remained the main durable solution for refugees in camps, although an increasing number of Indo-Chinese long-stayers awaiting resettlement caused concern. Under the Orderly Departure Programme, 18,418 Vietnamese were reunited with family members abroad. Towards the end of 1986, an understanding was reached between Ethiopia, Djibouti and Somalia that permitted the voluntary repatriation of Ethiopians. Voluntary repatriation programmes were also carried out for Ugandan refugees from the Sudan and Zaire, Argentine and Uruguayan refugees, as well as refugees from other Latin American countries. UNHCR also provided assistance to some 120,000 refugees in Central America and Mexico.

As before, assistance to Palestine refugees was provided by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (see p. 339).

The Executive Committee of the UNHCR Programme in October adopted a Geneva Declaration on the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol, calling on States that had not done so to accede to the instruments.

In December, the General Assembly called on States to promote durable solutions and to contribute to the UNHCR programmes (resolution 41/124). It also called for emergency assistance to returnees and displaced persons in Chad (41/140), humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti (41/137), and assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia (41/141) and to refugees in the Sudan (41/139) and in Somalia (41/138). The Assembly also called for aid to student refugees in southern Africa (41/136) and to South African and Namibian refugee women and children (41/123). The Assembly requested intensified support for the speedy implementation of the recommendations and pledges made in 1984 at the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (41/122).

The Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees submitted its final report, and the Assembly endorsed its Group's conclusions and recommendations (41/70).

The 1986 Nansen Medal—named for Fridtjof Nansen, first League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—went to the people of Canada in recognition of outstanding services rendered to refugees.

Jean-Pierre Hocké assumed his functions as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on 1 January 1986.

Programme and finances of UNHCR**Programme policy**

Executive Committee action. At its thirty-seventh session (Geneva, 6-13 October 1986), the Executive Committee of the UNHCR Programme(1) recognized that the exercise of the

High Commissioner's international protection function had become increasingly complex due to the growing number and changing composition of current movements of refugees and asylum-seekers. It stressed the importance of Governments providing full support in the search for durable solutions, and noted with appreciation the efforts made by UNHCR to arrange for consultations between concerned Governments in order to deal with problems relating to specific refugee groups and, in particular, the problem raised by the movement of refugees and asylum-seekers from one region to another.

The Executive Committee welcomed the increased share of UNHCR budgetary resources allocated to durable solutions and the High Commissioner's continued efforts to promote voluntary repatriation, and appealed to Governments to provide adequate resettlement quotas with flexible selection criteria.

The Executive Committee expressed grave concern that the basic rights of refugees continued to be disregarded, as evidenced by the military and armed attacks on refugee camps and settlements, and by the large numbers of refugees subjected to detention. It stressed the importance of accession to relevant international legal instruments in view of the magnitude and the seriousness of the refugee problem. The Committee called on the High Commissioner to continue to give due attention to the specific protection needs of refugee women and children.

Regarding development projects for refugees and returnees, the Executive Committee urged the High Commissioner to intensify efforts to promote such activities in co-operation with the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other organizations specialized in development assistance. Further, it requested Governments of asylum countries to consider formulating and implementing in their regional or national development plans, with the assistance of the international community, development-oriented programmes addressed to refugees and local populations.

In meeting refugee needs, UNHCR continued co-operating with other United Nations organizations, in particular with the World Food Programme (WFP) in providing food aid, with the World Bank and the International Labour Organisation in promoting self-reliance and income-generating or employment opportunities, and with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in responding to primary health care, water supply and basic sanitation needs. Ways of incorporating a number of established refugee settlements into the normal development process were being studied by UNHCR and UNDP. UNHCR collaborated closely with the Office of the United

Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) in responding to the African emergency, with the World Health Organization (WHO) in developing a primary health care programme, and with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in promoting family-planning programmes. It also co-operated with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration, the Organization of American States, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the European Parliament and the Council of Europe, as well as liberation movements and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Pursuant to a 1985 General Assembly request,⁽²⁾ the Secretary-General submitted in 1986 to the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council a note on operational activities for development of the United Nations system, including UNHCR.⁽³⁾ The Secretary-General pointed out that, even though UNHCR was not directly involved in development assistance or operational activities for development, equitable assistance and durable solutions for refugees were possible in many cases only through development-oriented support. He stressed that UNHCR would make every effort to help developing countries surmount economic, social and environmental difficulties resulting from the presence of large numbers of refugees and/or returnees.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 2 July 1986, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1986/152, transmitted the High Commissioner's report for 1985/86⁽⁴⁾ to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Following consideration of the report of the High Commissioner, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, adopted on 4 December resolution 41/124 without vote.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of his Office, as well as the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner on the work of its thirty-seventh session, and having heard the statements made by the High Commissioner on 7 and 11 November 1986,

Recalling its resolution 40/118 of 13 December 1985,

Reaffirming the purely humanitarian and non-political character of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner,

Noting with satisfaction that, following recent accessions, one hundred and one States are now parties to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status

of Refugees, and endorsing the Geneva Declaration thereon adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-seventh session,

Deeply concerned that refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner continue to face distressingly serious problems in all parts of the world,

Particularly concerned that in various regions the safety and welfare of refugees and asylum-seekers continue to be seriously jeopardized on account of military or armed attacks and other forms of brutality,

Stressing the fundamental importance of the High Commissioner's function to provide international protection and the need for States to co-operate with the High Commissioner in the exercise of this essential function, particularly in view of the continued and persistent violations of the basic rights of refugees and asylum-seekers,

Emphasizing that there is a need to assist, on as wide a basis as possible, the efforts of the High Commissioner to promote speedy and durable solutions to the problems of refugees,

Emphasizing also that voluntary repatriation or return remains the most desirable solution to the problems of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner,

Emphasizing further the importance for the international community to continue to provide assistance and resettlement opportunities for those refugees for whom no other durable solution may be in sight, particularly in regions where countries of first refuge continue generously to receive refugees arriving by land or by sea,

Commending States that, despite severe economic and development problems of their own, continue to admit large numbers of refugees and displaced persons into their territories,

Welcoming the valuable support extended by Governments to the High Commissioner in carrying out his humanitarian tasks,

Taking note of the observations of the Board of Auditors on financial management matters of the Office of the High Commissioner and the response to them by the High Commissioner,

Welcoming the continuing and increasing co-operation between the Office of the High Commissioner and other bodies of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

1. Commends the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and his staff for the dedicated and efficient manner in which they discharge their responsibilities and pays tribute to the four staff members who lost their lives in the course of their duties during the past year;

2. Strongly reaffirms the fundamental nature of the High Commissioner's function to provide international protection and the need for Governments to continue to co-operate fully with his Office in order to facilitate the effective exercise of this function, in particular by acceding to and implementing the relevant international and regional refugee instruments and by scrupulously observing the principles of asylum and non-refoulement;

3. Appeals to all States that have not yet become parties to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees to consider acceding to them in order to enhance their universal character;

4. Condemns all violations of the rights and safety of refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular those

perpetrated by military or armed attacks against refugee camps and settlements and other forms of brutality and the failure to rescue asylum-seekers in distress at sea;

5. Welcomes the fact that arrangements introduced by the High Commissioner have increased significantly the rescue of asylum-seekers in distress at sea and that preventive measures have resulted in a decline in the number of refugee boats attacked by pirates;

6. Urges all States, in co-operation with the Office of the High Commissioner and other competent international bodies, to take all measures necessary to ensure the safety of refugees and asylum-seekers;

7. Notes with deep concern that large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers in different areas of the world are currently in detention or subject to similar restrictive measures and welcomes the conclusions on this subject adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-seventh session;

8. Recognizes the importance of fair and expeditious procedures for determining refugee status or granting asylum in order, *inter alia*, to protect refugees and asylum-seekers from unjustified or unduly prolonged detention or stay in camps, and urges States to establish such procedures;

9. Urges all States to support the High Commissioner in his efforts to achieve durable solutions to the problem of refugees and displaced persons of concern to his Office, primarily through voluntary repatriation or return, including assistance to returnees, as appropriate, or, wherever appropriate, through integration into countries of asylum or resettlement in third countries;

10. Recognizes the importance of finding durable solutions to refugee problems and recognizes also that the search for durable solutions includes the need to address the causes of movements of refugees and asylum-seekers from their countries of origin, and takes note of the final report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees;

11. Expresses deep appreciation for the valuable material and humanitarian response of receiving countries, in particular those developing countries that, despite limited resources, continue to admit, on a permanent or temporary basis, large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers, and, reaffirming the principle of international solidarity and burden-sharing, urges the international community to assist receiving countries in order to enable them to cope with the additional burden created by the presence of those refugees and asylum-seekers;

12. Recognizes with appreciation the work done by the High Commissioner to put into practice the concept of development-oriented assistance to refugees and returnees, as initiated at the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, and urges him to continue that process, wherever appropriate, in full co-operation with appropriate international agencies, and, further, urges Governments to support these efforts;

13. Emphasizes the essential role of development-oriented organizations and agencies in the implementation of programmes that benefit refugees and returnees and urges the High Commissioner to strengthen his co-operation with those organizations and agencies;

14. Commends all States, international agencies and non-governmental organizations that facilitate the at-

tainment of durable solutions and contribute generously to the High Commissioner's programmes;

15. Notes with satisfaction the efforts undertaken by the High Commissioner to identify and meet the special needs of refugee women and children and urges him to continue these efforts;

16. Calls upon Governments to contribute, in a spirit of international burden-sharing, to the High Commissioner's programmes with the aim of ensuring that the needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner are met.

General Assembly resolution 41/124

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/880 & Corr.1) without vote, 19 November (meeting 50); 38-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.56); agenda item 99 (a).

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Gambia, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Zaire.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 39-43, 46, 48, 50; plenary 97.

Financial and administrative questions

UNHCR voluntary funds expenditure in 1986⁽⁵⁾ amounted to \$441.5 million as compared with \$459 million in 1985. Of the total, some \$281 million was spent on General Programmes and \$160 million on Special Programmes and other trust funds. Total income for 1986 was \$449.9 million.

In October, the UNHCR Executive Committee⁽¹⁾ expressed concern over UNHCR's continuing financial difficulties and noted a shortfall of \$46.8 million under the General Programmes and of \$15.7 million under the Special Programmes as at 1 October 1986. It emphasized the need for realistic programme and budget planning.

Contributions

Contributions in cash and kind in 1986 totalled \$422 million. Paid contributions in cash totalled \$287.3 million, while outstanding pledges amounted to \$62 million. Contributions in kind were \$35 million with an additional \$38 million in outstanding pledges. In addition, \$111,111 was received from the Netherlands and \$2 million from the European Economic Community for a World Bank income-generating project for refugees in Pakistan. Contributions in cash and kind from government sources totalled some \$362 million in 1986. Intergovernmental organizations provided \$52 million, and NGOs and private sources made donations valued at \$8.5 million.

At its 1986 session,⁽¹⁾ the UNHCR Executive Committee approved a target of \$360.4 million (not including the \$10 million for the Emergency Fund) for 1987 General Programmes, urging Governments to make funds available to ensure that the needs of refugees and displaced persons were fully met.

Accounts of voluntary funds for 1985

The audited financial statements on the voluntary funds administered by UNHCR for the year ended

31 December 1985 showed a total expenditure of \$459 million and total income of \$435.4 million.⁽⁶⁾

In July 1986,⁽⁷⁾ the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the synthesis of the main observations contained in the reports of the Board of Auditors on the audit of various United Nations funds; comments relating to UNHCR concerned, among other things, performance evaluation of consultants, property management and procurement monitoring. Commenting on the Board's observations, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), in September,⁽⁸⁾ stated that, while taking into account that UNHCR operated under unusual or emergency circumstances, it was important to ensure that the flow of cash and goods was managed and monitored properly.

In October,⁽¹⁾ the UNHCR Executive Committee took note of the accounts and reports and welcomed the High Commissioner's efforts to improve financial control and management of programme implementation.

In December, the General Assembly, in **resolution 41/176**, accepted the financial report and the Board's audit opinions, concurred with ACABQ's observations and requested the High Commissioner to take the required remedial action.

Administration

In October,⁽¹⁾ the UNHCR Executive Committee expressed support for the High Commissioner's initiatives to reorganize UNHCR in order to improve its efficiency and effectiveness, particularly with respect to activities in the field. It intended to discuss in 1987 progress made to improve the organization and working methods in support of field activities.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/41/12/Add.1. (2)YUN 1985, p. 457, GA res. 40/211, 17 Dec. 1985. (3)A/41/374/Add.1-E/1986/109/Add.1. (4)A/41/12. (5)A/42/5/Add.5. (6)A/41/5/Add.5. (7)A/41/402 & Corr.1. (8)A/41/632.

Activities for refugees

Assistance

During 1986,⁽¹⁾ UNHCR continued to co-operate actively with concerned Governments and the international community in efforts to meet the humanitarian needs of refugees throughout the world. The promotion of durable solutions—voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement—remained the primary and long-term objective of the assistance programmes. UNHCR responded to requests for emergency assistance for many new arrivals and continued to pursue care and maintenance programmes for refugees for whom

no immediate solution could be foreseen. Whenever feasible, relief-oriented programmes also included measures aimed at promoting basic self-sufficiency activities among refugees.

In 1986, General Programmes expenditure totalled \$281.1 million, including \$3.2 million obligated from the Emergency Fund and used mostly in Africa—\$500,000 for Sudanese refugees in the Keffa region of Ethiopia, \$414,534 for returnees in Ethiopia, \$440,762 for returnees in Ethiopia from Djibouti, \$500,000 for Mozambican refugees in Malawi, and \$870,040 for Mozambican and Angolan refugees in Zambia. An amount of \$488,522 assisted newly arrived Nicaraguan refugees in Honduras. UNHCR continued to strengthen its emergency preparedness and response capabilities.

The provision of intermediate assistance to refugees in the form of care and maintenance (food, shelter, water, health services and sanitation, education, counselling) continued in 1986. As in the previous year, the largest care and maintenance programme was for Afghan refugees in Pakistan, for which \$48.3 million was obligated under the 1986 General Programmes, \$11.2 million of that amount going towards income-generating and self-sufficiency activities. Other countries where major care and maintenance programmes were implemented included Costa Rica, Honduras, Somalia and Thailand.

UNHCR'S primary objective remained the promotion of durable solutions, and over \$89.9 million was obligated under the General Programmes to that end. UNHCR promoted voluntary repatriation movements, notably in Africa, Asia and Central and South America; in 1986, close to a quarter of a million refugees returned to their country of origin, the vast majority doing so spontaneously. Resettlement in third countries remained the principal durable solution for Indo-Chinese refugees—some 51,137 were resettled in 1986, as were an additional 18,418 Vietnamese under the Orderly Departure Programme. Expenditure on local integration activities in 1986 totalled some \$70.3 million, while resettlement assistance amounted to approximately \$15 million.

Elementary education continued to be provided in local government schools or in specially established settlement schools. UNHCR had over 108 world-wide programmes in post-primary, vocational/technical and academic education. Some \$10.4 million was spent to enable 14,500 refugee students to study at the secondary and tertiary levels—28 per cent of them took technical training courses, 57 per cent attended secondary schools and 15 per cent were enrolled in universities.

Special counselling and community work programmes continued in Thailand and Malaysia and

were also extended to Indonesia to assist the recovery of refugees who were victims of pirate attacks. Assistance to handicapped refugees continued with the provision of medical facilities and services in asylum countries. In 1986, the needs of some 10,755 refugees (as against 5,700 in 1985) were met at a cost of \$940,027, obligated under General Programmes. In addition, 28 disabled refugees, who could not be treated locally, were referred to medical centres abroad at a cost of \$41,471 under Special Programmes. In October, the UNHCR Executive Committee⁽²⁾ welcomed the admission of larger numbers of disabled refugees into countries of resettlement.

The annual amount of food aid to refugees, including that from WFP, totalled some \$200 million; some \$75 million in food aid was channelled through UNHCR in 1986.

The UNHCR Executive Committee noted with concern that the basic rights of refugees continued to be disregarded and that, in particular, they were being exposed to violent acts, arbitrary detention and refoulement. The Committee stressed the importance of development-oriented assistance to refugees and returnees and urged the High Commissioner to promote development activities in co-operation with the World Bank, UNDP and other development assistance organizations.

In 1986, UNHCR expenditure on assistance activities in Africa totalled \$181.2 million, of which \$79.8 million was spent on local settlement activities, \$747,400 on resettlement, \$22 million on voluntary repatriation and \$79.2 million on relief and other assistance—the Sudan and Somalia receiving the most assistance with allocations of \$58 million and \$52 million, respectively.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, a total of \$35.3 million went for assistance activities, of which \$17.2 million was spent on local settlement, \$223,100 on resettlement, \$1.7 million on voluntary repatriation and \$16.2 million on relief and other assistance. Honduras and Mexico received the highest amounts—\$14 million and \$9 million, respectively.

In Europe and North America, UNHCR expenditures totalled \$10.3 million, of which \$2.3 million was spent on local settlement, \$2.1 million on resettlement, \$689,400 on voluntary repatriation and \$5.3 million on relief and other assistance—Yugoslavia and Italy received the most assistance with allocations of \$2.5 million and \$2.4 million, respectively.

In Asia and Oceania, total assistance expenditures amounted to \$68 million, of which \$7.4 million was spent on local settlement, \$13.5 million on resettlement, \$1.7 million on voluntary repatriation and \$45.3 million on relief and other assistance—Thailand and the Philippines received the most assistance with allocations totalling \$26.4 million and \$7.6 million, respectively.

In South-West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East, total UNHCR expenditures amounted to \$94 million, of which \$59 million was spent on local settlement, \$318,900 on resettlement, \$5,200 on voluntary repatriation and \$35 million on relief and other assistance—Pakistan and Iran received the most assistance with totals of \$77.3 million and \$8.2 million, respectively.

UNHCR promoted greater public awareness and understanding of the world-wide refugee problem through the distribution of information materials. It also organized an itinerant media seminar in Central America and a round table, "Helping refugees—contributing to peace". The magazine *Refugees* was published monthly in English, French and Spanish, and special editions were issued in German, Italian and Japanese.

Related resolution: GA 41/124.

Africa

In 1986, the overall number of refugees in Africa remained relatively stable with the influxes being offset by repatriation movements in several areas: political developments in Uganda and security problems in parts of the Equatoria region of the Sudan led to the return of some 130,000 Ugandan refugees from neighbouring countries, the great majority from the Sudan; in the organized repatriation, some 11,000 Chadians returned from the Central African Republic and several thousand others returned spontaneously from the Sudan; in the Sudan, limited continuing influxes from Ethiopia and Uganda were substantially offset by the spontaneous repatriation of some 170,000 refugees, mostly Ethiopians and Ugandans as well as some Chadians; and although the influx of refugees from Ethiopia into northern Somalia increased in the first half of 1986, organized repatriation to Ethiopia began in December from Djibouti and Somalia.

However, in southern Africa, conflict and insecurity within Mozambique, exacerbated by drought in some areas, resulted in an increasing exodus of Mozambicans to neighbouring countries, with some 250,000 Mozambicans requiring UNHCR assistance—150,000 in Malawi, 5,000 in Swaziland, 30,000 in Zambia and 65,000 in Zimbabwe. During the year, UNHCR assisted some 43,000 South African refugees in various countries in southern Africa and some 76,000 Namibian refugees, the great majority of whom were in Angola and Zambia.

While most African States continued liberal practices of asylum, economic difficulties and consequent social tensions increased the impact on national infrastructures of both assisted and spontaneously settled refugees. UNHCR continued to promote voluntary repatriation and resettlement of African refugees within Africa; a durable solu-

tion was sought in third countries when neither voluntary repatriation nor local integration was feasible. Of the 2,682 African refugees resettled outside the continent in 1986, 1,017 went to the United States, 584 to Canada and 181 to Australia.

UNHCR worked closely with the United Nations Office for Emergency Operations in Africa to ensure that its emergency programmes were properly co-ordinated within the United Nations system.

During 1986, total UNHCR expenditure in Africa amounted to \$193.5 million, of which \$86.8 million was obligated under General Programmes and \$103.9 million under Special Programmes.

JIU report. In May 1986, the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly a report by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on the role of UNHCR in Africa, focusing on developments during 1984-1985.⁽³⁾ The report dealt with a regional overview, international protection and assistance programmes, and provided conclusions and recommendations. It noted that the number of refugees in the region had averaged over 3 million a year since 1980, and was estimated to represent more than 30 per cent of the aggregate world refugee population registered by UNHCR in 1985.

JIU stated that at the height of the latest refugee emergency in Africa, UNHCR had provided significant relief to those in distress and assistance to host Governments in coping with large-scale refugee situations; UNHCR emergency relief operations in the region in 1984 and 1985 were focused on over 1.2 million displaced persons, and relief requirements for them rose from \$9 million in November 1984 to over \$100 million in June 1985. The UNHCR response to emergencies was found to be tardy.

In the area of international protection, the report called for UNHCR's continuing attention to areas such as national asylum policies, resettlement openings in Africa, the co-ordination of relief activities with other international agencies, and the establishment of secure mechanisms for the proper control and distribution of all relief aid under its supervision. In that regard, it called for extensive follow-up and implementation of the 1979 Arusha Conference recommendations⁽⁴⁾ on refugee protection and provision of assistance, as well as a clear demarcation of the roles of UNHCR and OAU. It also called for reviving the momentum of the Programme of Action of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,⁽⁵⁾ which had been overshadowed by the emergency operations.

The capacity of the UNHCR field offices in administering and co-ordinating programmes, and in maintaining adequate financial and management control, was hindered by the socio-economic

difficulties of many African countries especially those hosting large numbers of refugees, poor transport and communications networks, armed conflicts, ineffectual governmental co-ordinating roles and a scarcity of qualified human resources. A lack of systematic collaboration and information exchange among UNHCR field offices further contributed to weakening the impact of UNHCR's operations in Africa.

Among JIU's recommendations were: the dispatch of a fact-finding mission to the front-line States to study ways of relieving them of refugee pressure and a high-level meeting in Africa devoted to the plight of South African and Namibian refugees; co-ordination of national refugee policies and consolidation of international refugee law against mass expulsions of so-called illegal immigrants; expanded efforts to explore resettlement opportunities especially for urban refugees, intensified emphasis on refugee education and training to facilitate their local integration and self-reliance, and expansion of small enterprise projects for refugees; and a reorganization of field offices and decentralization of headquarters staff to the field to ensure better administration of activities.

In September, the Secretary-General submitted his comments⁽⁶⁾ on the JIU report; he agreed that the magnitude of the problems required a major and expanded effort from the international community and from UNHCR. The Secretary-General corrected some facts and figures used by JIU, provided supplementary information and concurred with most of JIU's recommendations, some of which, he noted, were already under implementation.

On 4 December 1986, the General Assembly, by **decision 41/427**, took note of the JIU report and the Secretary-General's comments.

Follow-up to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa

At the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA II) in 1984,⁽⁷⁾ the international community in a spirit of solidarity had sought to launch a process of burden-sharing on a strategy for solving the problems of refugees in Africa.

At the special session of the General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa, in May/June 1986, the plight of 5 million refugees and returnees, together with the adverse effects that the refugee burden continued to impose on the frail economies of host countries, were again considered as matters of high priority for many African States; the need to accelerate implementation of the ICARA II recommendations was reaffirmed (**resolution S-13/2**).

In July, the High Commissioner orally reported to the Economic and Social Council on follow-up

to ICARA II; on 22 July, the Council took note of that report (**decision 1986/166**).

Also in July⁽⁷⁾ the OAU Council of Ministers appealed to all potential donors to sustain and increase their contributions for the implementation of ICARA projects, thanked OAU member States that had offered transit or resettlement facilities to South African refugees, and called on OAU member States receiving refugees or returnees to integrate the related programme formulation and implementation into their national plans in order to ensure the continuous viability and funding of such programmes. It also appealed to the international community to strengthen the financial capacity of UNHCR and voluntary agencies so as to ensure that the relief and rehabilitation needs were met.

In a September report⁽⁸⁾ on assistance to refugees in Africa, submitted in response to a 1985 General Assembly request⁽⁹⁾ the Secretary-General discussed the follow-up to ICARA II. He noted that, because of the 1986 emergency caused by famine and drought and their lingering effects, many ICARA II projects had been modified or delayed in implementation; UNDP and UNHCR co-operated closely in implementing the ICARA II recommendations and in promoting the complementarity of refugee aid and development aid.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the Assembly adopted **resolution 41/122** without vote.

Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its resolutions, particularly resolution 40/117 of 13 December 1985, relating to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees in Africa,

Mindful that the fundamental purpose of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984, was to launch collective action by the international community aimed at achieving lasting solutions,

Gravely concerned at the persistent and serious problem of large numbers of refugees on the African continent,

Aware of the heavy burden borne by African countries of asylum on account of the presence of these refugees and its consequences for their economic and social development, and of the great sacrifices made by them, despite their limited resources,

Deeply concerned that the refugee situation has been severely affected by the critical economic situation in Africa, as well as by drought and other natural disasters,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, adopted by the General Assembly at its thir-

teenth special session, the special session devoted to the critical economic situation in Africa, which refers in particular to the need for the speedy implementation of the recommendations of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,

Recognizing that the efforts of the countries of asylum require the concerted support of the international community to meet the needs for emergency relief, and for medium-term and long-term development aid,

Taking note of the declarations, decisions and resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 28 to 30 July 1986, and of the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of that organization at its forty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 26 July 1986, on the situation of refugees in Africa,

Emphasizing the collective responsibility of sharing the urgent and overwhelming burden of the problem of African refugees through effective mobilization of additional resources to meet the urgent and long-term needs of the refugees and to strengthen the capacity of countries of asylum to provide adequately for the refugees while they remain in those countries, as well as to assist the countries of origin in rehabilitating voluntary returnees,

Reiterating once again the vital importance of the complementarity between refugee aid and development assistance,

Deeply concerned that many of the projects submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa have yet to be funded and implemented,

Desirous of ensuring the speedy implementation of the recommendations and pledges made at the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,

1. Expresses its deep appreciation to African host countries, which are the biggest donors, for their generous contribution and continuous efforts to alleviate the plight of refugees in spite of their critical economic situation;

2. Reiterates its appreciation to all donor countries, the organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, regional organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their initial support and response to the projects submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa;

3. Urges the international community to maintain the momentum created by the Conference and to translate into reality the projects submitted as well as the principles of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Conference;

4. Emphasizes the vital importance of the complementarity of refugee aid and development assistance and of achieving durable solutions to the problem of refugees in Africa and the necessity of providing assistance for the strengthening of the social and economic infrastructures of African countries receiving refugees and returnees;

5. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to keep the situation of refugees in Africa under constant review so as to ensure that adequate assistance is available for care and maintenance and for bringing about durable solutions;

6. Requests the United Nations Development Programme to increase its efforts to mobilize additional

resources for refugee-related development projects and, in general, to promote and co-ordinate with the host countries and the donor community the integration of refugee-related activities into national development planning;

7. Calls upon all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system concerned, as well as relevant regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their support for the speedy implementation of the recommendations and pledges made at the Conference;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Declaration and Programme of Action, to monitor, in consultation and close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme, the follow-up to the Conference;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/122

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/880 & Corr. 1) without vote, 19 November (meeting 50); draft by Cameroon, for African Group (A/C.3/41/L.46); agenda item 99 (b).

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 39-43, 46, 48, 50; plenary 97.

Chad

Pursuant to a 1985 General Assembly request,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Secretary-General submitted in September 1986 a report⁽¹¹⁾ on emergency assistance to returnees and displaced persons in Chad. He reported that a November 1985 national reconciliation policy and general amnesty, as well as improved climatic conditions, had favoured the return of refugees; during the first half of 1986, some 80,000 people had returned from Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Nigeria and the Sudan. However, environmental degradation and hostilities in the northern region had left uncertain the fate of a large number of displaced persons. Relocation projects, set up to deal with the massive displacement of the drought-stricken Sahelian population, had witnessed a gradual decrease in the number of persons receiving assistance during the first part of 1986. Although generally well-implemented, the relocation projects failed to integrate most of the nomadic populations of Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti and northern Kanem prefectures; some 60,000 displaced persons from the region were considered to be in need of assistance.

Assistance provided or planned for displaced persons and returnees included: a farming project, financed and executed by FAO; an integrated rural development project in the Ouaddai region, financed by the ICARA II fund and aimed at facilitating the return from the Sudan and the relocation of Chadian refugees; and rural development projects supported by UNICEF with the Office of Rural Development of the Ministry of Agriculture.

UNHCR proposed to send a technical mission to Chad in October to evaluate the situation and living conditions of the Chadian repatriates.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/140** without vote.

Emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolutions 39/106 of 14 December 1984 and 40/136 of 13 December 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad,

Deeply concerned about the persistence of the drought and the invasion of locusts and predators, which are compounding the already precarious food and health situation in Chad,

Conscious that the large number of voluntary returnees and displaced persons as a result of the war and the drought in Chad poses a serious problem of integrating them into society,

Bearing in mind the many appeals made by the Government of Chad for international emergency assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad, who are victims of the war and of natural disasters,

1. Endorses the appeals made by the Government of Chad concerning emergency assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

2. Reiterates its appeal to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support, by generous contributions, the efforts being made by the Government of Chad to assist and resettle the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

3. Takes note with satisfaction of the action undertaken by the various bodies of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies with a view to mobilizing emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

4. Again requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to mobilize emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/140

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874/Add.1) without vote, 21 November (meeting 53); 28-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.54), orally amended by Sweden; agenda item 12. Sponsors: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Japan, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Zaire.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 39, 48, 53; plenary 97.

The sponsors accepted an oral amendment by Sweden to characterize the returnees as "voluntary" throughout the text.

Related resolution: GA 41/198.

In explanation of vote on resolutions concerning Chad, Djibouti (see below) and Somalia (see p. 843), the United States expressed reservations that the texts did not reflect changes that had taken place over the past year—notably, that the drought was largely over and that famine and new refugee flows had decreased. It asserted that the inter-agency missions called for in some of the texts only duplicated work already done; that inter-agency co-operation accomplished little if Governments did nothing to integrate refugee-related and national development programmes; and that there should be clear understanding that UNHCR handled refugees, while UNDRO handled displaced persons and disaster victims.

Israel said it had joined in the consensus on the draft resolutions on Chad, Djibouti, Somalia and the Sudan (see p.845), even though it did not have diplomatic relations with some of the States concerned.

Djibouti

In an August 1986 report on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti,⁽¹²⁾ submitted in pursuance of a 1985 Assembly request,⁽¹³⁾ the High Commissioner stated that voluntary repatriation remained the most feasible durable solution and that assistance continued to focus on care and maintenance projects and the development of counselling services for refugees.

A significant achievement during the year was the resumption of registration in September and the subsequent relaunching of the voluntary repatriation programme in December; under the tripartite agreement between Djibouti, Ethiopia and UNHCR, the formal large-scale repatriation programme had ended at the end of 1984.⁽¹⁴⁾ By 31 December 1986, some 1,100 refugees in Djibouti had registered for voluntary repatriation, of whom 437 returned to Ethiopia. A total of 108 persons were resettled elsewhere. At the end of the year, the Government estimated that there were 14,287 refugees in Djibouti.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/137** without vote.

Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/134 of 13 December 1985 on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti, as well as all its previous resolutions on this question,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti,

Deeply concerned about the plight of the refugees and displaced persons in the country, which has been ag-

gravated by the devastating effects of the prolonged drought,

Aware of the heavy economic and social burden placed on the Government and people of Djibouti as a result of the presence of refugees and of the consequent impact on the development and infrastructure of the country,

Appreciating the determined and sustained efforts made by the Government of Djibouti, despite its modest economic resources and limited means, to cope with the growing needs of the refugees,

Noting with appreciation the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner, to implement appropriate and lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti,

Appreciating the assistance provided by Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies to the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti,

1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti and appreciates his efforts to keep their situation under constant review;

2. Welcomes the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner, to implement adequate and lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti;

3. Expresses its appreciation to Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies for their assistance to the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti;

4. Urges the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts to mobilize, on an emergency basis, the necessary resources to implement lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti;

5. Calls upon all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to support the determined and constant efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the urgent needs of the refugees and to implement lasting solutions in respect of their situation;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/137

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874/Add.1) without vote, 21 November (meeting 53); 82-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.50); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 39, 48, 53; plenary 97.

Ethiopia

In an August 1986 report on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia,⁽¹⁵⁾ submitted in pursuance of

a 1985 Assembly request,⁽¹⁶⁾ the Secretary-General noted that UNHCR continued to provide basic relief assistance to Sudanese refugees registered at the Itang camp in the Illubabor region of western Ethiopia, pending durable solutions; by the end of 1986, some 121,000 persons were registered in the Illubabor region. UNHCR provided relief assistance to 155,000 of the most needy among the estimated 400,000 returnees in the Hararge region; the programme benefited from a special appeal launched in February by UNHCR for \$13.4 million, including some \$7 million for food. In addition, the nature of the recovery and rehabilitation programme in the region was being studied. Under other programmes, refugees received assistance for lower secondary education as well as guidance on education, employment, local integration and resettlement.

In mid-1986, a new influx of southern Sudanese into the Keffa region, south of Illubabor, began; by the end of the year, some 11,000 refugees were receiving emergency relief assistance. By June 1986, an estimated 65,000 Ethiopians of Tigrayan origin had returned spontaneously from eastern Sudan.

Towards the end of 1986, an understanding was reached between the authorities that permitted the start of voluntary repatriation movements of refugees from Somalia to Ethiopia; by 31 December, some 8,000 refugees in Somalia had registered for voluntary repatriation, of whom 640 had returned.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote **resolution 41/141**.

Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its resolutions, in particular resolution 40/133 of 13 December 1985, as well as all those of the Economic and Social Council, on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Recognizing the increasing number of voluntary returnees and refugees in Ethiopia,

Deeply concerned at the situation of displaced persons and voluntary returnees in the country, which has been aggravated by the devastating effect of the prolonged drought,

Aware of the heavy burden placed on the Government of Ethiopia in caring for displaced persons and victims of natural disasters, as well as for voluntary returnees and refugees,

1. Commends the efforts made so far by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as by the specialized agencies, in mobilizing humanitarian assistance to assist the efforts of the Government of Ethiopia;

2. Appeals to Member States and to international organizations and voluntary agencies to render adequate material, financial and technical assistance to the Government and people of Ethiopia in their efforts to provide relief and rehabilitation to displaced persons, voluntary returnees and refugees in Ethiopia;

3. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his efforts in mobilizing humanitarian assistance for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of voluntary returnees and refugees in Ethiopia;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1987, of the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/141

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 150-1-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874Add.D by recorded vote (128-1-1), 21 November (meeting 53); 68-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.55), orally revised; agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 39, 48-50, 53; plenary 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Israel.

In explanation of vote, the United States said it did not support the policies of the Government of Ethiopia which, it said, had caused loss of lives and suppression of human rights and had aggravated refugee flows across frontiers and within Ethiopia; the international community could be expected to assist the victims of man-made disasters only if the Governments responsible corrected the causes of those disasters. Israel and the United Kingdom recognized the need for humanitarian assistance, but felt Ethiopia had politicized the issue. The Federal Republic of Ger-

many stated that the term displaced persons applied only to victims of natural disasters or conflict and not to persons in resettlement programmes. France voted in favour of the draft on the understanding that it did not apply to programmes for displaced persons within Ethiopia.

Somalia

Pursuant to a 1985 Assembly request⁽¹⁷⁾ the High Commissioner submitted in August 1986 a report⁽¹⁸⁾ on assistance to refugees in Somalia. As in the past, UNHCR programmes benefited from the active support of several United Nations agencies and some 20 NGOs and voluntary agencies. Basic food supplies continued to be provided by WFP and other donors. The material assistance programme continued to focus on health services, water-supply systems, shelter and domestic needs, transport and logistics, education, construction, community development and income-generating and agricultural projects. During the first part of 1986, only basic care and maintenance projects were implemented due to funding difficulties; normal activities were resumed later on a reduced scale. Little progress was made towards local settlement or self-sufficiency because of the limitations of Somalia's natural resources. In search of durable solutions, the UNHCR Technical Support Service undertook a mission in June to evaluate UNHCR activities in agriculture, income-generation, community development and family-life programmes, self-help construction, health and water supply.

The influx of refugees from Ethiopia into northern Somalia increased in the first half of 1986. To meet the needs of some 122,000 refugees who arrived in 1985 and the early part of 1986, an appeal was issued in February under the UNHCR Special Programme of Emergency Relief Assistance in Africa for \$15.4 million, followed by an August appeal for a total assistance requirement of \$22.8 million for the 18-month period ending on 30 June 1987.

Following discussions between the Governments of Ethiopia and Somalia, the voluntary repatriation of refugees from the Gedo region began in December 1986.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/138** without vote.

Assistance to refugees in Somalia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/180 of 15 December 1980, 36/153 of 16 December 1981, 37/174 of 17 December 1982, 38/88 of 16 December 1983, 39/104 of 14 November 1984 and 40/132 of 13 December 1985 on the question of assistance to refugees in Somalia,

Taking note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on assistance to refugees in Somalia, in particular section IV of that report,

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees in Africa,

Deeply concerned about the heavy burden that has been placed on the fragile economy of Somalia by the continuing presence of large numbers of refugees,

Aware of the additional burden imposed by the new influx of refugees and the consequent urgent need for additional international assistance,

Concerned about the continuing and serious shortfalls in the provision of food assistance, which have resulted in dangerous ration restrictions, epidemics related to malnutrition, other shortages and extreme hardship in refugee camps in Somalia,

Concerned also that continuing funding difficulties have necessitated a reduction in normal activities, entailing reductions in staff and programmes, as well as the cancellation of some long-term agricultural projects,

Recognizing from the recommendations contained in the report of the High Commissioner that there remains an urgent need for increased assistance in the provision of food, water and medicines, in the areas of transport and logistics, shelter and domestic items, construction, the strengthening of health and educational facilities, and the expansion of the number of self-help schemes and small-scale farming and settlement projects necessary for the promotion of self-reliance among the refugees,

Conscious of the continued consequences of the social and economic burden placed on the Government and people of Somalia as a result of the continued presence of refugees and new refugee flows and the consequent impact on national development and the infrastructure of the country,

1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

2. Commends the measures that the Government of Somalia is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees, in spite of the limited resources and the fragile economy of Somalia;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for their continued efforts to mobilize international assistance on behalf of the refugees in Somalia;

4. Takes note with satisfaction of the assistance rendered to refugees in Somalia by various Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and other concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

5. Appeals to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to render maximum and timely material, financial and technical assistance to the Government of Somalia in its efforts to provide all necessary assistance to the refugees and to enable the Office of the High Commissioner to restore its original programmes to their normal scale;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Office of the High Commissioner, the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant United Nations agencies, to dispatch a high-level inter-agency mission to Somalia to review existing refugee programmes, taking into account the country's extremely limited resources and the burden that the pres-

ence of the refugees places on its economy and vital public services, and to prepare a comprehensive programme of assistance, combining both refugee-related humanitarian and developmental needs, for eventual submission to the international community;

7. Requests the High Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1987, of the refugee situation in Somalia;

8. Also requests the High Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/138

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874Add.D without vote, 21 November (meeting 53); 75-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.52); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 39, 48, 53; plenary 97.

Sudan

Pursuant to a 1985 Assembly request⁽¹⁹⁾ the Secretary-General dispatched a high-level inter-agency mission to the Sudan from 8 February to 13 March 1986 to assess the assistance needs as well as the impact of refugees on Sudan's economy and public services. The mission's report, annexed to an April report of the Secretary-General⁽²⁰⁾ provided a strategy for a comprehensive programme of assistance for the Sudan to help it deal with the situation arising from the presence of over 1 million refugees.

The mission reported that the emergency situation brought on by the drought of 1981-1985 was not over and that, despite a national grain surplus from the harvest following good rains in 1985, 5 million people, one quarter of the total population, were affected by local crop failures; hundreds of thousands more had not recovered from the devastation of the severe drought. There were still large areas of suffering, with famine conditions persisting in northern Darfur, northern Kordofan, the Red Sea Hills and areas of southern Sudan. The mission observed that the burden of hosting large numbers of refugees had been overwhelming; international assistance programmes tended to provide minimal essentials to refugees and to assume that all ancillary national facilities and services would be made available free of charge by national and local authorities. The areas most seriously affected by refugee influx included education, health and sanitation, transport, water resources and the environment. The social tensions

and costs associated with hosting refugees had become a serious concern.

The mission stressed that a durable solution to the refugee problem could not be divorced from general rural development and that assistance to refugees should aim at helping them become self-supporting and capable of contributing to the Sudan's economy. It recommended that emergency relief be provided in a manner directly supportive of recovery and long-term development and that special attention be paid to the needs of those displaced and dispossessed as a result of the famine. Observing that great numbers and geographical dispersion of refugees made it difficult to deal with the situation through a traditional refugee-related project approach, the mission recommended implementing a number of integrated urban-rural development programmes as focal areas for development of refugee-impacted regions.

The High Commissioner's appeal for relief and recovery in 1986 was estimated at some \$39.8 million for eastern Sudan and \$12 million for the western region. The proposed projected allocation for the annual programme in 1986 was estimated at \$21.7 million. In total, the programme for 1986 amounted to nearly \$74 million. During 1986, limited but continuing influxes from Ethiopia and Uganda were offset by the spontaneous or organized repatriation of some 170,000 refugees, mostly Ethiopian and Ugandan. By year's end, UNHCR was assisting some 45,000 Chadians, 330,000 Ethiopians (200,000 being recent arrivals) and 80,000 Ugandans. Government figures indicated that at least an additional 600,000 refugees had been settled spontaneously.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/139 without vote.

Situation of refugees in the Sudan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/181 of 15 December 1980, 36/158 of 16 December 1981, 37/173 of 17 December 1982, 38/90 of 16 December 1983, 39/108 of 14 December 1984 and 40/135 of 13 December 1985 on the situation of refugees in the Sudan,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of refugees in the Sudan and the report of the inter-agency mission annexed thereto,

Appreciating the measures which the Government of the Sudan is taking in order to provide shelter, protection, food, education, and health and other humanitarian services to a very large and persistent number of refugees in the Sudan,

Recognizing the heavy burden placed on the people and Government of the Sudan and the sacrifices they are making in caring for the refugees and the need for adequate international assistance to enable them to continue their efforts to provide assistance to the refugees,

Gravely concerned at the serious social and economic impact of the massive presence of refugees, as well as its far-reaching consequences for the country's development, security and stability,

Expressing its appreciation for the assistance rendered by Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in support of the refugee programme in the Sudan,

Bearing in mind the findings and recommendations of the inter-agency mission to the Sudan, particularly the suggestion that the international community should explore new and effective approaches to ensure that the burden of dealing with refugees is shared more equitably,

Recognizing the need to view refugee-related development projects within local and national development plans,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 40/135 and welcomes the report of the inter-agency mission annexed thereto;

2. Commends the measures that the Government of the Sudan is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees, in spite of the effects of the drought and the serious economic situation it faces, and stresses the need for additional resources to lessen the impact of the presence of refugees on the economy of this least developed country;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees in the Sudan;

4. Expresses grave concern at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the massive presence of refugees in the country on its security, stability and development, as reflected in the report of the inter-agency mission;

5. Also expresses grave concern at the shrinking resources available for refugee programmes in the Sudan and the serious consequences of this situation on the country's ability to continue to act as host and provide assistance to refugees;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in following up on the report of the inter-agency mission and furthering the integration of developmental and refugee aid, to take steps to ensure that continued joint inter-agency expert planning for the Sudan takes place, as suggested by the mission in its report;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in the areas affected by the presence of refugees;

8. Appeals to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial institutions to provide the Government of the Sudan with the necessary resources for the implementation of development assistance projects in regions affected by the presence of refugees;

9. Requests the High Commissioner to continue co-ordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees in their settlements;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through

the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/139

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874/Add.1) without vote, 21 November (meeting 53); 66-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.53), orally revised; agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 39, 48, 53; plenary 97.

Student refugees in southern Africa

Pursuant to a 1985 Assembly request,⁽²¹⁾ the High Commissioner reported on assistance to student refugees in southern Africa—Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe—from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986.⁽²²⁾

During the first half of 1986, 80 South African refugees registered in Botswana. UNHCR sponsored five South African refugees at primary level, 13 at secondary level and one for vocational training, as well as two Namibian students at secondary-school level, all within Botswana. In addition, 52 South Africans and 56 Namibians received educational assistance from various intergovernmental organizations and NGOs, with more than half of them studying outside Botswana, their country of asylum; one South African and three Namibians were studying at the secondary-school level at Dukwe refugee settlement.

South African refugees in Lesotho decreased from 11,500 in 1985 to an estimated 3,000 to 4,000 during the first half of 1986. Of the 336 registered with UNHCR, some 200 received assistance, including education. Some 42 South Africans were enrolled in primary schools, half of them UNHCR-sponsored and the other half sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Another 118 refugees were enrolled at the secondary level, of which 17 were registered refugees. At the post-secondary level, 50 South African students, of whom 17 were registered refugees, were enrolled at technical and commercial schools, mainly outside Lesotho. South African students at university level numbered 201, of whom 13 were registered as refugees. In addition, 411 students were receiving educational assistance in Lesotho and abroad, of whom 121 were registered refugees. Since the beginning of 1986, new arrivals, the majority of whom were affiliated with national liberation movements, were relocated to the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia for educational placement and security reasons. A few were evacuated to Kenya.

While the total number of refugees in Swaziland substantially increased due to an influx from Mo-

zambique, the number of South African refugees showed no substantial increase from the 6,800 previously reported. The number of South African refugees who received educational assistance from UNHCR increased from 167 to 198; of those, 48 were at primary-school level and 150 at secondary level. South African and Namibian refugees receiving educational assistance from other United Nations agencies and NGOs numbered 51.

In Zambia, there was no significant increase in the number of South African refugees; the majority of the 3,000 refugees were affiliated to the African National Congress. The number of Namibian refugees in the country was about 7,500. UNHCR sponsored 67 refugee children (15 Namibians, 48 South Africans) at the primary-school level, and 149 persons of all nationalities (one from Namibia) at the secondary level. Other educational assistance from intergovernmental organizations and NGOs was granted to 690 refugees, of whom 662 were from Namibia and 28 from South Africa. The number of Namibian refugees pursuing secondary and vocational studies outside Zambia and under UNHCR sponsorship grew to 636.

In Zimbabwe, the number of urban refugees, mostly South African, declined from 470 to 226 as a result of naturalization and resettlement. UNHCR sponsored two South African refugee students at primary level, 10 at secondary level and 13 for vocational training; two Namibian refugees were sponsored at secondary level.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/136** without vote.

Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/138 of 13 December 1985, in which it, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia,

Having considered the report of the High Commissioner on the assistance programme to student refugees from South Africa and Namibia,

Noting with appreciation that some of the projects recommended in the report on assistance to student refugees in southern Africa have been successfully completed,

Noting with concern that the discriminatory and repressive policies which continue to be applied in South Africa and Namibia cause a continued and increasing influx of student refugees into Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia,

Conscious of the burden placed on the limited financial, material and administrative resources of the host countries by the increasing number of student refugees,

Appreciating the efforts of the host countries to deal with their student refugee populations, with the assistance of the international community,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for granting asylum and making educational and other facilities available to the student refugees, in spite of the pressure which the continuing influx of those refugees exerts on facilities in their countries;

3. Also expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for the co-operation which they have extended to the High Commissioner on matters concerning the welfare of these refugees;

4. Notes with appreciation the financial and material support provided for the student refugees by Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, other bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

5. Requests the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

6. Urges all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue contributing generously to the assistance programme for student refugees, through financial support of the regular programmes of the High Commissioner and of the projects and programmes, including unfunded projects, which were submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984;

7. Also urges all Member States and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist the countries of asylum materially and otherwise to enable them to continue to discharge their humanitarian obligations towards refugees;

8. Appeals to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme and all other competent United Nations bodies, as well as other international and non-governmental organizations, to continue providing humanitarian and development assistance so as to facilitate and expedite the settlement of student refugees from South Africa and Namibia who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

9. Calls upon agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to continue co-operating with the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner in the implementation of humanitarian programmes of assistance for the student refugees in southern Africa;

10. Requests the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to keep the matter under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1987, of the current status of the programmes and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/136

4 December 1986 Meeting 97

Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/874/Add.1) without vote, 19 November (meeting 50); 38-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.48); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 39, 46, 50; plenary 97.

South African and Namibian refugee women and children

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/123** by recorded vote.

Measures of assistance provided to South African and Namibian refugee women and children

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on measures of assistance provided to women inside South Africa and Namibia and to women outside South Africa and Namibia who have become refugees as a result of the practice of apartheid,

Recalling its resolutions 34/93 K of 12 December 1979, 35/206 N of 16 December 1980 and 36/172 K of 17 December 1981 on women and children under apartheid,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/25 of 23 May 1986 on measures of assistance provided to South African, Namibian and refugee women,

Noting with regret that during the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, the status of women living under apartheid in South Africa and Namibia deteriorated,

Concerned about the special needs of women and children forced to flee from South Africa and Namibia who have become refugees as a result of the practice of apartheid,

1. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/25 on measures of assistance provided to South African, Namibian and refugee women;

2. Calls upon all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to intensify their support for and solidarity with refugee women and children outside South Africa and Namibia and in front-line States, in particular:

(a) To provide for the widest possible dissemination of information about the situation of refugee women and children;

(b) To provide legal, humanitarian and other assistance to refugee women and children and their families who are victims of apartheid;

(c) To provide assistance to women in the national liberation movements to enable them to attend major international conferences and seminars and to undertake speaking tours further to promote international solidarity with the oppressed women;

(d) To support the projects and activities of the southern African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, particularly those involving refugee women and children;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure close co-ordination between United Nations bodies, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Centre for Social Development and

Humanitarian Affaire, the Centre against Apartheid, the Centre for Human Rights and the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, with a view to maximizing publicity on the situation of refugee women and children;

4. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to include in its programme of work for 1988 the organization of a seminar on the special needs of South African and Namibian refugee women and children and ways of increasing measures of assistance to them, in co-operation with other relevant United Nations bodies;

5. Decides to consider the measures of assistance provided to South African and Namibian refugee women and children under the item entitled "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" of the provisional agenda of its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/123

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 147-1-8 (recorded vote)

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/880 & Corr. 1) by recorded vote (127-2-8), 19 November (meeting 50); draft by Cameroon, for African Group (A/C.3/41/L.47), orally revised; agenda item 99 (b).

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 39-43, 46, 48, 50; plenary 97.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom.

Explaining its vote, the United States expressed regret that there had not been a consensus on the resolution and that it had been drafted in such politicized terms that it could only be prejudicial to those whom it was intended to assist. The United Kingdom shared that view.

France also asserted that the refugee problem was essentially humanitarian and should not be politicized.

Related resolutions: ESC 1986/25, GA 41/39 E.

Europe and North America

In Europe, the countries receiving the most asylum-seekers continued to be the Federal Republic of Germany (99,650 people), followed by France, Sweden and Denmark. Italy and Turkey granted transit facilities. The number of asylum-seekers in Europe increased from 170,000 in 1985 to over 200,000 in 1986. The arrival of increasing

numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers, particularly through irregular channels and not directly from countries of origin, led to the adoption in some countries of new legislation and the application of restrictive measures at borders and airports. In parallel with those developments, legal assistance activities for refugees and asylum-seekers were strengthened in a number of countries.

In North America, Canada and the United States continued in 1986 to act as major resettlement countries, admitting a total of 18,000 and 62,500 refugees, respectively. The majority originated from first-asylum countries in South-East Asia, Europe and Africa, where no other durable solution was feasible.

UNHCR expenditure in North America and Europe totalled \$16.8 million in 1986, of which \$12.8 million was under General Programmes and \$0.8 million under Special Programmes.⁽¹⁾

Latin America and the Caribbean

At the end of 1986, 120,200 refugees were receiving UNHCR assistance in Central America and Mexico. Since the registration in Honduras of some 7,000 newly arrived Nicaraguan refugees of Indian origin in April, no significant influx occurred in the region. In Costa Rica, 20,700 refugees were assisted and the local integration of Salvadorian and Nicaraguan refugees continued. In Honduras, there were an estimated 21,000 Salvadorians, 530 Guatemalans, 8,200 Nicaraguan Ladinos and 16,000 Miskito and Sumo Nicaraguans; despite the 1986 repatriation of 1,770 Nicaraguans and 963 Salvadorians, the level of material assistance remained unchanged. In Mexico, the estimated number of refugees remained at 175,000, the majority being Salvadorians; a census showed that there were 39,400 Guatemalan refugees.

The number of repatriates continued to increase, particularly in the case of Guatemalans in Mexico, Salvadorians or Nicaraguans in Honduras and Haitians in the Dominican Republic. Repatriation of Argentinian and Uruguayan refugees also continued.

The refugee population in other countries in the region stood at 30,600, nearly half of whom were in Guatemala.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, UNHCR expenditure amounted to \$33.4 million, of which \$35.1 million was under General Programmes and \$2.5 million under Special Programmes.⁽¹⁾

East and South Asia and Oceania

The number of Indo-Chinese refugees in camps and centres in asylum countries in East and South Asia and Oceania registered a 9 per cent decrease from the 1985 figure and stood at 145,227 at the

end of 1986. Among first-asylum countries, Thailand continued to host the largest number—85,818 Lao, 26,949 Kampucheans and 7,023 Vietnamese. Other countries and territories in the region hosted 25,437 Vietnamese boat people; a total of 2,591 refugees were rescued at sea, of whom 1,249 benefited from the Rescue at Sea Resettlement Offers (RASRO) scheme, while 292 persons were disembarked and resettled under the Disembarkation Resettlement Offers (DISERO) scheme. There were also some 280,000 Indo-Chinese refugees in China and an estimated 20,000 Kampucheans benefiting from UNHCR assistance in Viet Nam. Some 90,000 Filipino refugees continued to be hosted in Sabah province, Malaysia.

Resettlement in third countries remained the most viable solution for most Indo-Chinese refugees; between 1975 and the end of 1986, nearly 1.1 million had found new homes in third countries. Two refugee processing centres, at Bataan, Philippines, and Galang, Indonesia, provided temporary accommodation to Indo-Chinese refugees bound for resettlement in third countries; the Galang centre was closed at the end of the year to new arrivals. A total of 51,137 Indo-Chinese—comprising 25,094 Vietnamese, 16,658 Lao and 9,385 Kampucheans—were resettled during the year. Under the Orderly Departure Programme set up in 1979, 18,418 persons left Viet Nam for family reunion abroad. Kampucheans and Lao who returned to their home countries benefited from UNHCR assistance to facilitate their integration. (See also p. 206.)

The UNHCR Executive Committee,⁽²⁾ at its October 1986 session, expressed concern about the number of long-stayers among the Indo-Chinese refugees in camps in South-East Asia and called on Governments that were not doing so to participate in the resettlement effort and to admit those refugees without links to a third country. The Executive Committee also commended UNHCR for promoting the Orderly Departure Programme from Viet Nam, noted the valuable support for the DISERO and RASRO schemes, and recommended that Governments participate in those efforts to provide resettlement places in a spirit of burden-sharing.

In Papua New Guinea, the number of Irian Jayans remained stable at 11,000: 1,135 persons returned voluntarily to Irian Jaya, the easternmost province of Indonesia, and some 1,100 Irian Jayans arrived in September and December. UNCHR assistance consisted mainly of care and maintenance to the camp population along the Indonesian/Papua New Guinea border.

During 1986, total UNHCR expenditure in the region stood at \$73.4 million, of which \$62.6 million was under the General Programmes and \$10 million under Special Programmes.

South-West Asia,

North Africa and the Middle East

During 1986, UNHCR obligated \$59.7 million under General Programmes and \$37.5 million under Special Programmes to assist over 5 million refugees in South-West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East.

In Pakistan, the population of Afghan refugees, estimated at 2.9 million, continued to represent the world's largest single concentration of refugees; over 75 per cent of that population were women and children. UNHCR assistance programmes in Pakistan were geared to the provision of supplies and services as well as activities towards self-help and self-reliance. A UNHCR/World Bank income-generating project for refugees and the local population generated 55 million work-days of employment in its pilot phase in 1986, 80 per cent of which benefited Afghan refugees.

In 1986, a total of \$5 million was obligated for the health, water and sanitation needs of some 2.2 million Afghan refugees in Iran, which was visited by a joint UNHCR/WFP mission and a WHO consultancy mission visited during the latter part of the year.

Despite the precarious situation in Lebanon, the UNHCR regional office in Beirut continued to assist some 2,900 refugees in that country.

In Yemen, UNHCR provided basic assistance to 1,800 refugees of Eritrean origin living on the Red Sea coast.

In Cyprus, UNHCR continued to co-ordinate aid to persons displaced as a result of the 1974 events (see p. 246).

Related resolutions: GA 41/33, 41/69 A-K.

Refugee protection

Concerted international action was considered the sole means of creating conditions to solve refugee problems, thereby facilitating the High Commissioner's task of providing international protection.

As in previous years, UNHCR continued in 1986 to provide refugees and asylum-seekers with various measures of protection, against a growing trend among countries to be restrictive in granting asylum. The principle of non-refoulement—whereby refugees and asylum-seekers would not forcibly be returned to countries where they faced persecution or other danger—was respected almost universally. Some countries, however, resorted to expulsion or detention. The physical protection of refugees continued to be of great concern to UNHCR, as deaths and injuries resulted from military and armed attacks on refugee camps and settlements, as well as attacks on refugees in urban centres, notably in Africa, the Middle East and Asia. A UNHCR/Thai Government Anti-Piracy

Programme continued to deal with piracy attacks against asylum-seekers at sea.

While many States had enacted legislation to remove or lessen restrictions on the exercise of economic and social rights by refugees, some, particularly those with the largest refugee populations, introduced restrictions, rendering it more difficult for refugees to obtain educational opportunities or employment or enjoy other economic rights.

In 1986, UNHCR intensified its efforts to ensure the promotion, advancement and dissemination of principles of refugee law through emergency management training courses and training sessions held at UNHCR headquarters and in the field. Seminars, courses and lectures were organized for government and NGO officials.

The Sub-Committee of the Whole on International Protection⁽²³⁾ of the UNHCR Executive Committee, at its eleventh meeting (Geneva, 30 September, 1 and 3 October 1986), discussed, and made recommendations to its parent body on, accession to international legal instruments on refugee protection, detention of refugees and asylum-seekers, and military and armed attacks on refugee camps and settlements.

The Executive Committee, in October⁽²⁾ adopted several conclusions on those topics. Recognizing that UNHCR's international protection function had become increasingly complex due to the growing number and changing composition of current movements of refugees, it emphasized the importance for Governments to help provide durable solutions; noted with concern that military or armed attacks on refugee camps and settlements had continued; and expressed the opinion that the detention of refugees and asylum-seekers should be resorted to only on grounds prescribed by law, such as verification of identity, determination of refugee status or protection of national security or public order.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In November 1986, Denmark introduced in the General Assembly's Third Committee a draft resolution on international procedures for the protection of refugees⁽²⁴⁾ proposing at the same time that the consideration of the text be deferred until the 1987 Assembly session in order to allow for consultations. By the draft, the Assembly would request the Secretary-General, with UNHCR's co-operation, to draw up a report evaluating the costs involved in setting up enough United Nations refugee-processing centres to deal with the existing flow of refugees and indicating the number of refugees that each Member State, according to its population, population density and gross national product, might be able to receive. Member States were then to be invited to comment on the report.

On 4 December, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee⁽²⁵⁾ adopted **decision 41/428**, by which it deferred until 1987 consideration of the draft resolution.

International instruments

As at 31 December 1986, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees⁽²⁶⁾ had been ratified or acceded to by 98 States as a result of the 1986 accession by Equatorial Guinea and Papua New Guinea and the succession by Tuvalu. The 1967 Protocol⁽²⁷⁾ to the Convention also had 98 States parties as a result of the 1986 accession by Equatorial Guinea, Papua New Guinea and Venezuela and the succession by Tuvalu.⁽²⁸⁾ While the majority were parties to both instruments, some were parties to only one; the number of parties to one or both instruments, therefore, totalled 101.

The UNHCR Executive Committee at its October session⁽²⁾ adopted the Geneva Declaration on the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol, in recognition of the fact that the number of States which had acceded to those instruments had reached 101. In so doing, the Committee called on all States that had not done so to consider becoming parties to the Convention and the Protocol, and hoped that, by the fortieth anniversary of the Convention's adoption, accession by all United Nations Member States would have taken place.

Other intergovernmental legal instruments of benefit to refugees included the 1969 OAU Convention governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, the 1957 Agreement relating to Refugee Seamen and its 1973 Protocol, the 1959 European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees, the 1980 European Agreement on Transfer of Responsibility for Refugees, and the 1969 American Convention on Human Rights, Pact of San Jose, Costa Rica.

As at 31 December 1986, there were 34 States parties to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons⁽²⁹⁾ and 14 States parties to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.⁽³⁰⁾

REFERENCES

- (1)A/42/12. (2)A/41/12/Add.I. (3)A/41/380. (4)YUN 1979, p. 916. (5)YUN 1984, p. 943. (6)A/41/380/Add.I. (7)A/41/654. (8)A/41/572. (9)YUN 1985, p. 998, GA res. 40/117, 13 Dec. 1985. (10)Ibid., p. 999, GA res. 40/136, 13 Dec. 1985. (11)A/41/531. (12)A/41/515. (13)YUN 1985, p. 1000, GA res. 40/134, 13 Dec. 1985. (14)Ibid., p. 1001. (15)A/41/516. (16)YUN 1985, p. 1001, GA res. 40/133, 13 Dec. 1985. (17)Ibid., p. 1002, GA res. 40/132, 13 Dec. 1985. (18)A/41/514. (19)YUN 1985, p. 1003, GA res. 40/135, 13 Dec. 1985. (20)A/41/264. (21)YUN 1985, p. 1006, GA res. 40/138, 13 Dec. 1985. (22)A/41/553. (23)A/AC.96/685. (24)A/C.3/41/L.51. (25)A/41/880 & Corr.1. (26)YUN 1951, p. 520. (27)YUN 1967, p. 769. (28)Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1986 (ST/LEG/SER.E/5), Sales No. E.87.V.6. (29)YUN 1954, p. 416. (30)YUN 1961, p. 533.

International co-operation to avert new refugee flows

In 1986, the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, established by the General Assembly in 1981(1) to review the problem and develop recommendations, concluded its work and submitted its final report.⁽²⁾ The Group conducted its study between April 1983 and May 1986, holding eight 2-week sessions in New York, including two sessions in 1986 (3-14 March, 21 April-2 May). The report comprised an introduction, an analysis of the Group's mandate, the circumstances causing new massive flows of refugees, appropriate means to improve international co-operation to avert such flows, and conclusions and recommendations.

The Group concluded that massive flows of refugees resulted from a number of complex and often interrelated political, economic and social problems related to, and influenced by, the overall international situation. In view of its complex nature and magnitude, as well as its potentially destabilizing effects, averting massive flows was a matter of serious concern to the international community as a whole, requiring improved co-operation at all levels, in particular in the framework of the United Nations, in observance of the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign States. The Group felt that measures aimed at strengthening international security and developing good-neighbourly relations would contribute to improving international co-operation in averting massive refugee flows.

The Group recommended that the Assembly call on Member States: to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence, and from intervention in the internal affairs, of any State; to uphold the peaceful settlement of international disputes; to promote civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights; and to co-operate with one another and with the United Nations in a fuller and more timely manner for preventing new massive flows and to turn to the principal United Nations organs at the earliest possible stage of the development of such situations (paragraphs 66, 67 and 69 of the report).

The Group also recommended that the Assembly encourage the Secretary-General to make full use of his competences and, acting within the limits of financial and personnel resources available to the Secretariat, to ensure the availability of relevant information within the Secretariat for effective action (paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report). In the selection of the projects,

the Group recommended that the relevant economic assistance agencies and other bodies of the United Nations should consider, in consultation with the States directly concerned, giving greater support to those projects that could help avert new massive refugee flows resulting from the impact of social and economic factors or natural causes in a given region (paragraph 72).

Communications. In 1986, Iran addressed a number of letters to the Secretary-General concerning the movement of Iraqi nationals into Iran, requesting that they be circulated under the Assembly's agenda items on international co-operation to avert new flows of refugees and on UNHCR. On 14 July,⁽³⁾ 30 October,⁽⁴⁾ 19 November,⁽⁵⁾ 1 December⁽⁶⁾ and 10 December,⁽⁷⁾ Iran alleged that Iraqi nationals had entered Iran at the border region of Orumiyeh, West Azarbaijan province; alleged border crossings by Iraqis at other points were reported in letters dated 23 July,⁽⁸⁾ 20 November⁽⁹⁾ and 4 December.⁽¹⁰⁾ Other communications dealt with the situations in South-East Asia and Cyprus (see POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS, Chapters VII and VIII).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly on 3 December adopted **resolution 41/70** without vote.

International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/124 of 11 December 1980, 36/148 of 16 December 1981, 37/121 of 16 December 1982, 38/84 of 15 December 1983, 39/100 of 14 December 1984 and 40/166 of 16 December 1985 on international co-operation to avert new flows of refugees,

Having considered the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,

1. Commends the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees for the work it has accomplished by consensus, as reflected in its report;

2. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report;

3. Calls upon Member States to respect, for the purpose of improving international co-operation to avert new massive flows of refugees, the recommendations and, in particular, to comply with those contained in paragraphs 66, 67 and 69 of the report;

4. Urges the main organs of the United Nations to make fuller use of their respective competences under the Charter of the United Nations for the prevention of new massive flows of refugees, as envisaged in paragraph 68 of the report;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to discharge the functions and responsibilities described in paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to bring the report to the attention of Member States and, in view

of paragraph 72 of the report, of all the relevant organizations, organs and programmes of the United Nations system.

General Assembly resolution 41/70

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 Adopted without vote

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/41/755) by consensus, 14 October (meeting 7); 28-nation draft (A/SPC/41/L.5), orally amended by Ethiopia; agenda item 76.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, United Kingdom, United States.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: SPC 5-7; plenary 95.

The oral amendment by Ethiopia to paragraph 6 replaced the words "as well as" by "and, in view of paragraph 72 of the report".

Related resolutions: GA 41/124, 41/148.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1981, p. 1053, GA res. 36/148, 16 Dec. 1981.
 (2)A/41/324. (3)A/41/460-S/18222. (4)A/41/782-S/18436.
 (5)A/41/853-S/18465. (6)A/41/935-S/18493. (7)A/41/965-S/18518.
 (8)A/41/477-S/18232. (9)A/41/862-S/18467.
 (10)A/41/945-S/18500.

Chapter XXI

Drugs of abuse

Drug abuse had reached such dimensions that it affected virtually all countries and occupied priority attention at the highest level, the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) noted in 1986. Illicit production and manufacture of drugs took place in a growing number of countries worldwide; they were financed and master-minded by criminal organizations with international links and with accomplices in financial circles. Condemning drug trafficking as a criminal activity, the General Assembly requested all States to pledge their political will in a concerted and universal struggle to achieve its complete elimination (resolution 41/127).

The United Nations had taken important steps to combat drug abuse and illicit drug traffic, the Secretary-General stated in his 1986 report on the work of the Organization (see p. 3), and his proposal for a first global conference on drug abuse and illicit trafficking, to be held in 1987, had received a heartening response. Preparatory work was under way to ensure that agreement was reached on practical and concerted action to be taken by the international community, Governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), communities and even individuals. The Assembly requested States to give the highest priority to the holding of the conference (resolution 41/125).

Acting as preparatory body for the conference, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in February, made 13 recommendations to the Economic and Social Council, including a provisional agenda, provisional rules of procedure and conference participation.

At its ninth special session, also held in February, the Commission considered matters pertaining to the implementation of drug treaties and recommended for adoption by the Council two resolutions and three decisions. The Commission also continued preparation of a draft convention against illicit drug trafficking. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the 1987 conference on progress achieved in that regard (resolution 41/126).

INCB—responsible for evaluation and overall supervision of implementation of drug control treaties—continued its review of governmental annual estimates of licit narcotic drug requirements, limiting the manufacture and trade in narcotic drugs to medical and scientific purposes, and monitored the licit movement of psychotropic

substances. It also provided a comprehensive survey of the drug control situation in the world and recommended action.

Taking into account INCB's position that licit opiates were not ordinary commodities whose production, manufacture and distribution could be regulated by normal economic considerations, the Economic and Social Council urged Governments to exercise restraint in the production of opiate raw materials for medical and scientific needs and called on importing countries to obtain their requirements of such materials from traditional supplier countries (resolution 1986/9). Following a 1984 INCB recommendation, the Council urged strengthened control of international trade in the psychotropic substance secobarbital (resolution 1986/8).

The Narcotics Laboratory Section of the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs continued to assist national narcotics laboratories to identify and analyse seized drug samples. It also trained scientists from 13 countries.

The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC)—depending entirely on voluntary contributions—assisted Governments, at their request, in financing projects to reduce illicit supply of and demand for drugs. In 1986, the Fund's increased financial resources allowed it to intensify its activities, assisting 95 projects in 31 countries.

Drug abuse and international control

In a September 1986 note,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General gave a brief overview of the 1986 programme of action to implement the 1981 International Drug Abuse Control Strategy.⁽²⁾ The 1986 programme, the last year of a basic five-year programme of action, had been approved by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽³⁾ following its review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; it was undertaken within regular United Nations budget resources and from extrabudgetary financing.

In accordance with the programme of action, the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs took initiatives to increase the number of States parties to the international drug control treaties, i.e., the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and its 1972 Protocol, and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances (see p. 873). The Division contacted Governments that had not

become party to those treaties with an offer to assist them in overcoming difficulties perceived as impediments to adherence; model forms of accession, as well as information regarding the procedure for becoming a party, were provided to a number of States.

The Division responded to several requests from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1986 concerning data collection and preparation of reports for special meetings. In accordance with the provisions of the drug control treaty system, data were collected on six substances recommended for international control by the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence. The Division continued to collaborate closely with WHO in the application of revised procedures for the review of dependence-producing psychoactive substances for possible international control.

As at 1 October 1986, annual reports for 1985 on the functioning of the international treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances had been received from 80 countries and territories, and a total of 59 legislative texts from 13 States had been edited and published. Following a 1985 Commission request, a note was sent to all Governments to obtain a full list and the texts of national laws on drug control; as at 1 October 1986, 52 Governments had forwarded to the Division 177 legislative texts that had not been previously published.

Since May 1984, the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs had been responsible for overall co-ordination of United Nations drug control-related activities. To facilitate collaborative efforts, he had held consultations with representatives of United Nations agencies and programmes; two ad hoc inter-agency meetings were held in 1986 under his chairmanship, in February at Vienna and in September in New York. He also organized an informal working group on drug control, which included representatives of agencies, programmes and intergovernmental organizations.

In October 1986,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General submitted a report on international co-operation in drug abuse control, prepared on the basis of information provided through the Division of Narcotic Drugs. The report, which had been requested by the General Assembly in 1979,⁽⁵⁾ gave an overview of the activities of 14 United Nations bodies: the Division of Narcotic Drugs, INCB, UNFDAC, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute, UNDP, WFP, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO, UPU and UNIDO (for details, see below).

There had been a marked increase in public awareness and official concern about the perils of growing drug abuse and illicit trafficking, the

Secretary-General stated; that concern had reached the very highest government levels and had led to more pressing demands for co-ordination and more effective action at the international level. In response, the United Nations intensified its drug control-related programmes and activities during the year.

The General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, took note of the Secretary-General's note and report by **decision 41/431** of 4 December.

Related resolution: GA 41/127.

Division of Narcotic Drugs. The Division of Narcotic Drugs continued to discharge its responsibilities deriving from existing drug control treaties and mandates set out by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; the Division's work programme encompassed carrying out the Secretary-General's responsibilities under the drug control treaties and functioning as the Commission's secretariat and executive arm. The Division carried out projects in connection with the basic five-year programme of action of the 1981 International Drug Abuse Control Strategy (see above). It provided training in laboratory techniques as well as scientific documents and reference books relevant to the identification and analysis of drugs. The Division's Reference Collection was continually developed as an international source for scientific, technical, legal and general information on drugs of abuse under international control; added during 1986 were almost 4,000 scientific and reference publications and documents. The Division's computerization of information from Governments and other official sources was extended and improved; work continued on the development of a more extensive data bank on all social and legal aspects of drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking.

With financial support from UNFDAC, the Division continued to provide technical assistance in drug law enforcement to a number of Governments; such assistance was mainly devoted to improving telecommunications, increasing mobility, specialized training, improving computerization of record-keeping and encouraging greater co-operation between drug law enforcement agencies of Member States. During 1986, country programmes being implemented by the Division included those in Burma, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Mauritius, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Turkey.

The Division's drug enforcement training activities included seminars, workshops, production, collection and distribution of training material, fellowships, study tours and advisory services. In those activities, the Division co-operated closely

with the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC), the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Colombo Plan Bureau, the South Pacific Commission and the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Certain joint activities were also undertaken to develop or reinforce specific strategies for drug law enforcement; the Division, Interpol and CCC were developing training modules for specialized drug law enforcement techniques. The Division assisted in holding the sixth regional course in drug identification and concealment methods (Cook Islands, June). It also provided training materials to a regional seminar for Latin America and the Caribbean (Madrid, Spain, March), and to an international seminar on drug problems in Asia and the Pacific, held at the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Tokyo, August).

The Division organized and served as the secretariat of the first Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) (Vienna, 28 July-1 August) (see p. 867); the meeting adopted specific recommendations for the improvement of international co-operation and co-ordination against illicit drug traffic. At the regional level, the Division continued to service regular sessions of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East (see p. 871), and annual meetings of HONLEA, Far East Region.

In addition to various ad hoc publications, the Division published and distributed world-wide two recurrent publications: the quarterly Bulletin on Narcotics presented original material and research findings in Arabic, English, French and Spanish; selected articles in Russian and summaries of all articles in Chinese were also issued. In 1986, issues focused on the nature and extent of drug abuse problems and social responses, and regional and interregional responses to drug abuse. The Division also published regularly an Information Letter which reviewed developments of general interest in the international drug control community, with coverage of the specialized agencies' activities; because of the financial crisis of the Organization, the number of issues had been curtailed for 1986.

Requests for services from the Division's Film Library were being received in growing numbers. Audio-visual material was being made available on a continuing basis to assist in training programmes, public awareness campaigns and other activities aimed at providing greater understanding of drug abuse, its consequences and possible countermeasures.

International Narcotics Control Board. Under the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic

Drugs and its 1972 Protocol, as well as under the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, INCB was required to present to the Economic and Social Council through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs a yearly account of its work. The annual INCB report analysed the drug control situation world-wide and suggested possible remedial measures. In order to further the aims of the treaties, INCB maintained dialogue with Governments through regular consultations and special missions; as a result, several countries strengthened their legislation, particularly on psychotropic substances, or acknowledged the need for effective drug control efforts.

In accordance with its mandate under the 1961 Convention and Assembly and Council resolutions, INCB had the responsibility to monitor the situation closely in respect of supply and demand of opiates for legitimate needs. It also monitored the control of the licit movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

With financial assistance from UNFDAC, the Board continued in 1986 to arrange training programmes, at its headquarters at Vienna, for drug control administrators from developing countries on the implementation of treaty provisions relating to the parties' co-operation with INCB.

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. The 1986 programme of UNFDAC reflected an intensification of activities in Asia, an expansion of the operations in Latin America—particularly in the countries of the Andean subregion—and the implementation of new projects in Africa and the Caribbean. Due to the Fund's efforts to encourage countries to assess their needs from a global perspective, new initiatives and a more visible presence of the Fund in the most critical areas of the world, which helped raise awareness of drug-related problems and requirements for comprehensive intervention measures, UNFDAC received increased contributions from Member States and private sources.

The Fund was complying with an increasing number of requests from Governments for their direct involvement in the execution of projects; such government execution required a closer monitoring of activities by Fund headquarters and its field adviser offices. None the less, UNFDAC continued to rely on the technical competence of concerned United Nations agencies. It was expected that those new execution modalities would result in significant savings with regard to administrative support costs and a more direct correlation between project activities and drug control elements. The presence of UNFDAC field advisers in countries where major assistance programmes were under way proved to be highly beneficial in project planning, execution, supervision, co-ordination and evaluation. In addition

to field advisers already serving in Bolivia, Burma, Colombia, Pakistan, Peru and Thailand, the Fund assigned in April 1986 an adviser to Ecuador.

The total UNFDAC budget for 1986 amounted to \$21.4 million, compared to \$18.7 million in 1985. During the year, the Fund provided support for the formulation and implementation of 66 projects in 30 countries; in addition, support was given to 25 general technical co-operation projects designed for the common benefit of various countries and regions, with activities covering research, information collection and dissemination, organization of scientific meetings and seminars, centralized training and fellowships. Of the Fund's total resources, 51 per cent went to the reduction of illicit supply, including rural development and social actions; 24 per cent to the strengthening of control measures; 13 per cent to the reduction of illicit demand; and 1 per cent to research.

A drug control master plan was formulated in Argentina. In Bolivia, a \$20.5 million five-year programme of agricultural diversification and agro-industrial development for the Yungas of La Paz Province, approved in 1984, was restructured during two UNFDAC missions in February and April 1986 with a view to ensuring a direct impact on the reduction of coca cultivation; a \$1.2 million social welfare and community mobilization project, to be executed by a non-governmental organization, was to complement the programme. In August, a \$4 million drug law enforcement project was approved, and preparatory work was under way to integrate ongoing and planned activities with a global, multi-faceted prevention and public opinion shaping programme.

In June, a new phase (1986-1991) programme agreement foreseeing a total Fund contribution of \$10.5 million was approved for Burma; the programme comprised activities in agriculture, livestock, health, social rehabilitation, education, information and law enforcement, to be implemented by various government ministries and United Nations agencies.

Following a 1985 agreement with Colombia, the Fund was carrying out six projects amounting to \$3.7 million in preventive education, treatment of drug-dependent persons, integrated rural development/crop substitution and drug law enforcement; the Fund also supported establishment of a data bank for the National Council on Narcotic Drugs.

In May 1986, a memorandum of understanding was signed between Ecuador and UNFDAC in which the Ecuadorian authorities agreed to eliminate illicit coca cultivation within five years; in exchange for that commitment, the Fund was to support implementation of a \$10 million master plan formulated in 1985, under which four multiyear projects were approved at the end of the

year for prevention of drug abuse, treatment and rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons and the control of licit and illicit drugs.

In Pakistan, of the four UNFDAC-supported projects that had become operational in 1985, the Buner development project and the prevention and drug dependence treatment and rehabilitation projects were being carried out; difficulties were experienced, however, with the two major projects, i.e., the Dir district development project (\$14.5 million) and the special development unit for opium growing areas (\$2 million) in the aftermath of incidents in surrounding areas. Following Fund missions in April and July, the situation improved and project implementation resumed under normal conditions. In June, UNFDAC agreed to meet Pakistan's request for additional assistance of \$600,000 for the Buner development project, intended to facilitate a gradual take-over of project activities by provincial departments.

In the area of Quillabamba in Peru, UNFDAC supported a two-year \$1 million crop substitution and community development project, under which a large number of small-scale development activities were carried out, benefiting co-operatives and farmer associations that agreed to reduce or abandon their coca plantations in exchange for the assistance provided. In the Tingo María area, the Fund was financing two rural development projects in the amount of \$3.2 million over two years, focusing on agricultural diversification and agro-industrial development, which were a follow-up to the recent establishment—with Fund support—of an industrial plant for cacao processing. The Fund also supported prevention and treatment activities in Peru during 1986.

In Thailand, UNFDAC was supporting a highland development project with \$5.6 million over five years. A second large-scale highland development project, estimated at \$1.85 million over five years, was approved in July 1986; the project was jointly financed with UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA. Three further highland development projects—amounting to \$7.4 million—were under preparation and were expected to start in early 1987. In July 1986, the Fund approved a project for the development of testing and training centres to help improve Thailand's drug dependence treatment system. Five other projects—requiring approximately \$1.6 million over five years—in the training of primary health care workers, hill tribe treatment and rehabilitation, vocational and social reintegration of drug addicts, development of the first Thai therapeutic community, and assessment of psychotropic drug utilization were under preparation.

In addition to those activities, the Fund financed or was considering providing assistance to projects—ranging from assistance for law enforce-

ment agencies and the legal system to preventive education and treatment and rehabilitation—in Afghanistan, Argentina, the Bahamas, Benin, Brazil, China, the Congo, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe. The Fund's disbursements for those projects was estimated at over \$7 million.

In 1986, UNFDAC significantly expanded its support for drug control programmes in African countries. It developed new programmes in Benin, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan and Zimbabwe. UNFDAC assistance included projects aimed at drug abuse prevention, training for police and customs officials, and the provision of laboratory equipment for identifying confiscated substances. A course in diversion control was conducted by Interpol in Kenya (September) for English-speaking countries, with a similar course for French-speaking countries to follow. English-speaking countries in West Africa were included in a training courses series in Nigeria.

In Asia and the Pacific, three regional projects were formulated in Thailand on the Fund's initiative and approved for funding by UNDP; two of them concentrated on regional training courses in drug law enforcement and rehabilitation of former drug addicts, and the third related to the organization of regional seminars on replacement of opium poppy cultivation. Funds were provided to CCC for a workshop to develop practical guidelines for greater co-ordination of enforcement efforts (Hong Kong, October 1986). UNFDAC also supported the sixth regional training course in drug identification and concealment methods and provided funds for an international seminar on drug problems in Asia and the Pacific (see also p. 855).

For Latin America and the Caribbean, UNFDAC agreed to support a two-year \$600,000 project, to be executed by Interpol, for the establishment of a telecommunications system in the Caribbean and Central America for narcotics control and related law enforcement activities. An UNFDAC mission visited the headquarters of the Caribbean Community in September to discuss plans for the elaboration of a master plan for the region. With UNFDAC support, a regional seminar was to be convened by the Andean Parliament in late 1986. Funds were provided to INCB for a training seminar for drug control administrators from Latin American and Caribbean countries (Madrid, March). UNFDAC also extended support to the South American Agreement on Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances for three regional training courses: on treatment and prevention (Argentina, August), drug law enforcement (Peru, September) and preventive education (Venezuela, October).

The upward trend in recent years in the number and level of contributions to UNFDAC was reinforced by the sizeable resources received in 1986. Contributions pledged in 1986 totalled \$29.8 million: \$8.5 million was contributed by one Government in support of the third phase of the programme in Burma; two grant agreements were signed with one donor country for development assistance programmes in the Andean subregion (\$6 million) and in Argentina (\$800,000); a \$1.1 million additional contribution was pledged by one Government for the Fund's rural development/coca substitution project in Colombia; a \$5 million grant agreement was signed with one Government for the special development and enforcement plan in Pakistan; \$725,000 was contributed by one Government for a highland project in Thailand; and an \$830,000 contribution was pledged by one Government for two drug demand reduction projects in Thailand.

Repeated appeals for new contributions were made in 1986 by UNFDAC during official missions, in particular to Denmark, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, through informal meetings with government representatives and during various international conferences and meetings. Renewed contacts were pursued with United Nations agencies—in particular the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)—and with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, such as the Organization of American States (OAS), the Council of Europe, Interpol, CCC, Norwegian Church Aid, the International Order of Good Templars (Sweden), the Italian Centre of Solidarity, the World Federation of Therapeutic Communities, Diakonia and the Friedrich Naumann Foundation (Federal Republic of Germany).

Related resolution: GA 41/127.

UNDP activities. The Office of Projects Execution (OPE) of UNDP was one of the main executing agents for UNFDAC projects. UNDP itself financed some projects and its field offices were actively involved in other UNFDAC-financed projects. Among them was a \$455,000 project in Indonesia on demand reduction and based on institutionalized co-operation between government and NGOs, ensuring also community participation; a major expansion of the project was under discussion. UNFDAC was financing and OPE was executing a \$20.3 million project in Pakistan that included crop substitution, preventive education and treatment and rehabilitation. With UNDP financing, WHO was executing another drug rehabilitation project. Implementation of a master plan for the opium-growing areas of northern Thailand started; the project was financed by UNFDAC, with inter-agency support from UNFPA,

UNICEF and WFP. Three inter-country projects totalling \$1 million were approved by UNDP, covering training in law enforcement and drug rehabilitation and seminars on crop substitution.

Under the largest project in Bolivia (\$20.5 million), which was carried out in the Yungas Valley by OPE and financed by UNFDAC, farmers were encouraged gradually to replace coca with coffee; in April 1986, all 53 communities, with a total population of about 10,000, agreed to stop growing coca in return for assistance in obtaining clean water supply, new and improved roads and elementary schools.

In Colombia, OPE was collaborating with the Government in implementing Fund-financed programmes totalling \$2.9 million, which covered crop substitution, a mass media campaign and training of educators. In Peru, OPE was executing two UNFDAC-financed rural development projects in Quillabamba and Tingo Maria.

Following consideration of a report by the Administrator on UNDP drug abuse control activities,⁽⁶⁾ the UNDP Governing Council on 27 June⁽⁷⁾ urged continued close co-operation between UNDP and UNFDAC. The Council requested the Administrator to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General with respect to the 1987 conference and to continue to support his efforts to enhance programme and project co-ordination throughout the United Nations system.

WHO activities. In 1986, WHO prepared and published several reviews of the extent of drug abuse-related health problems and made specific proposals. Two reports, on action related to international drug control treaties and on abuse of narcotic and psychotropic substances, were presented to the January 1986 Executive Board session. The thirty-ninth World Health Assembly in May adopted a resolution on substance abuse.

WHO organized a Conference of Ministers of Health on Narcotic and Psychotropic Drug Misuse (London, March), which was attended by 30 countries plus two country observers. Guidelines for policy formulation and evaluation of drug misuse-related health problems were finalized at a multidisciplinary advisory group meeting (Bangkok, Thailand, November). WHO also developed guidelines for assessment and revisions of national legislation on treatment of alcohol and drug problems; following the meeting of a WHO advisory group, which reviewed the material produced in collaboration with investigators from more than 30 countries, a text providing guidelines and drug prevention strategies was prepared.

Several UNFDAC-financed country programmes executed by WHO continued or started in 1986 in Afghanistan, the Bahamas, Burma, China, Colombia, Egypt, Jamaica and Peru; negotiations were under way concerning projects in Nepal, Ni-

geria, Pakistan and Sri Lanka; proposals for projects to be conducted in Thailand were developed. A number of country missions were undertaken to review the country programmes, develop plans for new activities, participate in training courses and other country-level activities. WHO staff and consultants also visited many countries to identify drug problems, discuss national policies, assess measures being undertaken for the prevention and management of drug dependence and drug-related health problems and promote information exchange between countries in the region; regional offices also supported activities in that respect.

A manual and guidelines for primary health care workers on drug- and alcohol-related problems and a report on the role of methadone in the management of opioid dependence was submitted for publication in 1986. A manuscript on adverse health consequences of cocaine and coca paste smoking was published, and guidelines for the identification of populations at risk for drug abuse were finalized in November. A draft manual and guidelines for teaching on drug and alcohol dependence in medical and health institutions, prepared in collaboration with 98 experts, was submitted for publication. A global study on the law and treatment of drug- and alcohol-dependent persons was completed.

A working group on drug-related problems in adolescents was held (Tokyo, 25-28 February) to review the situation in the region. At an advisory group meeting on the adverse health consequences of volatile solvents/inhalants (21-25 April), various recommendations for action were made.

Studies on the circumstances of first drug contacts and of initiation into drug use were being undertaken in India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand to facilitate preventive efforts aimed at young persons. An evaluation of seven WHO interregional training courses for physicians on prevention and treatment of drug-dependent persons, held between 1979 and 1985, was being undertaken; a number of training courses were also held to facilitate the development of national programmes on drug-related health problems.

A WHO consultant visited selected countries in the western Pacific in order to collaborate with national experts in the preparation of educational materials to be used for drug abuse prevention and control programmes.

Together with the Council of Europe and the Commission of European Communities, the WHO Regional Office for Europe carried out a project on the effect of health education specifically concerned with drug abuse in a number of pilot areas. A consultation on acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, among drug abusers was held (Stockholm, Sweden, October); topics to be discussed included prevention, care, diagnosis of

problems and policy development. A consultation was held (Edinburgh, United Kingdom, 27-30 May) on key issues in assessing alcohol- and drug abuse-related problems. A review of non-voluntary treatment in a selected number of countries was being carried out.

In January, the WHO Executive Board examined in detail revised guidelines for review of dependence-producing psychoactive substances. The third programme planning working group for the review of dependence-producing psychoactive substances for international control, at a March meeting at Geneva, proposed a set of guidelines for the selection of substances for review by the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence. A meeting on the chemical and pharmacological specifications of substances for control under the international drug control treaties was held (Geneva, 4-8 August). A multidisciplinary team visited China (12-29 August) for consultation with staff of the Institute of Pharmacology, Beijing Medical College and authorities. A seminar on the rational use of anxiolytic and hypnotic drugs was conducted at Jilin (18-23 August).

A group met in London (15-29 September) to examine the role of medical schools in rational prescribing of psychoactive substances, and a WHO publication entitled *Prescribing Psychoactive Drugs: Educating the Professionals* was being published. At a meeting in Moscow (29 September-3 October), the rational use of psychotropic drugs was discussed, with special emphasis on tranquilizers in non-psychiatric settings.

The twenty-third meeting of the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence (Geneva, April) recommended five substances for international control; the WHO Director-General concurred with the recommendations and the Secretary-General was informed accordingly.

ILO activities. ILO continued to put increasing emphasis on international drug abuse control activities; its activities received an additional impetus from the tenth ILO Asian Regional Conference (Jakarta, Indonesia, December 1985) where a special committee studied rehabilitation, also in relation to the drug problem. The ILO Governing Body, at its February/March 1986 session, at which a paper was presented providing a breakdown of ILO's ongoing and planned drug abuse control activities, took account of preparations for the 1987 conference. The twelfth conference of American States members of ILO (Montreal, Canada, March 1986) also addressed the problem of coca cultivation and stressed the need for formulation of programmes to introduce profitable alternative crops in an integrated rural development approach.

Among the projects in which ILO participated was an UNFDAC-funded large-scale multi-agency

project in Burma, the second phase of which was completed in May 1986; ILO had responsibility for the social welfare (rehabilitation) sector. Following a review and programming mission in late 1985, a third phase was formulated, implementation of which commenced in June 1986. Regional projects in which ILO was involved included a three-year UNDP-financed vocational and social reintegration programme for drug-dependent persons in Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand which commenced in January 1986. Two three-week courses, to be held annually, were held in 1986 in Malaysia: for drug rehabilitation centre managers/service providers (4-22 August) and for drug rehabilitation programme planners (3-21 November). ILO agreed to develop a curriculum on drug rehabilitation and to provide lecturers for an UNFDAC-financed one-week training session in November, organized by the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions in collaboration with Zimbabwe.

UNESCO activities. UNESCO attempted to assist in the solution of problems posed by particular drugs in given regions, especially by means of epidemiological research and sociological surveys; its activities were essentially aimed at integrating a pluridimensional concept of the "quality of life" into school and out-of-school education. With that goal in mind, UNESCO organized a training seminar (San José, Costa Rica, July). It also supplied or provided assistance for the production of audio-visual and written educational material. On UNESCO's request, the International Council for Educational Media was drawing up an inventory of drug-related audio-visual documents (films and video programmes) prepared by national education institutes. UNESCO also assisted member States by supplying basic documentation on drug abuse prevention, especially to those countries already implementing operational projects. In Ghana and Senegal, multidisciplinary research was carried out; in 1986, UNESCO sent consultant missions to both countries to assist national authorities to plan project implementation. Similar projects were prepared in Benin and Togo.

Among the assistance provided by UNESCO in Latin America and the Caribbean was a national project in Peru to reduce the demand for drugs through preventive education. In Jamaica, UNESCO collaborated in a WHO-executed drug abuse prevention project. In 1986, a working group met within the framework of the Subregional Network for Educational Innovation and Development in the Caribbean to define a plan of action for education on drug abuse prevention. A drug control-related project was launched in Burma to combat the use of opium and its derivatives.

ICAO activities. In accordance with a 1985 decision by the Council of ICAO, the Air Transport Committee reviewed the need for guidance material in the facilitation field related to ICAO's role in international co-operative efforts to suppress narcotic trafficking, and the Air Navigation Commission made a study to determine to what extent and how civil aviation was being used in the transport of illicit drugs; the Commission agreed to develop material to assist States in suppressing illicit transport.

The Council in June considered a preliminary legal study prepared by the ICAO secretariat on the subject of misuse of civil aviation, dealing with all aspects of ICAO's role in efforts to combat illicit drug transport by air. As a contribution to the preparation of a draft convention against illicit drug traffic (see p. 867), the ICAO Secretary-General transmitted to the Division of Narcotic Drugs an informal synopsis of views expressed in the different ICAO bodies and an informal draft text for possible inclusion in the draft convention.

At its twenty-sixth (September/October 1986) session, the ICAO Assembly adopted unanimously a resolution on the role of ICAO in suppressing illicit drug transport by air. It endorsed ICAO's action taken in that regard since early 1985 and urged the ICAO Council to continue expeditiously its efforts in that matter. The Assembly also requested the Council to encourage contracting States to utilize the provisions in the annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation to counter the movement of illicit drugs by air, and called on contracting States to assist airlines to adopt effective means of preventing their aircraft, equipment and facilities from being used for drug trafficking. The ICAO Secretary-General requested States to report to ICAO any measures taken or intended for countering the movement of illicit drugs by air.

Other activities. In resolution 1986/10, the Economic and Social Council urged the Secretary-General to accord priority to developing specific proposals for the co-ordination of international action against the forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action, adopted in 1985 by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, including illicit drug trafficking and abuse⁽⁸⁾ In the light of Congress recommendations, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs intensified collaboration with the United Nations drug abuse control programmes, contributing to the preparation of a draft convention against illicit drug traffic. The Centre assisted the secretariat of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, to be held in 1987, in the preparation of an outline of future activities by identifying practical objectives related

to drug issues in the Centre's programmes on the aging, disabled, women, the family, youth and crime prevention and criminal justice. It initiated work on the third United Nations survey of crime trends (1980-1985) (see p. 621).

The United Nations-affiliated institutes for crime prevention and criminal justice continued to conduct international training courses and seminars on issues related to crime and drug problems. The Asia and Far East Institute on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders conducted an ad hoc international seminar on drug problems in the region (see p. 614).

The United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (UNSDRI) was undertaking in 1986 two research projects in support of the 1987 conference—an international survey on drug-related penal measures and a comparative study on drug abuse in the context of development: prevention, treatment and rehabilitation; concerning possible collaboration on the latter, which received major financial support from UNDP, consultations were held with WHO and ILO. The results of both projects were considered by a scientific panel convened by the Institute (Belgrade, Yugoslavia, 10 and 11 July; and Rome, Italy, 8 and 9 December); the reports were to serve as background documents for the 1987 conference.

The so-called "poppy clause", designed in co-operation with UNFDAC, was the primary focus of WFP's contribution to control of international drugs; while not strictly designed as crop substitution projects, the poppy clauses implied a specific disincentive to project participants to continue to grow illicit crops. Arrangements of that kind were in operation in the north-west frontier area of Pakistan, where WFP had three projects: assistance to the Tarbela and Mangla watersheds (\$19.3 million); rural development (\$20.6 million); and watershed management in Dir and Swat districts (\$5.9 million).

FAO continued to participate in the multidisciplinary programmes financed by UNFDAC in Burma and Pakistan, and was associated with UNDP's OPE in implementing the agricultural diversification and agro-industrial development project in the Yungas of La Paz, Bolivia.

The CCC-UPU Contact Committee, at its eleventh meeting (Berne, Switzerland, 20 and 21 February), agreed that UPU and CCC should find a joint basis for the modalities of training postal workers in detecting packages containing narcotics.

UNIDO was involved in implementing over 20 projects at a value of approximately \$6.5 million, mainly in Africa and Asia, aimed at enabling developing countries to utilize their plant raw materials for developing new plant-derived pharmaceuticals and allied formulations, and essential

oils and perfumery chemicals. A project in India dealt with upgrading technology for the extraction of alkaloids from opium.

Agro-industrial assistance to the Naranjillo cocoa-processing plant at Tingo Maria, Peru, was continued by a new cocoa production and processing project, to stimulate the production of cocoa beans and thus reduce local production of coca; the project was implemented with FAO assistance and financed by UNFDAC.

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) also agreed to contribute to international efforts to combat illicit drug trafficking more effectively. The Facilitation Committee, at its March 1986 session, recommended circulation of interim guidelines on the prevention of drug smuggling on ships engaged in international traffic; the distribution of such guidelines was subsequently approved by the IMO Council in June.

Proposed international conference (1987)

Following a 1985 General Assembly request⁽⁹⁾ preparations were taken during 1986 to convene in 1987 a ministerial-level International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. As requested by the Assembly, the Economic and Social Council invited in February 1986 the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to act as preparatory body for the Conference. At its first session, also held in February, the preparatory body made a series of recommendations which were adopted by the Council in May. The Assembly requested the preparatory body to complete its work in February 1987, particularly the drafting of a comprehensive outline of future activities, for adoption by the Conference.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In February 1986, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote **decision 1986/114**.

Preparatory body for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 7 February 1986, the Economic and Social Council, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/122 of 13 December 1985, by which the Assembly decided to convene in 1987 an International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking:

(a) Decided to invite the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to act as the preparatory body for the Conference and invited the widest possible participation of all States;

(b) Decided further that in the preparatory body all States should participate in the decision-making process;

(c) Recommended that every effort should be made to arrive at decisions on matters of substance by general agreement;

(d) Decided to extend by one week the ninth special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which is to be held at Vienna from 10 to 14 February 1986, so as to enable the Commission to consider the agenda and the organizational arrangements for the Conference;

(e) Requested the Commission to submit its report on these matters to the Council at its first regular session of 1986.

Economic and Social Council decision 1986/114

Adopted without vote

Oral proposal by Venezuela, based on informal consultations; agenda item 2.

Preparatory body session (February). At its first session as preparatory body (Vienna, 17-21 February 1986),⁽¹⁰⁾ the Commission on Narcotic Drugs made 13 recommendations for the Conference, on: the provisional agenda; participation; provisional rules of procedure; election of officers; appointment of Credentials Committee members; allocation of agenda items; organization of work; opening and closing dates for the list of speakers; adoption of the Conference report; officers to be elected by the Main Committee; pre-session documentation; general preparatory activities and substantive preparations; and second session of the preparatory body.

The recommendations for substantive preparations included a request to the Secretary-General that he prepare a draft outline of future activities to be circulated by 1 December for consideration at the second session of the preparatory body in 1987; Governments, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs should forward their comments by 1 August; in preparing that outline, the Secretary-General should be requested to take into account those comments, together with the results of preparatory meetings to be convened in 1986, such as: the WHO Conference of Ministers of Health on Narcotic and Psychotropic Drug Misuse, hosted by the United Kingdom; the seminar for drug control administrators and law enforcement officers in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by INCB and hosted by Spain; the Inter-regional HONLEA organized by the Division of Narcotic Drugs; the Interregional Conference on the Involvement of Non-Governmental Organizations in Prevention and Reduction of the Demand for Drugs (see p. 863) organized by Sweden, the NGO planning committee for activities related to the 1987 conference, and the United Nations Secretariat; and the Inter-American Specialized Conference on Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, organized by OAS.

The Secretary-General should be requested to structure the outline along issue-oriented lines, as recommended in the provisional agenda, identifying national, regional and international activities; he should be requested to ensure, through the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs, continuing close co-operation and co-ordination among United Nations organizations and bodies in preparing for the Conference, especially the Divi-

sion of Narcotic Drugs, the INCB secretariat and UNFDAC; Governments should be invited to establish national focal points to co-ordinate preparations, informing the Secretary-General of those focal points by 1 September; Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations should be invited to consider promoting public awareness of the Conference's aims; arrangements should be made by international organizations, in particular FAO, ILO, UNESCO and WHO, United Nations bodies and units, such as UNFDAC, UNSDRI and INCB, intergovernmental organizations, such as INTERPOL, as well as NGOs, such as the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, to prepare within their mandates action-oriented documents and submit them to the preparatory body.

Recommendations regarding the comprehensive outline of future activities included: to intensify concerted efforts by governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to combat drug abuse, illicit trafficking and related activities, leading to the further development of national strategies that could be a basis for international action; to heighten awareness of the effects of drug abuse; to strengthen and expand mechanisms for exchanging information and developing education and rehabilitation programmes; to promote strict implementation of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances; to achieve harmonization of and reinforce legislation, treaties and legal instruments and develop co-operation in dealing with drug abusers; to develop a comprehensive programme of integrated rural development and crop substitution in order to eradicate illicit sources of raw materials for drugs; to control more effectively drug production, distribution and consumption, underlining the central role of INCB; to strengthen United Nations co-ordination of drug abuse control activities and enforce co-operation between Member States; to support United Nations initiatives and programmes, including the elaboration of a convention against illicit drug traffic; and to consider whether existing mechanisms should be improved or complemented.

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 1986/128 of 21 May, took note of the preparatory body's report, adopted its recommendations and decided to convene the preparatory body for a second session in 1987, for a period not exceeding one week, immediately following the thirty-second regular session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Report of the Secretary-General. In an October 1986 report,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General provided information on Conference preparations. In accordance with the request of the preparatory

body, approved by the Economic and Social Council, the Conference secretariat, assisted by a team of specialist consultants, had prepared a draft outline of future activities, to be presented to the 1987 Conference. The outline, which took into account the results of the various meetings held in preparation for the Conference (see above), was designed to be a handbook encompassing the various disciplines involved in drug-abuse control and a compendium of practical activities for the use of government agencies, professional associations, academic institutions, NGOs, community and civic groups, parents, individuals, United Nations entities and other intergovernmental organizations.

The structure of the outline, the Secretary-General stated, reflected the view of the preparatory body that no single aspect of the drug problem should be considered in isolation and that prevention of demand, supply reduction and control, suppression of illicit demand and the treatment and rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons should be analysed to identify areas in which action needed to be taken and to suggest specific action. The outline was also designed to identify targets for objectives attainable up to the year 2000. It consisted of four sections encompassing the main elements involved in any drug-control programme, covering the topics included in the Conference agenda: prevention and reduction of illicit demand; control of supply; suppression of illicit trafficking; and treatment and rehabilitation.

The draft outline was circulated in April to United Nations entities, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and Member States; comments received as at 10 September were taken into account in the draft outline being prepared for circulation by the requested date of 1 December, while comments received later were to be summarized for submission to the preparatory body, which, at its February 1987 session, would consider the first draft together with the comments received and would give advice thereon to the Secretary-General of the Conference. The final draft of the outline was to be circulated at least 90 days before the opening of the Conference, i.e., by mid-March 1987.

Other preparatory activities included the appointment of the Secretary-General of the Conference on 17 December 1985 and the establishment of a Conference Management Committee, composed of representatives of relevant United Nations departments, and of a trust fund to receive funds from the commercial use of the Conference emblem and governmental and non-governmental contributions. Several background papers and leaflets were prepared or planned.

The Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Co-ordination in Matters of International Drug Abuse

Control discussed preparations for the conference in February 1986 at Vienna, and at special meetings held in New York in May and September, which were attended also by the regional commissions, Interpol and GCC. In addition, an informal working group of the Secretariat and United Nations organizations met on several occasions to discuss Conference preparations. The results of those meetings, held under the auspices of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs acting in his capacity as co-ordinator of United Nations drug control-related activities, were considered by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its subsidiary body, the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme Matters). The meetings also provided opportunities for exchanging information on projects and programmes related to Conference preparations and follow-up.

The number of national focal points established as at 24 October was 33.

Communication. On 28 October⁽¹⁾ Sweden transmitted the report of the Interregional Conference on the Involvement of Non-Governmental Organizations in Prevention and Reduction of the Demand for Drugs (Stockholm, 15-19 September), held in preparation for the 1987 Conference. The report was to be introduced to the preparatory body at its February 1987 session.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/125** without vote.

International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

The General Assembly,

Concerned that the alarming and destructive effects of drug abuse and illicit trafficking remain a threat to national stability and to the well-being of mankind and therefore constitute a grave threat to the security and development of many countries,

Recalling its resolution 40/122 of 13 December 1985, by which it decided to convene in 1987, in response to the initiative of the Secretary-General, an International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking at the ministerial level, at Vienna, with the mandate to generate universal action, and as an expression of the political will of nations to combat the drug menace and a means of tackling the serious and complex international drug problem in all its forms,

Noting with appreciation the important work done by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs acting as the preparatory body for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking at its first session held at Vienna from 17 to 21 February 1986,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council decision 1986/128 of 21 May 1986,

Taking into consideration that in response to the threat posed by the drug problem, the international community has adopted numerous declarations and initiatives, in-

terregional and regional, multilateral and bilateral, in order to condemn and combat the problem and to achieve its total eradication,

Commending the valuable contributions of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking to the preparatory work for the Conference and noting the continuing efforts of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the International Narcotics Control Board, the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the regional commissions in this regard,

Welcoming the commitment of the Secretary-General to cover the cost of holding the Conference through absorption within the regular budget for the biennium 1986-1987, without prejudice to ongoing initiatives, programmes and work of the United Nations in the field of drug control,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the status of preparations for the Conference,

1. Requests all States, in reaffirmation of the commitment of the international community and as an expression of their political will to combat the threat posed by drug abuse and illicit trafficking, to give the highest priority to the holding of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking at Vienna in 1987 and to participate actively in the Conference in order to stimulate comprehensive world-wide co-operative action to combat the drug problem in all its forms at the national, regional and international levels;

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs acting as the preparatory body for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on its first session, and of the recommendations contained in that report, adopted by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1986/128, in which it decided, *inter alia*, that the preparatory body for the Conference should convene for its second session immediately following the thirty-second regular session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

3. Requests the preparatory body for the Conference to complete its work when it next meets at Vienna, in February 1987, particularly the drafting of the comprehensive multidisciplinary outline of future activities relevant to the problems of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, based on comments and modifications proposed by Governments, so that the Conference may consider it for adoption;

4. Further requests the preparatory body for the Conference to report on its work to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1987;

5. Reaffirms the importance of the contribution of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and requests all States and all United Nations organs and organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to co-operate fully with the Commission and with the Secretary-General of the Conference in order to ensure effective preparations for the Conference and its success;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution, particularly with regard to the results of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, for consideration under the relevant agenda item.

General Assembly resolution 41/125

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/851) without vote, 13 November (meeting 45); 60-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L17/Rev.2), orally revised; agenda item 100.

Sponsors: Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 31-35, 43, 45; plenary 97.

Supply and demand

Narcotic raw materials for licit use

The question of excessive stocks of opiate raw materials was yet to be resolved, INCB stated in its report for 1986;⁽¹³⁾ opium stocks in India remained high at 2,116 tons at the end of 1985, and stocks in Turkey, where 17,000 tons of poppy straw had been destroyed during that year, were still at 37,500 tons.

In response to a 1984 Economic and Social Council request that INCB monitor implementation of the Council's resolutions aimed at re-establishing and maintaining a world-wide balance, as well as reducing excessive stocks of opiate raw materials⁽¹⁴⁾ the Board had published in 1985 a special report⁽¹⁵⁾ on the supply and demand of opiates for licit requirements. The general observations in that report regarding the balance between supply and demand remained valid; estimates for 1986-1987 confirmed the trend that global production and demand were in approximate balance.

The movement of narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes was controlled by INCB under the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (see p. 873).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 May 1986, on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted **resolution 1986/9** by recorded vote.

Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979, 1980/20 of 30 April 1980, 1981/8 of 6 May 1981, 1982/12 of 30 April 1982, 1983/3 of 24 May 1983, 1984/21 of 24 May 1984 and 1985/16 of 28 May 1985,

Recalling also the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 36/168 of 16 December 1981,

Bearing in mind that the treaties establishing drug control systems are based on the concept that the number of producers of opiate raw materials for export should be limited in order to facilitate effective control,

Taking into account the position of the International Narcotics Control Board that licit opiates are not ordinary

commodities the production, manufacture and distribution of which can be regulated solely by normal economic considerations,

Bearing in mind that the maintenance of world-wide balance between the licit supply of opiates and the legitimate demand for those opiates for medical and scientific purposes constitutes an important aspect of the international strategy and policy on drug abuse control,

Bearing in mind also that all Governments have a collective responsibility and should show solidarity and that international co-operation is a fundamental precondition for all activities intended to achieve improved drug control,

Having considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1985 on demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs,

Concerned that large stocks of opiate raw materials held by the traditional supplier countries impose heavy financial and other burdens on them,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the countries that have taken measures towards implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions;

2. Urges the Governments of those countries that have not already done so to take urgent and effective steps to implement the above-mentioned resolutions;

3. Urges the Governments that have recently begun or expanded production of opiate raw materials for export of opiates to exercise restraint to the maximum extent possible;

4. Calls upon importing countries, in so far as their constitutional and legal systems permit, to obtain their licit requirements of opiate raw materials from traditional supplier countries;

5. Requests the International Narcotics Control Board to monitor the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in 1987;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/9

21 May 1986 Meeting 16 29-0-21 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/89) by recorded vote (23-0-20), 15 May (meeting 13); draft by Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1986/23); agenda item 13.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Bangladesh, Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Iraq, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, USSR, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Guyana, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Uganda, United Kingdom.

The United States said it supported the text since it reflected the continuing international problem of oversupply of illicit opiates and the need for measures to balance the supply of licit opiates with actual demand; its support, however, did not reflect a change in its policy of importing 80 per cent of its requirements from traditional and 20 per cent from non-traditional sources.

Illicit traffic

Illicit production and manufacture of drugs—financed and master-minded by criminal organizations with international links and accomplices in financial circles—took place in a growing number of countries, INCB stated in its report for 1986.⁽¹⁵⁾ In certain regions, drug trafficking was closely interconnected with other major criminal activities, which included trafficking in weapons, and were associated with subversion and international terrorism. The vast sums of money generated by illicit trafficking were concealed by being "laundered" through legitimate enterprises. That whole process undermined economic and social order, spread violence and corruption, and imperiled the very political stability and security of some countries.

Seizures of heroin, cannabis and cocaine, which continued to be the principal drugs in illicit traffic, rose dramatically during 1986, according to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;⁽¹⁶⁾ a notable trend was the increase in the incidence of individual seizures involving unusually large quantities. A very disturbing trend was the emergence of "crack"—a smokeable form of cocaine noted for its potency, high potential for addiction and relatively low street price; also of concern was the increasing availability of crude, low-priced, but potent, forms of heroin which, together with "crack", had so far been confined almost exclusively to the Americas, although "crack" recently began to appear in Western Europe and other parts of the world.

Illicit trafficking in psychotropic substances also grew during 1986; abuse of amphetamines was an increasing worry to drug control authorities in Western Europe, particularly in Scandinavia.

To deal better with the growing problem of illicit drug trafficking, many Governments introduced new legislation during 1986; the predominant features of most of that legislation were wider powers for depriving convicted drug traffickers of their assets, provision for more severe penal sanctions, application of increasingly drastic policy measures and better provisions to facilitate the conclusion of bilateral agreements.

Communications. A series of communications concerning the campaign against drug traffic were received during the year by the Secretary-General.

On 9 June,⁽¹⁷⁾ Bolivia and Peru transmitted a joint communiqué signed at La Paz on 3 June regarding action to fight drug traffic. In a communiqué of 18 July,⁽¹⁸⁾ Bolivia characterized drug traffic as a crime against humanity which called for urgent, concerted, direct and courageous action by all countries. Bolivia also referred to several multilateral and bilateral agreements it had signed against drug production and trafficking, among them the Rio de Janeiro Programme of Action to Combat Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs of April

1986 and the 1983 Conventions between Bolivia and the United States which were extended in 1986.

By a 27 June letter transmitted on 29 July,⁽¹⁹⁾ the President of Panama rejected what he called defamatory remarks by the United States media, alleging "laundering" of drug money; the purpose of those allegations, he said, was to undermine Panama's stability and internal peace and the independence of its foreign policy. The Panamanian Council of Ministers, by a 30 September resolution transmitted on 3 October,⁽²⁰⁾ objected to action by the United States Senate to make its domestic legislation contingent on an investigation of alleged human rights violations and of drug and arms trafficking by the Defence Forces of Panama, calling such action an intervention in Panama's internal affairs.

On 18 August,⁽²¹⁾ Bolivia transmitted a resolution on illicit drug trafficking, adopted by the Latin American Parliament (Sub-Committee on Trafficking in Drugs and the Informal Economy) at Santa Cruz de la Sierra on 19 July, which appealed to the international community to use the means available within each country's legal order to identify capital originating in drug trafficking, and called for an encouragement of co-ordinated international action to find more effective laws to combat drug trafficking and dependence. Also on 18 August,⁽²²⁾ Bolivia transmitted the text of the "Rodrigo Lara Bonilla" Agreement (named after the Colombian Minister of Justice assassinated by drug traffickers in 1984) on co-operation in preventing abuse of, and suppressing illicit traffic in, narcotic drugs, signed at Lima on 30 April by the member countries of the Cartagena Agreement (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela).

At a regional meeting at Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, from 8 to 10 October, the Ministers of Justice and Attorneys-General from Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Peru, the United States and Venezuela signed a declaration against drug trafficking and drug dependency, which was transmitted by Mexico on 16 October.⁽²³⁾ Peru, as Chairman of the twelfth regular meeting of the Latin American Council (Lima, 16 and 17 October), transmitted on 21 October a communiqué issued by the States members of the Latin American Economic System, expressing deep concern at the problems caused by drug consumption and drug trafficking, and reiterating the will to struggle against that crime.⁽²⁴⁾

The heads of State or Government of seven major industrial nations and the representatives of the European Community, in a Declaration adopted at the Tokyo Economic Summit (4-6 May),⁽²⁵⁾ stated that they resolved to pursue international action to eliminate drug abuse.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/127** without vote.

International campaign against traffic in drugs

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the common concern that exists among peoples of the world regarding the devastating effects of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, which jeopardize the stability of democratic institutions and the well-being of mankind and which therefore constitute a grave threat to the security and an obstacle to the development of many countries,

Taking into consideration that the problem of illicit drug traffic negatively affects all producer, consumer and transit countries, and that there is an urgent need to take joint measures to combat it, including all aspects relating to illicit supply of, demand for and traffic in drugs,

Recalling its resolutions 39/142 of 14 December 1984 and 40/121 of 13 December 1985 and other relevant resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs adopted to advance the international campaign against traffic in and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Considering that, despite the efforts made, the situation continues to deteriorate, owing, inter alia, to the growing interrelationship between drug trafficking and transnational criminal organizations that are responsible for much of the drug traffic and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and for the increase in violence, corruption and injury to society,

Acknowledging once more that the eradication of this scourge calls for acknowledgement of shared responsibility in combating simultaneously the problems of illicit demand, production, distribution and marketing, and that action designed to eliminate illicit drug cultivation, trafficking and consumption should be accompanied, where appropriate, by economic and social development programmes,

Recognizing that transit routes used by international drug traffickers are constantly shifting, and that an increasing number of countries in all regions of the world, and even entire areas because of their strategic geographical location and other considerations, are particularly vulnerable to the illicit transit traffic,

Considering that co-operative regional and international action is required to reduce the vulnerability of States and regions to the illicit transit traffic and to provide necessary support and assistance, particularly to countries hitherto unaffected,

Commending the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board and the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, as well as the positive action of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in allocating funds to integrated rural development programmes, including substitution of illegal crops in the most severely affected areas,

Bearing in mind the recommendations adopted at the first Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, held at Vienna from 28 July to 1 August 1986, which was convened pursuant to General Assembly resolution 39/143 of 14 December 1984 to examine in depth the most important aspects

of the problem, including proposals that might be considered in the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recognizing the importance of adherence to existing international legal instruments, including the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the urgent need to encourage Member States that have not yet done so to ratify these instruments and the need for States that have already ratified them to implement fully their obligations under these instruments,

Taking note with appreciation of the efforts undertaken to date to implement its resolution 40/122 of 13 December 1985 on the convening in 1987 of an International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, at the ministerial level,

1. Condemns unequivocally drug trafficking in all its illicit forms—production, processing, marketing and consumption—as a criminal activity and requests all States to pledge their political will in a concerted and universal struggle to achieve its complete and final elimination;

2. Urges States to acknowledge that they share responsibility for combating the problem of illicit consumption, production and transit and therefore to encourage mutual collaboration in the struggle against drug trafficking, in accordance with the relevant international and national norms;

3. Calls upon all States to adopt appropriate preventive and/or punitive measures of a political, legal, economic and cultural nature so as to bring about social awareness of the pernicious effects of illicit drug use, and individual and collective rejection of all kinds of practices that facilitate such illegal use;

4. Invites States to use all possible means to discourage practices and domestic and foreign interests that promote the increased illicit production and consumption of drugs;

5. Urges the Governments of countries facing problems of drug abuse, particularly those most seriously affected, as part of their national strategy, to give priority to funding programmes that aim to create in society a deep respect for its own health, fitness and well-being and, taking into account cultural and social factors, to provide appropriate information and advice for all sectors of their communities with regard to drug abuse, its harmful effects and the ways in which appropriate community action can be promoted;

6. Recommends that concerted efforts be made to promote co-operation and co-ordination among States, particularly in the areas of communications and training, with a view to alleviating the problems associated with illicit transit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

7. Recommends also that the Economic and Social Council request the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consider convening, within available resources, a sessional working group to facilitate the exchange of information on experience gained by States in combating the illicit transit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

8. Encourages Member States and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, subject to observance of

the principles of national sovereignty and jurisdiction, to provide economic assistance and technical co-operation to the developing countries most affected by the illicit production of, traffic in and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in order to combat this problem;

9. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking for their valuable efforts in implementing General Assembly resolution 40/122;

10. Acknowledges the work of bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the drug-control bodies, in assisting efforts and initiatives designed to increase international co-operation, and recommends that this work be intensified;

11. Takes note of the recommendations of the first Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and requests, in the light of comments from Governments and United Nations bodies, that they be considered by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-second session, so that the specific measures required for their implementation may be identified with a view to their inclusion, for possible adoption, in the report to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its next session;

12. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to continue to make the necessary arrangements for holding, within the framework of advisory services, interregional seminars on the experience gained within the United Nations system in integrated rural development programmes that include the substitution of surplus and/or illegal crops in affected areas, including the Andean region;

13. Invites all States that have not already done so to become parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and, in the mean time, to endeavour to comply with the provisions of these instruments;

14. Acknowledges the vital role played by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and calls upon Member States to contribute and/or increase their contributions to the Fund;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs".

General Assembly resolution 41/127

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/851) without vote, 13 November (meeting 45); 35-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.45), orally revised; agenda item 100.

Sponsors: Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 31-35, 43, 45; plenary 97.

Drug law enforcement

The first Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies was held at Vienna from 28 July to 1 August 1986.⁽²⁷⁾ The Secretary-General had been requested to convene

such a meeting first in 1982⁽²⁷⁾ and again in 1984;⁽²⁸⁾ in 1985,⁽²⁹⁾ the Assembly took note of his decision to convene it in 1986.

The Meeting was attended by representatives of 83 States and observers from 10 intergovernmental organizations and 3 NGOs. The United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs served as the secretariat of the Meeting. The agenda had been prepared by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its ninth special session in February;⁽³⁰⁾ according to it, the Meeting was to examine in depth the most important aspects of drug traffic and to recommend actions that might be taken to: facilitate the preparation of a draft convention on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; enhance interregional co-ordination and co-operation; reduce the vulnerability of States affected by transit drug traffic; identify links between drug traffic and other organized crime; take countermeasures to drug smuggling by sea and by air; and initiate a long-term training strategy.

The Meeting adopted by consensus 19 recommendations which were included in a September report of the Secretary-General.⁽³¹⁾ They concerned the proceeds of drug trafficking; legislation on chemicals, solvents and precursors; drug liaison officers; mutual assistance with regard to extradition and other criminal matters; strategies against organized criminal activities; co-operation in combating drug-linked offences; controlled deliveries of drugs; drug identification; application of drug control measures to free trade zones; surveillance of private vessels, vehicles and aircraft; enforcement on the high seas; co-operation between law enforcement agencies and international carriers to prevent delivery of illicit drugs; support for UNF-DAC; further development of drug strategies; national funds to combat illicit drug trafficking; training policies for law enforcement officers; technical assistance for strengthening law enforcement; assistance to drug transit countries; and support for a regional HONLEA in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Related resolution: GA 41/127.

Draft convention against illicit traffic

The draft text of a convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances was prepared and circulated on 8 August 1986, in accordance with a 14 February Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution.⁽³²⁾ The Commission had been requested by the General Assembly in 1984⁽³³⁾ to initiate preparation of a draft convention, which was to be considered by the Commission at its February 1987 session and then submitted to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

The draft convention, as prepared by the Secretary-General, consisted of 14 articles corre-

sponding to the elements recommended for inclusion by the Commission; the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1986/113 of 7 February 1986, had requested the Commission to decide on those elements and had requested the Secretary-General to prepare a draft on their basis, with a progress report to be submitted to the Commission in 1987. The elements recommended by the Commission included definitions; identification, tracing, freezing and forfeiture of proceeds of drug trafficking; strengthening of the obligations concerning extradition for offences relating to drug trafficking; measures to monitor or control specific chemicals, solvents and precursors used in illegal drug processing or manufacture; measures, including sanctions, to ensure that commercial carriers were not used to transport illicit drugs; means of co-operation among countries and national law enforcement agencies for the exchange of information and expertise, the establishment of joint communication links and training assistance; strengthening co-operation among countries to provide mutual legal and judicial assistance in cases relating to drug traffic, and promotion of mutual assistance in investigative and prosecutorial matters; strengthening of co-operation in suppression of drug trafficking on the high seas; controlled delivery; adequacy of sanctions for offences relating to drug trafficking; measures to curtail the illicit and uncontrolled cultivation of narcotic plants, including prevention, crop substitution and eradication; extension of controls in free trade zones and free ports; prevention of receipt, possession and transfer of equipment for illegal manufacturing, compounding or processing of drugs; and prevention of the use of the mails for illegal drug transport.

In his note transmitting the text of the draft convention, the Secretary-General requested that comments and/or textual changes should reach him by 30 October 1986; following receipt of replies from Governments, the Secretary-General was to compile the comments and proposed changes and circulate them for consideration by the Commission in 1987. The Secretary-General gave an overview of the preparation of the draft convention in a September 1986 report⁽³⁴⁾ and a brief progress report in October, when reporting on preparations for the 1987 Conference (see p. 862). The draft convention was also on the agenda of the first Interregional HONLEA (see above).

INCB, in response to the Commission's request,⁽³²⁾ prepared for inclusion in the draft convention provisions on measures to control specific chemicals.

The General Assembly, by decision 41/429 of 4 December, took note of the Secretary-General's September report, which had been requested by the Assembly in 1985.⁽³⁵⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 4 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted resolution 41/126 without vote.

Preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/168 of 20 December 1978, 35/195 of 15 December 1980, 36/132 of 14 December 1981, 36/168 of 16 December 1981, 37/168 of 17 December 1982, 37/198 of 18 December 1982, 38/93 and 38/122 of 16 December 1983, 39/141 and 39/143 of 14 December 1984, 40/120, 40/121 and 40/122 of 13 December 1985 and other relevant provisions,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Control of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse of 14 December 1984, in which it is stated, *inter alia*, that the eradication of trafficking in narcotic drugs is the collective responsibility of all States and that States shall utilize the legal instruments against the illicit production of and demand for, abuse of and illicit traffic in drugs and adopt additional measures to counter new manifestations of this crime,

Bearing in mind the Quito Declaration against Traffic in Narcotic Drugs of 11 August 1984, the New York Declaration against Drug Trafficking and the Illicit Use of Drugs of 1 October 1984 and the Lima Declaration of 29 July 1985, in which profound alarm was expressed at the seriousness of the problem,

Taking note of the recommendations adopted at the first Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, held at Vienna from 28 July to 1 August 1986, which was convened pursuant to resolution 39/143 to examine in depth the most important aspects of the problem, including proposals that might be considered in the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Noting also the adoption by the Organization of American States of the Inter-American Programme of Action against the Illicit Use and Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Traffic Therein at the Inter-American Specialized Conference on Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 22 to 25 April 1986,

Recognizing that the preliminary draft convention prepared by the Secretary-General in compliance with Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1(S-IX) of 14 February 1986 constitutes a positive step in 'the preparation of the convention and that the elements included in the draft correspond to many of the interests of the international community in its efforts to confront the problem of illicit drug trafficking,

Emphasizing the importance of the contribution that will be made by the convention in supplementing the existing international instruments on the subject, such as the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,

1. Expresses its appreciation to and commends the Secretary-General for his effective response to the request made in paragraph 4 of Commission on Narcotic

Drugs resolution I(S-IX), entitled "Guidance on the drafting of an international convention to combat drug trafficking", in which the Commission requested that a preliminary draft of a convention be prepared containing the elements specified in paragraph 3 of that resolution and that the draft be circulated to members of the Commission and other interested Governments;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Member States that responded to the request contained in paragraph 5 of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution I(S-IX), in which they were invited to submit their comments on and/or proposed textual changes to the draft, and urges all Member States that have not yet done so to comply with this request as soon as possible;

3. Requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, through the Economic and Social Council, to continue at its thirty-second regular session its work on the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in the most expeditious manner, so that it may be effective, and widely acceptable, and enter into force at the earliest possible time;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking, to be held in 1987, a report on progress achieved in the preparation of a new convention against illicit drug trafficking;

5. Once again urges all States that have not yet done so to ratify and to accede to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/126

4 December 1986 Meeting 97 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/41/851) without vote, 13 November (meeting 45); 36-nation draft (A/C.3/41/L.43); agenda item 100.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 3rd Committee 31-35, 43, 45; plenary 97.

Regional issues

INCB observed in its 1986 report(13) that circumstances did not permit it to undertake any missions during the year to appraise first hand the drug control situation in various regions and countries. In analysing the drug control situation worldwide, as well as in particular regions and countries, it had to rely on information provided by Governments, United Nations organs and agencies, and other international organizations, including Interpol.

Africa

An improvement in reporting on the drug situation in Africa required the strengthening of national legislation and control machinery, better monitoring of drug imports and retail distribution, and increased trained personnel, INCB stated in

its report; surveys to determine the extent of drug abuse were necessary to develop programmes to prevent and reduce abuse.

Cannabis was produced in many African countries and abused throughout the continent, and large quantities were trafficked abroad, primarily from Morocco, but also increasingly from countries south of the Sahara. Heroin, until recently virtually unknown in Africa, was currently abused in Mauritius and Nigeria, which also served as transit points for heroin from Asia and intended for Western Europe and North America. Other transit countries, such as Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, where large seizures of heroin had taken place, were also particularly at risk of becoming centres of abuse. Another recent development was the appearance of cocaine, suggesting that traffickers were seeking to establish smuggling routes from South America through Africa to other regions; cocaine abuse had already begun in some countries. Trafficking in psychotropic substances was substantial and increasing, and abuse was becoming more and more serious.

According to INCB, a growing number of countries-among them Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Malawi, Nigeria and Swaziland-were strengthening their drug control legislation.

In 1986, UNFDAC significantly expanded its support for drug control programmes in African countries; it developed new programmes in Benin, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan and Zimbabwe. UNFDAC assistance included projects aimed at prevention of drug abuse, training of police and customs officials, and provision of laboratory equipment to identify confiscated substances. The deteriorating situation called for active support from the international community. International assistance was also being provided to improve countries' compliance with drug control treaties; INCB assistance consisted essentially in providing training for national officials.

The Americas

Drug trafficking volume was very large and widespread illicit consumption of various drugs—often taken in combination—remained a serious public health concern in the United States, INCB noted in its report for 1986. The price of drug abuse in the country amounted to billions of dollars each year in increased health care costs, lost productivity and related crime and violence.

The drug causing the greatest concern was cocaine, which was estimated to be used regularly by between 4 million and 5 million Americans; the current method of taking cocaine was to smoke a purified form of the substance known as "crack", which was mass marketed at a relatively low price. The cocaine originated in Latin America, while heroin originated in Mexico and South-West and

South-East Asia, and synthetic narcotics and psychotropic substances were for the most part manufactured in the United States.

Enforcement actions during the year led to the seizure of over 500 clandestine laboratories, 60 per cent of which were involved in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine, as well as the eradication of domestically grown cannabis both manually and by aerial spraying of herbicides. In addition, the United States continued to participate in the international campaign against illicit production, trafficking and abuse of drugs, providing substantial support, both through UNFDAC and under bilateral and regional arrangements, and supporting programmes in some 30 other countries.

In October 1986, the President of the United States signed into law the Anti-Drug Abuse Act adopted by Congress, which would permit intensified action to achieve drug-free work places, drug-free schools, effective drug abuse treatment, expansion of international co-operation, strengthened law enforcement and increased public awareness and prevention.

Illicit trafficking and drug abuse remained also a serious problem in Canada, where cannabis-the most commonly abused drug-and hashish, mainly produced abroad and smuggled into the country, continued to be widely available. Cocaine abuse was increasing, particularly in metropolitan centres, but "crack" abuse had not reached a high level. Heroin-originating mostly from South-West and South-East Asia-was widely available, and diversion from licit supplies of various opiates, as well as some benzodiazepines, occurred mainly in metropolitan areas. The clandestine manufacture of LSD and amphetamines remained a serious problem.

The Government was pursuing a national programme to contain drug abuse and counter trafficking, concentrating on dismantling major trafficking operations and on the identification and tracing of assets relating to trafficking. A special narcotics interdiction task force was created and teams of customs officials were located at key ports of entry. In October, Canada announced that it would become a party to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

In Mexico, efforts were intensified to fight drug cultivation and trafficking. With the help of the Mexican army, some 25,000 poppy plantations-covering an area of 2,400 hectares-and 24,000 cannabis plantations on 3,000 hectares were destroyed in 1986. Cocaine seized during the year totalled some 5.5 tons, twice the amount of 1985. In an effort to help contain drug transit, the army, air force and navy were carrying out support operations.

In some countries of the Caribbean and Central and South America, illicit drug-related ac-

tivities took on new dimensions as criminal syndicates challenged the authorities. The very distortion of national economies by money from drug trafficking and alliances between traffickers and guerrillas presented a serious threat to regional security. In Bolivia and Peru-the two major world producers-large areas continued to be cultivated with coca-bush, and illicit cultivation emerged in other parts of the region. In their fight to control drug abuse, several countries launched campaigns to eradicate coca-bush and cannabis cultivation and-strengthen drug control legislation. In Colombia, where the Government launched a national education campaign and enacted in February a new drug control statute, extensive areas of cannabis cultivation were destroyed and over 500 cocaine-processing laboratories were dismantled. A number of such laboratories were also destroyed in Peru where, in August 1986, the authorities conducted a major offensive against clandestine airstrips and coca-processing laboratories.

Drug traffic also increased in Brazil, which was the only major manufacturer in South America of specific chemicals and served as an entry point for chemicals originating in the United States and Europe; enforcement operations were directed at restricting trafficking of those chemicals to neighbouring countries. Vigorous counteraction against coca cultivation was undertaken in Ecuador, where the ready availability of specific chemicals used for cocaine manufacture posed a serious threat.

During 1986, UNFDAC activities intensified in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Fund's support for various multiyear regional programmes totalled \$53.8 million. The dimensions of the drug problem in the region required large-scale and sustained assistance for Governments' efforts if a significant impact was to be made. With UNFDAC support, a training seminar for administrators in charge of drug control and law enforcement in 21 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean was organized jointly by INCB and the Government of Spain (Madrid, 10-20 March).

The Inter-American Specialized Conference on Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, held under OAS auspices (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 22-26 April), urged member countries to strengthen the operational capabilities of their customs and police services and to investigate the source of funds of notorious drug traffickers. The Conference also endorsed the establishment of strict controls on the manufacture, importation and exportation of precursors and specific chemicals required for the illicit production of drugs.

In October, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela inaugurated the first police-to-police radio communications centre, to facilitate fast and reliable links between law enforcement agencies.

Asia

East and South-East Asia. Extensive eradication of illicit poppy cultivation—a major source of illicit opium—in Burma and Thailand where 13,000 hectares and 1,700 hectares had been destroyed, respectively, reduced production of opiates in East and South-East Asia. Large seizures, particularly in Hong Kong and Thailand, further diminished opiate supplies. Some mobile heroin laboratories along the Thai/Burmese border were dismantled; as a result, traffickers shifted their operations elsewhere. There were attempts to smuggle into the region opiates originating in the Near and Middle East. As far as cannabis was concerned, illicit cultivation remained widespread.

Heroin abuse in some countries of the region seemed to have stabilized, as Governments reinforced preventive education and rehabilitation programmes and intensified law enforcement. The discovery of the first amphetamine laboratory in Thailand in 1986 was an indication of growing abuse of that drug, INCB reported. Following consultations, Thailand and Burma agreed to strengthen their co-operation in combating drug traffic.

UNFDAC was supporting drug control programmes in the region, and bilateral co-operation involving a number of countries was also well established. The members of ASEAN were endeavouring to unify their counter-attacks against drug trafficking and, under United Nations auspices, regional meetings of the heads of narcotics law enforcement agencies were held. Several countries were studying their legislation with a view to enabling authorities to confiscate traffickers' assets.

South Asia. In India, heroin abuse was spreading in all parts of the country, but particularly in major urban centres like Bombay and New Delhi; a survey was being conducted in nine major cities to determine the extent of abuse. Programmes aimed at preventing abuse and treating dependent persons were being developed and enforcement was being directed at reducing the availability of drugs at the street level.

Situated between major sources of illicit drugs, India was also used as a transit country for traffic in heroin from the Near and Middle East and South-East Asia. Acetic anhydride, originating in India, was smuggled to certain neighbouring countries for use in heroin manufacture, some of which was trafficked back to and through India. Seizure data suggested that opium was trafficked mainly internally, a portion of the drug being diverted from licensed growing areas. Enforcement operations throughout the country netted enormous seizures, mainly of heroin, cannabis and methaqualone. Enhanced co-operation at the operational level between India and other countries in

neighbouring regions was a prerequisite for more effective action to reduce trafficking.

In Nepal, large-scale trafficking of cannabis continued, abuse of drugs, particularly heroin, was spreading and nationals of the country became increasingly involved in international heroin trafficking; as a result, Nepal amended in 1986 its legislation to increase penalties for trafficking.

Europe

Eastern Europe. The majority of countries in Eastern Europe were parties to both the 1961 and 1971 Conventions (see below). While drug abuse did not constitute a serious public health problem, in some countries there was growing concern at instances of abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances diverted from local sources, reported INCB.⁽¹³⁾ Situated between regions where illicit opium poppy and cannabis plants were primarily grown and where illicit demand for and abuse of narcotic drugs were particularly widespread, the Eastern European countries were confronted with the problem of fighting transit traffic; to deal with that problem, customs inspection facilities were being strengthened in a number of countries. Other counteraction measures included the joint training of customs officers, exchange of information between law enforcement agencies and periodic consultations among the countries concerned.

Western Europe. All countries in Western Europe—with the exception of Malta and San Marino—were parties to the 1961 Convention, but some were not parties to the 1971 Convention. Data collected by drug enforcement services showed a stabilization and, in some instances, a decline in drug-related deaths. In some countries, the average age of victims was reported to have increased, as was the average age of known drug-dependent persons. In several countries, heroin abuse remained at a high level, while in others, it appeared to be stabilizing or decreasing; the abuse of cocaine on the other hand was reported to be widespread and increasing in some countries.

Despite signs of stagnation and even decrease in cannabis and heroin abuse, quantities seized in Europe were higher. In 1986, some 1.75 tons of heroin were seized, the highest quantity ever seized in one year; at 1.4 tons, cocaine seizures were also at a record high. Over 60 per cent of the heroin seized between 1984 and 1986 originated from, or transited through, South-West Asia, while most cocaine was seized at international airports after arriving via direct air routes from South America.

Near and Middle East

The five-member (Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Sweden, Turkey) Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Mid-

dle East, a subsidiary body of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held its twenty-first session at Vienna on 6 February 1986.

The Commission, on 14 February,⁽³⁶⁾ requested the Division of Narcotic Drugs to develop mechanisms to identify more precisely the sources of opium seized from illicit traffic in the region; to provide support for aerial surveys to identify more accurately areas of illicit opium cultivation, and for fellowships, study tours and workshops to facilitate exchange of experience; and to develop studies on the possibility of using satellite interpretation to identify any remaining illicit opium poppy cultivation. The Commission also asked UNFDAC to consider ways to support the activities of the Sub-Commission members.

According to INCB,⁽¹³⁾ large quantities of opiates and cannabis resin seized in the Near and Middle East indicated the existence of extensive areas of illicit poppy cultivation and of a substantial heroin manufacturing capacity. If an effective attack was to be mounted against opium production, a systematic survey of areas in which illicit poppy cultivation was believed to be taking place remained essential; it was also essential that Governments placed special emphasis on intra-regional and interregional action to dismantle trafficking organizations and seize their assets. Similarly, INCB urged Governments concerned to co-operate with a view to dismantling the numerous heroin laboratories in the region and to preventing the availability of acetic anhydride for such manufacture.

During 1986, UNFDAC continued to support the efforts of several Governments in the region to curb illicit production, trafficking and abuse. In Afghanistan, it approved a project for the treatment of drug-dependent persons. A treatment and rehabilitation project already under way in Egypt was extended to the end of 1986, and a law enforcement project was initiated to provide Egypt's police with telecommunications equipment, training and advisory services. A two-year project supporting the Jordanian police was also initiated. In Pakistan, five ongoing projects aimed at rural development, illicit crop eradication, and prevention of drug abuse and treatment of abusers continued to be implemented. In Turkey, a project to extend a telecommunications system for law enforcement to four more provinces was approved, as was a project aimed at maintaining and strengthening control of the production of poppy straw for medical use. Bilateral projects, complementing UNFDAC efforts, were also carried out in some countries.

Conventions

As at the end of 1986, 115 States were parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs,

adopted in 1961;⁽³⁷⁾ the number of parties to the Protocol of 25 March 1972⁽³⁸⁾ or to the Convention as amended by the Protocol stood at 76; and 85 States were parties to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances,⁽³⁹⁾ with Malaysia, Qatar, Somalia and the United Kingdom adhering in 1986.⁽⁴⁰⁾

Strengthened treaty obligations were needed to counter new challenges posed by the existing highly sophisticated trafficking, INCB said in its report for 1986.⁽¹³⁾ Until a new treaty capable of attracting widespread ratification could be concluded, parties to the 1961 and 1971 Conventions remained obliged to take effective measures to stop illicit trafficking. Some States parties to the Conventions had not enacted the necessary enabling legislation and regulations to enforce the Conventions' provisions within their territories; such action should receive priority attention, INCB said. Moreover, decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs placing drugs under international control should be promptly followed by national action; failure to do so not only violated treaty obligations, but also undermined effective control.

The control system as embodied in the 1961 Convention and strengthened by the 1972 Protocol required prior authorization for cultivation, production, manufacture, conversion and compounding of preparations, wholesale trade and retail distribution, as well as exports and imports of drugs. The premises in which those operations took place had to conform to certain conditions and safeguards, and all persons engaged in such operations were subject to governmental control and had to be adequately qualified. Records were required to be kept to show the quantities produced and manufactured, as well as every acquisition and disposal. Each international transaction had to be approved by the authorities of both the importing and exporting countries. Finally, detailed accounting of all movements of narcotic drugs had to be periodically reported to the national authorities and to INCB so that the licit trade could be monitored and diversions detected.

On the other hand, the 1971 Convention did not establish for psychotropic substances as comprehensive a control system as that in force for narcotic drugs. In response to INCB recommendations, a number of additional measures to strengthen the system were being voluntarily carried out by most Governments. Those measures established for psychotropic substances, which were more liable to abuse and therefore controlled under Schedule II (see p. 874), a simplified system of estimates for medical requirements, based on that which proved effective for narcotic drugs. The publication of annual medical requirements, provided currently by 160 countries and regions, constituted valuable guidance to exporting countries

so that exports could be limited to the medical needs of importing countries and excessive manufacture avoided. To monitor international trade and facilitate the detection of diversions, additional voluntary measures requesting that statistics on imports and exports be provided quarterly to INCB had also met with wide acceptance.

INCB recommended steps which Governments could take to facilitate the working of the control system; the Board itself had put into effect a number of measures to ease the tasks of national authorities under the treaties. It urged countries without special administrations responsible for applying the Conventions' provisions and for effectively co-ordinating the activities of the various ministries or departments concerned with drug control to establish such administrations. National legislation and regulations to enforce the Conventions' provisions should receive priority attention, and decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs placing drugs under international control should be promptly followed by national action. INCB also stressed the urgent need for the international community to provide assistance to developing countries for establishing or strengthening national drug control administrations and to train and retain adequate staff.

Following consideration of a report by the Secretary-General⁽⁴¹⁾ on proposals for a draft convention on illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (see p. 867), the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its 1986 special session,⁽⁴²⁾ recognized the urgent need for an instrument dealing specifically with illicit traffic, since existing drug control treaties did not deal effectively with a problem which had assumed the dimensions of a world-wide threat to the health and well-being of peoples, as well as to the social fabric and the structure of society.

The Commission also adopted at its special session a resolution⁽⁴³⁾ commending WHO for refining its guidelines for the review of dependence-producing psychoactive substances for international control (see p. 874), and for developing an effective mechanism to fulfil its role under the 1961 and 1971 Conventions.

Related resolutions: GA 41/126, 41/127.

1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs

In an effort to simplify and consolidate international drug machinery, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs was adopted in 1961; it entered into force in 1964. Under the Convention, the cultivation of plants grown as raw material for natural narcotic drugs was placed under control; existing controls on production of opium and its derivatives-morphine, heroin and codeine-were continued, and coca-bush and cannabis were placed under international control, obliging

Governments to limit production of those drugs to amounts needed for medical and scientific use. The Convention also introduced new obligations related to medical treatment and rehabilitation of addicts and prohibited traditional practices, such as opium smoking and eating, coca-leaf chewing and hashish smoking, and the use of cannabis for non-medical purposes. The Convention was strengthened by the 1972 Protocol, which came into force in 1975. Underscoring the need for increasing efforts to prevent illicit production, the Protocol required prior authorization for the cultivation, production, manufacture, conversion and compounding of preparations, trade, distribution and import/export of drugs; it also highlighted the need for treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers as an alternative to, or in addition to, imprisonment for those who had committed a drug offence.

The international drug control system as it related to the movement of narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes continued to operate in a generally satisfactory manner, INCB noted in its report for 1986.⁽¹³⁾ A loophole, however, was created by a number of countries not co-operating adequately. Of the 185 countries and territories in the world-parties and non-parties to the Convention—135 provided information on narcotic drugs and co-operated with INCB in helping control narcotic drugs. Available information showed that, at the national level, diversion of narcotic drugs from licit channels, in respect of both wholesale and retail trade, remained minimal, particularly in view of the substantial amounts of such drugs used for medical and scientific purposes. None the less, attempts to divert narcotic drugs frequently occurred but were thwarted, because of both the vigilance of national authorities and the international control mechanism. To allow the treaty network to operate with maximum effectiveness, INCB urged States not parties to adhere to the Convention at the earliest possible time.

The Board considered that the time had come to bring all species of *Papaver* from which opiates could be extracted within the scope of the 1961 Convention.

Related resolution: ESC 1986/9.

1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances

About 140 countries-both parties and non-parties to the 1971 Convention-had provided information on international trade in psychotropic substances, INCB said in its 1986 report.¹³ In addition, more than 60 Governments had furnished detailed import and export data on Schedules III and IV substances.

Because of the differences in risks in using the wide variety of substances placed under control by the Convention and their widely varying

therapeutic values, four separate schedules were developed. Schedule I, which imposes the strictest controls, lists substances, including hallucinogens, whose use, manufacture, distribution, export/import or possession is virtually prohibited except for scientific and very limited medical purposes. Schedules II, III and IV, which include amphetamines, barbiturates and common non-barbiturate sedatives such as Valium and Librium, dictate that parties must apply specific control measures to limit the manufacture, export, import, distribution, stockpiling, possession, trade in and use of those substances to medical and scientific purposes; licensing for trade, manufacture, distribution or possession is required and prescriptions may be written by physicians in line with sound medical practice.

INCB pointed out that since 1979 the number of psychotropic substances under international control had increased threefold, whereas its resources had been substantially decreased because of the financial crisis of the United Nations. As a result, some of the Board's tasks had to be deferred, and its decisions about whether to defer carrying out some monitoring activities on particular drugs would take into account the relative danger posed to public health by abuse of the drugs concerned; high priority would be accorded to Schedule II substances, as, for the time being, resources did not permit it to carry out fully all controls for all substances recently included in Schedules III and IV, notably in respect of analysing data received from Governments to ascertain trends and possible diversions from licit international trade.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its ninth special session in February 1986, considered notifications from WHO on the scheduling of 17 substances and on the termination of a number of exemptions of preparations granted by France and the United States; the notifications were transmitted by a note of the Secretary-General.⁽⁴⁴⁾ The Commission decided by vote⁽⁴⁵⁾ to include in Schedule I seven psychotropic substances: cathinone; 2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine (DMA); paramethoxyamphetamine (PMA); 3,4,5-trimethoxyamphetamine (TMA); 2,5-dimethoxy-4-ethylamphetamine (DOET); 5-methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MMDA); and 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA). Three substances, fenetylline, levamphetamine and levomethamphetamine, were included in Schedule II, and cathine in Schedule III. Included in Schedule IV were N-ethylamphetamine, fencamfamin, fenproporex, mefenorex, propylhexedrine and pyrovalerone.

By a resolution adopted at the same session,⁽⁴³⁾ the Commission commended WHO for refining its guidelines for the review of dependence-producing psychoactive substances for international control, most recently discussed by the WHO Executive Board at its January session; it endorsed those

guidelines, taking into account the amendments proposed at that session. It endorsed in particular WHO's efforts to clarify the procedures, criteria and plans for the selection of substances for future review, and its efforts to document fully all recommendations forwarded to the Secretary-General for presentation to the Commission, giving particular attention to the degree of seriousness of public health and social problems, and urged all Governments and other interested parties to provide full and accurate information on substances under consideration by WHO.

By another resolution,⁽⁴⁶⁾ the Commission requested Governments to comply with article 3, paragraph 3, of the 1971 Convention, which obliged parties to notify the Secretary-General of exemptions granted by them, and requested them to consider not granting exemptions from the export and import requirements provided by article 12. It invited Governments to furnish all the information needed by WHO for evaluation purposes and by the Commission for taking a decision on cases when termination of an exemption was recommended by WHO. It recommended that where the exempted preparations were only for use within the country granting the exemption, and where the country assured WHO that to the best of its knowledge the exempted preparations were not subject to abuse, WHO should not conduct an in-depth evaluation but continue to keep records on such exemptions for future monitoring purposes. It further recommended that WHO defer the evaluation of exemption notifications until such time as a substantial number of such notifications were presented to the Secretary-General, allowing the simultaneous and comparative evaluation of those notifications. It requested the Economic and Social Council to include in the provisional agenda of its 1987 session an item on the study of the provisions of article 3 of the Convention in order to explore the possibilities for the simplification and improvement of the expensive and complicated mechanisms used for the handling and evaluation of exemption notifications.

The Council, by decision 1986/125 of 21 May, approved the inclusion of the item and agreed that a note by the Secretary-General on that subject should be prepared for the Commission.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 May, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1986/8 without vote.

Strengthening of the control of international trade in secobarbital, a psychotropic substance listed in Schedule III of the 1971

Convention on Psychotropic Substances

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 1984 recommended-and that the Com-

mission on Narcotic Drugs supported the recommendation—that additional voluntary action should be undertaken by Governments to strengthen the impact of the controls which the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances imposes upon substances listed in Schedules III and IV.

Recalling also, in that connection, Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/15 of 28 May 1985.

Noting with deep concern the increasing flow of diverted secobarbital into both industrialized and developing countries,

Recognizing that the present controls over the import and export of secobarbital ought to be made stronger to further prevent its diversion,

Considering that the import and export data currently being provided to the International Narcotics Control Board on secobarbital are incomplete,

1. Urges all Governments to extend the system of import and export authorizations provided for in article 12, paragraph 1, of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances to cover international trade in secobarbital and other Schedule III substances, to the extent consistent with their domestic laws, as previously requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1985/15;

2. Stresses that it is important that all Governments voluntarily provide to the International Narcotics Control Board, to the extent possible, complete reports on trade in secobarbital and other Schedule III substances;

3. Requests all importing countries to voluntarily furnish to the International Narcotics Control Board, to the extent possible, estimates of annual medical and scientific requirements for secobarbital;

4. Further requests parties to the 1971 Convention to notify all the other parties, through the Secretary-General, as provided for in article 13 of the Convention, if they prohibit the import of one or more of the substances listed in Schedule III;

5. Invites Governments of exporting countries to consult the International Narcotics Control Board before authorizing shipments of secobarbital and other Schedule III substances whenever questions arise as to the authenticity of import requests or when the amounts in question appear excessive with respect to the legitimate medical requirements of the countries concerned;

6. Requests the International Narcotics Control Board to provide data, at the thirty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, on the voluntary use of import and export authorizations, and on its success in obtaining national estimates of legitimate medical requirements for secobarbital.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/8

21 May 1986 Meeting 16 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/89) without vote, 15 May (meeting 13);
draft by Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1986/23): agenda item 13.

Organizational questions

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its ninth special session at Vienna from 10 to 14 February 1986.⁽⁴²⁾ It also held its first session as the preparatory body for the 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (see p. 861).

By decision 1986/127 of 21 May, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Commission's report on its special session.

International Narcotics Control Board

INCB held two sessions in 1986, at Vienna: its thirty-ninth from 20 to 30 May and its fortieth from 20 to 31 October. By decision 1986/126 of 21 May, the Economic and Social Council took note of the INCB report for 1985.⁽⁴⁷⁾

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Chapter XXII

Statistics

During 1986, the Statistical Office of the United Nations continued to carry out its work programme, covering four major kinds of activities: the improvement of statistical methodology; the collection, compilation and dissemination of international statistical data; support for technical co-operation activities in statistics and statistical data processing; and the promotion of co-ordination in international statistical work. The scope of the Office's work encompassed subject-matters such as energy, environment, industry, national accounts, prices, international trade, demographic and social statistics and human settlements. The Secretary-General issued a number of reports on statistical activities for consideration by the twenty-fourth session of the Statistical Commission in 1987. The Commission, which meets biennially, did not meet in 1986.

UN statistical bodies

ACC Sub-Committee

The Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (twentieth session, Geneva, 9-13 June 1986)(1) considered co-ordination questions related to work being planned or carried out by the organizations of the United Nations system. They included service statistics, international economic classifications, revision of the System of National Accounts (SNA), trade and transport statistics, price statistics, including the International Comparison Project (ICP), energy statistics, social statistics and indicators, environment statistics, and tourism and migration statistics.

The Sub-Committee also considered the National Household Survey Capability Programme and the Living Standards Measurement Study. In addition, it reviewed data dissemination policy and work done in the international statistical organizations on preparing, using and publishing estimates, discussed co-ordination of statistical data bases and issues surrounding the use of microcomputers for statistical purposes and co-ordination of information systems in the United Nations, and noted a call by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) for supportive action by the United Nations system in strengthening that region's statistical services. Further, it discussed preparations for the 1990 World Population and Housing

Census Programme, reviewed matters to be discussed at the 1987 session of the Statistical Commission and drew up the draft provisional agenda for its own 1987 session.

Organizations using and servicing COMTRADE (the commodity trade statistics data base) expressed concern about the possible transfer of the Commodity Trade Statistics Unit and/or processing of trade statistics and storage from the United Nations Office at Geneva to New York. The Sub-Committee regretted that moves towards such a transfer had been made without consulting the users and requested that the United Nations authorities be informed of their concern that the system remain undisturbed, particularly during a critical period of international trade negotiations.

Economic statistics

Energy, environment and industry statistics

A 1986 report by the Secretary-General on energy statistics(2) outlined progress made by the Statistical Office in that area since the 1985 session of the Statistical Commission.

An ad hoc expert group on methods for the collection and compilation of statistics on new and renewable sources of energy met at Rome, Italy, from 29 September to 3 October. The group considered technical papers on biomass, draught-animal power, and solar and wind energy statistics, and adopted conclusions and recommendations on those issues. The meeting ended phase III of the Statistical Office's work programme in that area and thus concluded the project.

The Office also continued work on energy price and cost statistics and units of measurement and conversion factors, on which publications were under preparation.

It increased its co-operation with organizations within and outside the United Nations system in the energy statistics area. Co-operation with the ESCAP Statistical Division increased, specifically in the areas of development and improvement of energy data and information systems, and its training programme in rural energy statistics. In the latter area, the Statistical Office was involved in carrying out two workshops in China on the compilation of overall energy balances (Luoyang, Henan Province, 8-12 April; Shanghai, 14-18 April).

Under its data collection and dissemination programme, the Office continued to work on its an-

nual publications, Energy Balances and Electricity Profiles and the Energy Statistics Yearbook.

With regard to the Office's future work programme, the report noted that an increasing number of countries had recognized the need to collect energy data systematically before energy planning could be seriously pursued. Elements for a technical assistance programme in that area included: provision and training of energy statisticians to act as liaison with government departments and research institutions; establishment of an information system for energy sources data; co-ordination of surveys and inclusion of energy-related questions in household, agriculture, transport and industry surveys; and training of energy statisticians, emphasizing tools such as energy balances, profiles for new and renewable sources of energy and topics related to energy statistics in value terms.

In a report on environment statistics,(3) the Secretary-General described the Statistical Office's methodological work which had focused on preparing a manual of environment statistics for compiling selected high-priority statistics in human settlements and natural resources. He also reported that discussions of work programmes and plans in environment statistics were in progress with the regional commissions and other United Nations organizations to avoid duplication of efforts and to develop joint programmes.

With regard to the Statistical Commission's 1985 request(4) that the Office develop an international programme of collection and dissemination of environment statistics, the report stated that such a programme would be developed when a sufficient number of developing countries had established environment statistics programmes. In the mean time, the Office was exploring the possibility of including in its publications tables on selected environment statistics to be compiled from international sources.

With regard to future work, it was proposed that the Office should focus, in the short term, on completing the manual of environment statistics, and, in the long term, it would update and translate the Survey of Environment Statistics: Frameworks, Approaches and Statistical Publications and develop international data collection and dissemination.

The Secretary-General, in another report,(5) introduced draft recommendations for a statistical programme for household and small-scale industries. The report described the background for the recommendations, including their relationship to existing international recommendations, summarized the comments of a 1983 expert group which had reviewed a preliminary draft of the document, outlined the main features of the draft and submitted points for the Commission's consideration.

National accounts and balances

A December 1986 report by the Secretary-General(6) dealt with progress made in revising the United Nations System of National Accounts. A series of regional meetings—10 held in 1985-1986—to discuss studies on the topics identified in the consolidated work programme concluded and the next phase of the programme, consisting of global expert group meetings, began. Two such meetings were held in 1986: one on the SNA structure (Geneva, June), which recommended general guidelines for the SNA revision and the preparation of handbooks, and the other on price and quantity comparisons (Luxembourg, November), which recommended approaches to technical issues regarding national accounting in constant prices. Also held were an interregional seminar on the SNA review for developing countries (Geneva, June) and a workshop for the statistically least developed countries (Mexico, February).

A conceptual framework for comparing SNA and the System of Balances of the National Economy (MPS) was the subject of a November report by the Secretary-General,(7) which discussed issues of intersystem comparisons and ongoing work on illustrative calculations of SNA/MPS aggregates. The report identified areas in both systems where differences could be reduced or eliminated, and attention was focused on analysis of definitions, concepts and classifications employed in production, consumption and capital formation accounts and balances. Another November report(8) described the links between SNA and related statistics, particularly balance-of-payments statistics, government finance statistics and money and banking statistics. In addition, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Commission a report by the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance on the improvement of a methodology for compilation of MPS.(9)

Price statistics

The Statistical Office continued its co-ordinating role in the International Comparison Project-involving comparisons in price statistics, used for assessing the relative economic development of countries. A September 1986 report(10) described the progress of phase V of the project—begun in 1985 with 60 participating countries—regarding methodology, co-ordination and the financial difficulties encountered, and proposed a provisional timetable for the remainder of the phase as well as preliminary considerations for the next phase. The final results of phase IV of ICP were published in 1986 in two separate volumes.(11)

International economic classifications

The Secretary-General submitted in September 1986 a report⁽¹²⁾ outlining the work on the Integrated System of Classifications of Activities and Products, which formed the basis for the harmonization of international economic classifications. An expert group meeting on that issue was held in New York from 28 April to 2 May to advise the Secretariat on how to improve further the complete drafts of the third revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities and the Central Product Classification and to discuss the second part of the classifications dealing with the production of non-transportable goods and services. The report described the two drafts and the progress made in the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System of the Customs Co-operation Council and the revision of the Standard International Trade Classification.

Social and demographic statistics

Social indicators

The Statistical Office continued its work on the framework for integration of social, demographic and related statistics, on development of methods for statistics and indicators on women and special population groups, such as disabled persons, youth, elderly and children, and on compilation of related statistics; methodological publications were issued on health, education and housing,⁽¹³⁾ disabled persons⁽¹⁴⁾ and criminal justice.⁽¹⁵⁾

In co-operation with the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, an expert group meeting on measurement of women's income and their participation and production in the informal sector was held at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, from 13 to 17 October 1986. The meeting considered methods of measuring the informal sector and valuing women's production in both formal and informal sectors in terms of SNA. Meanwhile, a compilation of statistics and indicators on the situation of women was being prepared.

Population and housing census

Preparations for the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme, scheduled to be carried out in 1985-1994, were the subject of an August 1986 report of the Secretary-General.⁽¹⁶⁾ In the methodological area, the Statistical Office, in collaboration with the International Labour Office, regional commissions and other interested organizations, prepared draft supplementary principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses for the Statistical Commission's 1987 session. The supplementary recommendations focused on economic topics, tabulations in entirety, migration

and special population groups. The report also summarized the types of technical co-operation activities that had been undertaken for the successful implementation of the 1980 census and discussed needs and priorities in carrying out the 1990 round of population and housing censuses, taking into account emerging new technologies for data processing and other developments relating to censuses.

National Household Survey Capability Programme

An August 1986 report of the Secretary-General⁽¹⁷⁾ reviewed the progress made by the National Household Survey Capability Programme, a technical co-operation project bringing together national donors and international agencies to assist developing countries in producing socio-economic and demographic statistics needed for their development plans.

Living Standards Measurement Study

The World Bank, in an October 1986 report,⁽¹⁸⁾ reviewed the primary objectives of the Living Standards Measurement Study, aimed at identifying ways to monitor changes in living standards. Information was provided on methodology, including questionnaire and survey design recommendations. Also discussed were some of the lessons learned from completed work.

Other statistical activities

Technical co-operation

Information on the technical co-operation programmes in statistics of the United Nations system and several bilateral agencies during 1983-1986 was summarized in a report by the Secretary-General.⁽¹⁹⁾ Estimated 1986 expenditures for the United Nations system on technical co-operation in statistics totalled at \$43.5 million, compared with \$41.8 million in 1985.

The report also dealt with current training activities and emerging issues in statistical data processing, including the role of microcomputers.

Special issues

Communication between national and international statistical agencies and data base development were dealt with in a December report,⁽²⁰⁾ which summarized recent developments in the statistical data bases of international statistical agencies and suggested possible measures to improve data communication between national and international agencies.

Programme implementation

The Secretary-General submitted an overall review, of the statistical activities of the United Nations system, the World Tourism Organization and

the Inter-American Statistical Institute for the period 1984 to mid-1986,(21) describing major achievements, new activities and those cancelled or modified significantly.

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Chapter XXIII

Institutional arrangements

In 1986, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) continued work towards harmonizing and co-ordinating the programme activities of the United Nations system. This task was carried out mainly through evaluation, cross-organizational analyses of programmes and reviews of medium-term plans, and the Joint Meetings of the two Committees. The focus of analysis during the year was on the system's activities in economic and social research and policy analysis. Discussions at the Joint Meetings centred on the United Nations preparedness for emergency situations.

To enhance their effectiveness, the two Committees examined their own functioning. ACC adopted further steps to streamline its machinery, while CPC undertook an in-depth examination of its work as the main United Nations organ for planning, programming and co-ordination. CPC recommended a series of measures for improvement, which the Economic and Social Council subsequently endorsed.

A series of recommendations to streamline the intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations, especially in the economic and social sectors, and thereby facilitate co-ordination of activities was put forward in April by the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (Group of 18) (see p. 1021). The General Assembly decided in December that the recommendations should be implemented, subject to certain qualifications (resolution 41/213).

Co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation, an intergovernmental organization, continued to be pursued, as was co-operation with non-governmental organization (NGOs). The Secretary-General, in his 1986 report on the work of the Organization (see p. 3), said that multilateralism, as embodied in the United Nations, needed its champions. He expressed his conviction that the United Nations should develop even closer communication and co-operation with those organizations, for they were an essential extension of the capacity of the United Nations to reach its global constituency.

In other organizational and institutional arrangements, the Economic and Social Council

adopted its work programme for 1986-1987 and the General Assembly approved the biennial programme of work for 1987-1988 of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee.

In connection with the new status of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Council recommended to it for approval a draft annex modifying the standard clauses of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies as appropriate for UNIDO.

Co-ordination in the UN system

Report of the Group of 18. To enhance co-ordination within the United Nations system, the Group of 18, in its report to the General Assembly,⁽¹⁾ called for streamlining the machinery for inter-agency co-ordination and for maximum use of flexible ad hoc arrangements to meet specific requirements (recommendation 9). It recommended that the executive heads of ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, the World Bank, IMF, IAEA, GATT, UNIDO and UNCTAD meet in yearly session under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General, assisted by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation (DIEC) and the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs, to discuss major economic and social policy questions and to improve co-ordination of their programmes and report biennially to their governing bodies (recommendation 10).

The Group further recommended that the central co-ordinating role of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for operational activities be reaffirmed and that the authority of resident co-ordinators with respect to non-UNDP programmes be clarified (recommendation 11). Field representation of the various programmes should be reviewed with a view to merging field offices whenever feasible (recommendation 12). The formats of programme budgets, including those of administrative budgets of United Nations affiliates, should be harmonized (recommendation 13), as should the presentation in programme budgets of resources pertaining to the regional commissions (recommendation 28).

(For Assembly action on the Group's recommendations, see p. 892.)

Other reports. In keeping with a 1985 General Assembly resolution on co-ordination in the United Nations and the United Nations system,⁽²⁾ a representative of the DIEC Director-General, on behalf of the Secretary-General, orally reported on 11 July 1986 to the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee of the Economic and Social Council on progress made in implementation of the resolution.

The Council, by decision 1986/178 of 23 July, took note of the oral report.

On 24 October, the Director-General himself orally reported on the subject to the Second Committee of the Assembly. Stating that efficiency, responsiveness and cost-effectiveness should be the key words in examining the question of policy co-ordination at the intergovernmental or intersecretariat levels, he stressed that co-ordination was not an end in itself and could not be applied to all fields of activity. It was necessary to select subject areas in which the benefits of co-ordination clearly outweighed its costs and to avoid duplication of effort.

The Director-General further stressed that the paramount consideration must be to harness the enormous potential of the United Nations system in a collective effort to respond effectively to the needs of Member States; development, a complex phenomenon involving interaction of the economic, social, political and cultural sectors, required co-ordination based on a partnership between Governments and secretariats; and co-ordination would be made easier if broad consensus could be reached among Governments on questions of development assistance. In this context, informal consultations were probably more important than rigid structural mechanisms, especially on questions on which consensus needed to be reached.

The Director-General stated that the Secretary-General would report in 1987 on action taken to implement the recommendations of the Group of 18 relating to the intergovernmental machinery aimed at enhancing co-ordination (see p. 891); the Secretary-General would be guided by the need to ensure greater cohesion and complementarity in the work of the various parts of the United Nations and between the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The Director-General also said that ACC had taken steps to improve dialogue among the executive heads of the system's organizations on major policy issues related to development and international economic co-operation.

By decision 41/453 of 8 December, the Assembly took note of the Director-General's oral report.

ACC activities

In 1986, ACC considered the question of development and international economic co-operation,

continuing its dialogue on the economic and social implications of growth strategies and the impact of adjustment policies. It asked its Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives to study the long-term conditions for balanced economic growth (see p. 391) and to consider what follow-up should be given to the evaluation of implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

ACC addressed a number of programme, operational, and management and institutional policy issues. Of note among its activities in the area of programming was the finalization of an inventory of arrangements for system-wide programme co-ordination. The inventory, to be issued as an ACC document, contained a description of ACC subsidiary bodies; bilateral and other multilateral co-ordinating arrangements among organizations; and, for each co-ordination mechanism, information on the establishing authority and date of establishment, its mandate, areas of collaboration, meeting and reporting procedures, and participating organizations.

Other programme issues concerned past, current and future cross-organizational programme analyses (COPAs) (see p. 887) and medium-term plans of the United Nations system (see p. 887); implementation of the 1977 Mar del Plata Action Plan, the water situation in Africa and other matters relating to water resources development (see p. 575); priority areas for work and research in nutrition, including the co-ordination of a major initiative to expand nutritional surveillance (see p. 637); co-ordination of demographic estimates and projections and of ongoing and future statistical activities (see p. 878); and the introduction of several initiatives to make deliberations and activities relating to science and technology for development more pertinent to Member States (see p. 603).

ACC undertook development of methods for monitoring and reviewing the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (see p. 786), examined implementation of the action plans on aging (see p. 830) and for crime prevention, and strengthened co-ordination of activities on behalf of youth (see p. 824) and of the disabled (see p. 637). It co-operated in the preparatory work for a forthcoming international conference on drug abuse (see p. 861), an international year of shelter for the homeless (see p. 674) and an interregional consultation on developmental social welfare policies and programmes.

The main operational issue on which the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) (CCSQ(OPS)) of ACC focused its attention was aid co-ordination at the country level, especially in respect of implementation of the Programme of Action for African

Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (see p. 446). The improvement of project delivery and a wider engagement of NGOs in the mobilization and effective utilization of resources were pursued, as was the preparation of a compendium of co-ordination arrangements for operational activities (see p. 417).

The full range of management and institutional policy issues implicit in the administration of the United Nations common system was kept under review by the two components of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ)—on personnel and general administrative questions (PER) and on financial and budgetary questions (FB). This included pensions and pensionable remuneration of staff, scale of separation payments, the post adjustment system and human resources management, as well as financial and budgetary issues: standardization and comparability in budgetary and administrative practices, system-wide arrangements for the currency payment of salaries and allowances of international staff, financial difficulties created for the United Nations system by delayed payments and withholdings of assessed and voluntary contributions by Member States, problems arising in respect of projects financed by World Bank loans and credits of the International Development Association, and procurement practices.

In an effort to establish a concerted approach to the problem of apartheid, ACC requested its Organizational Committee and CCAQ(FB) to study problems stemming from relations between the system's organizations and certain banks and financial institutions collaborating with South Africa.

In addition, ACC issued comments on the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on the reform of the United Nations, on system-wide cash management, on the status of internal evaluation in organizations of the United Nations system, on the system-wide integration and use of evaluation (see ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS, Chapter II), and on field representation in the system (see p. 417).

In a continuing effort to rationalize its work and improve the functioning of its subsidiary machinery, ACC took steps to define the role and functioning of its main subsidiary bodies and to reduce the number and frequency of meetings. It concluded that a commitment by the organizations to make full use of the machinery and to reinforce its decision-making capability would improve its functioning and productivity. This would help ACC to provide effective support to the work of intergovernmental bodies and to respond better to the concerns of the international community.

The foregoing activities were described by ACC in its annual overview reports for 1985/86 (covering the period May 1985 to April 1986⁽³⁾ and for

1986 (covering the period May to December).(4) ACC met during the year in an organizational session (New York, 12-14 February), a special session (Geneva, 30 June) and a regular session (New York, 22 and 23 October). It adopted 30 decisions(5) relating to the topics mentioned above and to ACC machinery; the first seven decisions, however, were adopted by the Organizational Committee, as authorized by ACC, in view of a decision not to hold a first regular session in 1986.

The principal subsidiary bodies of ACC met as follows:

Organizational Committee (Geneva, 9-11 April, 26 and 27 June and 3 July; New York, 13, 14 and 24 October); CCAQ(PER) (sixty-fourth session, Geneva, 24-28 February, and Nairobi, Kenya, 3-12 March; sixty-fifth session, New York, 30 June-18 July); CCAQ(FB) (sixty-fourth session, Vienna, 10-14 March; sixty-fifth session, New York, 15-19 September); CCSQ(OPS) (first regular session, Geneva, 18-21 March; second regular session, New York, 1-3 October); CCSQ(Programme Matters) (PROG) (first regular session, Geneva, 2-4 April; second regular session, New York, 6-8 October).

ACC bodies on specific subjects met as follows:

Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives, fourteenth session, Geneva, 21-24 January; Task Force on Science and Technology for Development, seventh session, Geneva, 29-31 January, and ad hoc meeting, New York, 16-19 December; ad hoc inter-agency meetings on co-ordination in matters of international drug abuse control, Vienna, 15 February, and New York, 3-5 September; Inter-Agency Group on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, fifth session, Geneva, 19-21 February; fourth inter-agency meeting on the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, Vienna, 5-7 March; inter-agency meeting on the follow-up to the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women and on the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development, Vienna, 6-8 March; Task Force on Rural Development, fourteenth meeting, Geneva, 12-14 March; Sub-Committee on Nutrition and its Advisory Group on Nutrition, twelfth session, Tokyo, 7-11 April; Joint United Nations Information Committee, thirteenth session, Geneva, 7-12 April; informal working group on preparations for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, New York, 6 May; Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities, twentieth session, Geneva, 9-13 June; Intersecretariat Group for Water Resources, seventh session, Geneva, 8-12 September; inter-agency consultation on the follow-up to the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, Geneva, 22 and 23 September; inter-agency meeting on outer space activities, Vienna, 1-3 October; Steering Committee of the Advisory Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Systems, New York, 10 October; Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Working Group on Demographic Estimates and Projections, New York, 3-5 November; informal inter-agency working group on youth at the technical level, Geneva, 27 and 28 November.

Report for 1985/86

On 21 May 1986, CPC⁽⁶⁾ took note of the ACC annual overview report for 1985/86. In so doing, it stressed that future activities of CCSQ(OPS) should continue to be guided by decisions taken by the intergovernmental organs of the United Nations system, in particular those taken by the General Assembly, and recommended that ACC continue to rationalize its work and streamline its machinery.

By decision 1986/179 of 23 July, the Economic and Social Council also took note of the report.

CPC activities

In 1986, CPC met in New York for an organizational meeting on 31 March and for its twenty-sixth session from 28 April to 23 May.⁽⁶⁾

CPC devoted most of its session to programme questions, especially in relation to the programme performance of the United Nations for the 1984-1985 biennium. In taking note of the Secretary-General's report on the subject, which introduced methodology changes, it recommended further measures to enhance the utility of future programme performance reports (see p. 1040). CPC considered the Secretary-General's reports on: United Nations public information activities and the triennial review of implementation of the 1983 CPC recommendations on the work of the Secretariat's Department of Public Information (see p. 366), the evaluation of the News Service of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs (see p. 368), the triennial review of the 1982 CPC recommendations on the mineral resources programme (see p. 575) and the evaluation of the population programme (see p. 633). CPC decided to abide by its evaluation timetable up to 1992 and, as suggested by the Secretary-General,⁽⁷⁾ scheduled for consideration in 1994 an evaluation of social development activities.

Also considered were the proposed revisions to the 1984-1989 medium-term plan and the question of statements of programme budget implications; the use of consultant services; and an ACC progress report on the Register of Development Activities, mailing lists and registers maintained by the United Nations, and recurrent publications (see ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS, Chapters II, III and IV, respectively).

CPC made recommendations concerning the ACC report for 1985/86 (see above), the agenda and improvement of the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC (see p. 886), a number of reports on COPAs (see p. 887) and a proposed system-wide medium-term plan (see p. 887).

Also in 1986, CPC took steps to improve its work under its mandate, as set forth in a 1976 Economic and Social Council resolution(s) and approved by

the General Assembly.⁽⁹⁾ The steps were taken in the light of proposals by the Secretary-General⁽¹⁰⁾ to improve the manner in which CPC conducted its reviews of the medium-term plan and proposed programme budget, the procedures of CPC and the Secretariat services to it. While CPC saw no need to recommend any modification of its terms of reference, it adopted a series of decisions to enhance the discharge of its responsibilities.

CPC decided that its review of the medium-term plan should focus, at the technical level, on the methodological aspects of the plan's preparation and, at the political level, on the conformity of the plan's orientation with the outlook and trends derived from the decisions of legislative bodies, as well as on the conformity of the programmes and subprogrammes with legislative mandates. At the resource level, the review should be carried out in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation.⁽¹¹⁾ As to its review of the programme budget, CPC decided, on an experimental basis, to adopt a broad management approach, taking account of such factors as trends in new activities programmed and in the allocation of resources between broad categories, the relative priorities of a specific programme, the programme budget's contribution to the objectives of the medium-term plan, timeliness, efficiency of implementation, and COPAs showing the relationship between the medium-term plan and the programme budget.

CPC recommended that the Assembly, in its consideration of the United Nations plans and programmes, set priorities in accordance with the Regulations Governing Programme Planning and that the Secretary-General suggest priorities in the light of decisions adopted by intergovernmental organs and conferences. Not only should the plans fully reflect CPC's conclusions and recommendations arising from COPAs, but the Council's subsidiary bodies should also be apprised of them. Specific recommendations were also made for the further development and more effective use of the co-ordination instruments—COPAs, system-wide medium-term plans, the ACC annual overview reports and the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC.

CPC further recommended that the Main Committees of the Assembly pay greater attention to the results of CPC's deliberations and that a closer relationship between CPC and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) be established. On procedural matters, CPC called for continuing the practice of holding its organizational session four weeks before its regular session and, as a rule, for including in its report only its conclusions and recommenda-

tions, stated as precisely as possible. Documentation was to be improved in terms of quality, focus, form and timeliness.

Secretariat services to CPC, namely, the systematic follow-up of its recommendations by the relevant sectoral, functional and regional intergovernmental bodies, were to be improved. As suggested by the Secretary-General,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Secretariat should bring to the attention of those bodies CPC's conclusions and recommendations following their endorsement by the Assembly. They should be listed paragraph by paragraph, with the implementing offices or agencies properly identified, and transmitted by a memorandum indicating that overall guidance and co-ordination would be provided by the DIEC Director-General and the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

Acting without vote on the recommendation of its Third Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1986/51 on 22 July 1986.

Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-sixth session

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-sixth session,

I

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-sixth session and endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

2. Emphasizes once again the importance of the programming and co-ordinating functions carried out by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination as the main subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination;

II

Improvement of the work of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination under its mandate

1. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the improvement of its work under its mandate;

2. Welcomes, in particular, the recommendations relating to the review of the medium-term plan and the programme budget, convinced that their implementation will contribute to the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations;

3. Reiterates the importance of setting priorities in the plans and programmes of the United Nations in accordance with the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, endorses the recommendations of the Committee on priority setting, and urges the Committee to continue to improve priority setting in the United Nations in accordance with its role, as set out in its mandate;

4. Endorses, in particular, the recommendations of the Committee on general and specific measures to improve the relevance and effectiveness of co-ordination within the United Nations system, on the implementation of the conclusions reached by the Committee upon consideration of analyses of the state of co-ordination in given areas, and on better integration of planning, programming and co-ordination;

5. Stresses the importance of an adequate mechanism to ensure that the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee are systematically followed up by the appropriate sectoral, functional and regional intergovernmental bodies and, in that context, requests the Secretary-General to implement fully the measures referred to in paragraph 48 of the report of the Committee;

III

Proposed revisions and addendum to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989

1. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989;

2. Notes with satisfaction the addition to the medium-term plan of chapter 31, containing a new major programme on programme planning and co-ordination, as revised by the Committee;

3. Reiterates that the medium-term plan should continue to serve as the framework for the formulation of biennial programme budgets;

IV

Statements of programme budget implications

1. Notes that rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council provides that the Secretary-General shall prepare and provide to the Council an estimate of the programme budget implications of implementing any proposal involving the expenditure of United Nations funds;

2. Welcomes the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination that the Economic and Social Council, starting with its first regular session of 1987, should, for a trial period of two years, be provided with statements of programme budget implications of the draft resolutions before the Council in the format established for such statements submitted to the General Assembly;

V

Programme performance and evaluation

1. Notes with satisfaction the changes in the methodology introduced in the report on programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1984-1985 and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts towards further improvement;

2. Stresses the importance of programme performance reports, evaluations and cross-organizational programme analyses, as endorsed by the competent intergovernmental bodies, as instruments for promoting efficiency and for integrating the programming and co-ordination processes;

3. Endorses the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination that, in programme areas where a major conference is to be held, the programme should be evaluated sufficiently in advance of the conference for the findings and recommendations to be taken into account in the preparatory work for the conference; if a programme is evaluated after a conference

has taken place, such an evaluation should be made only after the programme has been revised in the light of the results of the conference and enough time has elapsed for its impact to be assessed;

VI

Cross-organizational reviews of the medium-term plans of the organizations of the United Nations system and cross-organizational programme analyses

1. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the cross-organizational programme analysis on economic and social research and policy analysis in the United Nations system;

2. Stresses, in particular, the need for research on current and emerging issues of international co-operation in the economic and social fields and the need to improve further the quality of research activities and products;

3. Stresses also the need for a closer relationship and better complementarity between the studies undertaken within the regular programmes of the organizations and the research activities of the United Nations University and of the autonomous research institutes of the United Nations system;

4. Invites its subsidiary bodies to examine ongoing and planned research activities within their areas of competence and to formulate their requests for studies in the light of such information and of emerging issues of international concern, and further invites them to consider, where appropriate and feasible, explicitly relating their draft resolutions to the medium-term plan;

5. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To enhance the quality and relevance of research activities in the United Nations by, inter alia, implementing the measures recommended in paragraphs 186 and 187 of the report of the Committee;

(b) To increase, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the flow of information on the research activities and research findings of the organizations of the United Nations system;

(c) To submit to the Council, on a biennial basis, a summary of the main research findings of the system on major global economic and social trends, policies and emerging issues;

6. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to follow up the system-wide recommendations made by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on economic and social research and policy analysis;

7. Decides to review the implementation of its recommendations on this subject at its second regular session of 1988 on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General to be submitted through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

8. Endorses the recommendation of the Committee that the cross-organizational review of the medium-term plans of the organizations of the United Nations system and the cross-organizational programme analysis in the area of science and technology for development be merged into a single report of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the Council at its second regular session of 1987, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

9. Decides to consider at its second regular session of 1987 the methodology, format and role of the existing analytical instruments for co-ordination, including cross-organizational programme analyses, cross-organizational

reviews of the medium-term plans of the organizations of the United Nations system and system-wide medium-term plans, on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, in the context of its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on all aspects of co-ordination requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/177 of 17 December 1985;

10. Reaffirms that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination has the responsibility for making recommendations to the Council on the subjects and timing of analytical studies pertaining to issues of co-ordination.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/51

22 July 1986

Meeting 38

Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1986/126) without vote, 16 July (meeting 15); 6 nation draft (E/1986/C.3/L.12), orally amended in Council by Egypt following informal consultations; agenda item 20.

Sponsors: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Netherlands, Yugoslavia.

Before the resolution's adoption, paragraph 3 of section II had been orally amended by Egypt to delete a phrase qualifying CPC's recommendations on priority setting as being fully congruent with its terms of reference and to add the final phrase urging CPC to continue to improve priority setting.

Organization of work

At its April/May 1986 session, CPC recommended that the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly correct an anomalous situation regarding the duration of its twenty-seventh (1987) session. The anomaly had arisen from a 1984 Council recommendation,(12) approved by the Assembly,(13) extending the CPC sessions, on an experimental basis, from four to five weeks' duration in 1985 and 1986.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 22 July, the Council, acting without vote on the recommendation of its Third Committee, adopted resolution 1986/52.

Duration of the twenty-seventh session of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1984/61 C of 26 July 1984, in which it recommended that the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should each be of five weeks' duration, on an experimental basis, in order to allow the Committee adequate time for the discussion, inter alia, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 39/238 of 18 December 1984, in which the Assembly approved the decisions of the Economic and Social Council contained in its resolution 1984/61,

Having considered the recommendation contained in paragraph 55 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-sixth session,

Recommends that the twenty-seventh session of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should be of five weeks' duration.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/52

22 July 1986 Meeting 38 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1986/126) without vote, 16 July (meeting 15); 5 nation draft (E/1986/C.3/L.13); agenda item 20.

Sponsors: Bangladesh, India, Liberia, Netherlands, Yugoslavia.

Financial implications: S-G, E/1986/C.3/L.14.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In resolution 41/203 of 11 December 1986, the General Assembly, having considered the report of CPC(6) and the Council's recommendation, decided that the 1987 session of CPC should be of five weeks' duration.

CPC membership

On 19 December 1986, during consideration by the General Assembly of the agenda item on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (see p. 1024), Bolivia introduced a revised draft resolution(14) intended to facilitate the review by CPC in 1988 of the United Nations medium-term plan for 1990-1995. Bolivia subsequently requested that consideration of the draft be deferred until 1987.

By the draft, the Assembly would have increased the membership of CPC from 21 to 36 Member States according to the following geographical distribution of seats: 10 for African States, 8 for Asian States, 7 for Latin American and Caribbean States, 7 for Western European and other States, and 4 for Eastern European States. Election of the new members would have been scheduled for 1987.

Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC

CPC action. In April, CPC agreed with an ACC proposal that the topic of the twenty-first (1986) series of Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC should be a review of the preparedness of the United Nations system for emergency situations and its co-ordination aspects and links to longer-term development, in the light of experience gained from the emergency operations in Africa.

Reaffirming the important role of the Joint Meetings as an instrument of co-ordination, CPC urged continued efforts to improve the Meetings' effectiveness and functioning. It stressed the need for a critical and constructive dialogue between the two Committees and the need to choose the topic for the next year at the current Meetings to allow the proper preparation of documentation.

Activities of the Joint Meetings. CPC and ACC held the twenty-first in their series of joint Meetings at Geneva on 1 and 2 July 1986.⁽¹⁵⁾ The debate on the topic, agreed upon by the two Committees (see above), was based on a background paper prepared by ACC. It focused on such key elements of emergency operations as information, mobilization of resources, co-ordination of relief assistance, and linkage of assistance to rehabilita-

tion and longer-term development (see p. 484).

Also considered was the functioning of the Joint Meetings. The Chairmen of the two Committees noted that further changes, including in the participants' own perceptions of the role and utility of the Meetings, were required. Improvements should include the careful choice of topic and a sharper focus of deliberations through thorough preparation for the Meetings.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

Acting without vote on the recommendation of its Third Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1986/50 on 22 July 1986.

Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Chairmen of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the twenty-first series of Joint Meetings of the two Committees,

1. Notes the progress made at the twenty-first series of Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in establishing a useful and constructive dialogue between the two Committees;

2. Stresses that further improvements are needed for the Joint Meetings to accomplish their objectives;

3. Takes note of the report of the Chairmen of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the twenty-first series of Joint Meetings of the two Committees, which includes the conclusions reached by the Chairmen and the views expressed on the preparedness of the United Nations system for emergency situations and its co-ordination aspects and links to longer-term development;

4. Decides, as agreed by the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, that the topic for the twenty-second series of Joint Meetings of the two Committees shall be "Co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system in human resources development and its contribution to meeting the economic and social objectives of the developing countries".

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/50

22 July 1986 Meeting 38 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1986/126) without vote, 16 July (meeting 15); draft by Liberia (E/1986/C.3/L.11), orally revised at suggestion of USSR; agenda item 20.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In resolution 41/203 of 11 December, the General Assembly accepted the topic for the 1987 Joint Meetings as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council (see above), and urged ACC and CPC, in order to reinforce a useful and constructive dialogue between them, to continue to improve the Meetings.

Cross-organizational programme analyses

In 1986, ACC and CPC examined progress in the follow-up to the COPA of activities in human settlements (see p. 676). CCSQ(PROG) participated in preparing a report on the scope and general approach of a proposed COPA on science and technology for development, on which CPC took action (see p. 603); it was similarly involved in a proposed COPA of activities relating to the environment. The question of a COPA on the advancement of women was treated in a CPC letter to the President of the Economic and Social Council on the procedure and timing for the selection of topics for future analysis or review (see p. 787).

The main focus of examination during the year was a COPA of activities in economic and social research and policy analysis in the United Nations system, undertaken by the Secretariat at CPC's request.⁽¹⁶⁾ A summary of the findings, as contained in a report of the Secretary-General,⁽¹⁷⁾ showed that research on economic and social questions was carried out by a large number of organizations in response to a wide variety of mandates, that it focused more on sectoral than on global issues and that its role needed to be better defined.

The report made suggestions for improvement, among them that the central legislative bodies, in elaborating mandates, should make a distinction between issues requiring research and agenda items requiring only supporting documentation. Since existing mandates derived from recent resolutions and resolutions dating to the early days of the Organization, a review of the agenda of those bodies was desirable. The structure of programmes should be re-examined to improve the design, organization and monitoring of research activities. A closer relationship should be established between the system's autonomous research institutions and research units, and their work programmes should be related to a central agenda for research and research priorities.

Having examined the findings of the report, CPC made three series of recommendations. The first called for the Council to have before it, every other year, a summary of the main research findings in global economic and social trends and policies; and to invite its subsidiary bodies to examine ongoing research and emerging issues and to relate their draft resolutions to implementation of programmes in the United Nations medium-term plan. The second series, designed to improve the flow of information and research findings system-wide, called for the designation of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library as the central repository for research products, for the enhancement by ACC of co-operation in and co-ordination of research activities and for regular and systematic information exchange between the system's research units and

secretariats. The third series, designed to make research in economic and social issues responsive to the needs of intergovernmental bodies, called for a clarification of research activity in relation to other United Nations activities as part of preparations for the programme budget for the 1988-1989 biennium and for the 1990-1995 medium-term plan, as well as for a better linkage between complementary and related activities.

Also in 1986, CPC took note of a report of the Secretary-General⁽¹⁸⁾ on the results of past COPAs and expressed concern at the lack of effective follow-up to its conclusions and recommendations. While agreeing that these should be framed with greater specificity and clarity to facilitate their implementation and monitoring, CPC stressed that responsibility for ensuring effective follow-up rested primarily with the Secretary-General and the executive heads. It asked that its recommendations be systematically brought to the attention of the intergovernmental bodies and to the organizations, through ACC. The question of follow-up should be included regularly in ACC's work programme and made part of its annual report or reported on separately.

CPC expressed concern that requests for future analyses were increasingly being made outside its framework. It therefore recommended that the Economic and Social Council reaffirm CPC's clear responsibility for making the final recommendation on the topics and timing of future analyses. In general, the question of scope would be decided on a case-by-case basis. The report should contain a summary of the factual material on which an analysis was based, a critical assessment of the facts and precise and objective conclusions. It should incorporate any diverging views from the specialized agencies.

By section VI of resolution 1986/51, the Council endorsed the CPC conclusions and recommendations on the COPA of economic and social research and policy analysis. It stressed the need for research on current and emerging issues of international co-operation in the economic and social fields, the need to improve the quality of research activities and products, and the need for better complementarity between studies undertaken by organizations and the research activities of the United Nations University (UNU) and of the system's autonomous research institutes. It also decided to consider in 1987 the methodology, format and role of the existing analytical instruments for co-ordination, on the basis of CPC's recommendations.

Medium-term plans

In 1986, CCSQ(PROG) participated in the preparation of a proposed cross-organizational

review (CORE) of medium-term plans of the United Nations system in science and technology (see p. 603), concerning which CPC took a decision at its April/May session (see p. 604).

In addition, CPC considered a report of the Secretary-General on a draft system-wide medium-term plan for women and development for the period 1990-1995 (see p. 795). The draft plan had been prepared by ACC for submission to the Economic and Social Council through CPC.

REFERENCES

(¹)A/41/49. (²)YUN 1985, p. 1038, GA res. 40/177, 17 Dec. 1985. (³)E/1986/13. WE/1987/47. (⁴)ACC/1986/DEC/1-16, ACC/1986/DEC/17-30. (⁵)A/41/38 & Corr.2. (⁶)E/AC.51/1986/2. (⁷)YUN 1976, p. 646, ESC res. 2008(LX), annex, 14 May 1976. (⁸)Ibid., p. 888, GA res. 31/93, 14 Dec. 1976. (⁹)E/AC.51/1986/13. (¹⁰)YUN 1982, p. 1431, GA res. 37/234, annex, 21 Dec. 1982. (¹¹)YUN 1984, p. 975, ESC res. 1984/61 C, 26 July 1984. (¹²)Ibid, p. 1138, GA res. 39/238, 18 Dec. 1984. (¹³)A/41/L.48/Rev.1. (¹⁴)E/1986/113. (¹⁵)YUN 1984, p. 976. (¹⁶)E/AC.51/1986/7. (¹⁷)E/AC.51/1986/4.

Economic and Social Council

Co-operation with other organizations

Non-governmental organizations

The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations met twice in 1986: in New York on 1 May(¹) and at Geneva on 2 July.(²) At both meetings, it heard requests from NGOs with consultative status to address the Economic and Social Council or its committees in connection with items on the Council's agenda. Three NGOs were recommended to be heard at the Council's April/May session and eight at its July session. The Council, which agreed to the requests on 5 May and 3 July, received statements from five NGOs(³) concerning specific areas of its work.

According to a note by the Secretary-General(⁴) the NGOs in consultative status with the Council numbered 762 as at 5 May 1986. (There were 758 listed as at 31 December 1985.(⁵)) They were divided into three groups: category I—organizations representative of major population segments in a large number of countries, involved with the economic and social life of the areas they represented; category II—international organizations having special competence in a few of the Council's areas of activity; and organizations on the Roster—considered able to make occasional and useful contributions to the Council's work.

Intergovernmental organizations

Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation

In a May 1986 report(⁶) to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, the

Secretary-General, in response to a 1985 Assembly request(⁷) provided up-to-date information on co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation.

The report stated that UNIDO had continued co-operation with the Agency in joint training programmes on development of small and medium-sized industries, management and quality control in small-scale enterprises, industrial research, industrial repair and maintenance, industrial information, project identification and industrial planning. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) had provided support to the Agency's affiliate institution, l'Ecole internationale de Bordeaux, in the organization of training courses and seminars in the French language for high-level officials of State trading organizations of developing countries. Co-operation with UNDP had been mainly in science and technology. The United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development had provided technical inputs for the Conference of Ministers of Research and Higher Education organized by the Agency.

The report identified as potential areas for further co-operation with the entities mentioned the recruitment of experts in industrial development, the entire UNCTAD work programme on technology, particularly the energy sector, and drinking-water supply and sanitation. New and renewable sources of energy and environmental protection, in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), were also identified. Exploratory talks were under way with other United Nations bodies and with the Secretariat on specific projects of interest to both organizations.

The report was taken note of by the Council on 23 July, by **decision 1986/179**, and by the Assembly on 8 December, by **decision 41/453**.

Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture

On 21 July 1986, the Economic and Social Council, having considered a draft decision(⁸) on the application of the Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture to participate in the Council's work, adopted without vote **decision 1986/156** by which it decided, in accordance with rule 79^a of its rules of procedure, that the organization might participate, on a continuing basis, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of the organization's activities.

^a Rule 79 of the Council's rules of procedure states: "Representatives of intergovernmental organizations accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly and of other intergovernmental organizations designated on an ad hoc or a continuing basis by the Council on the recommendation of the Bureau, may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations."

Other organizational matters

Work programme for 1986-1987

At its 1986 organizational session, held in New York from 4 to 7 February, the Economic and Social Council considered its draft basic programme of work for 1986-1987 as submitted by the Secretary-General,⁽⁹⁾ draft decisions on the agenda for its first and second regular 1986 sessions and on other items proposed by its President on behalf of the Bureau,⁽¹⁰⁾ as well as reports for inclusion in its work programme.

On 7 February, the Council adopted decision 1986/110 without vote. Before its adoption, the 1986 work programme was revised to include four subparagraphs by which the Council decided: to consider at its first regular session the possibility of identifying an issue or issues on its agenda for in-depth consideration at the first regular 1987 session; to defer until its first regular 1986 session the selection of a topic or topics for priority consideration at its second regular session; that the Secretary-General's report on the critical economic situation in Africa should be considered by the General Assembly at its special session in May; and that the JIU report entitled "Some reflections on reform of the United Nations" and the comments on it should be considered at the second regular session under the item on international co-operation and co-ordination within the United Nations system.⁽¹¹⁾

By other provisions of section I of the decision, the Council approved the basic programme of work and provisional agenda for its 1986 first and second regular sessions, and allocated items to its sessional committees and plenary meetings. It decided to undertake an in-depth review of the reports of the Commission on Human Settlements and the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development; to review the reports of the World Food Council, the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy and the UNU Council, but not to consider draft proposals thereon, except specific recommendations requiring action; and not to consider the part of the report of the UNDP Governing Council on the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, except for recommendations requiring action.

The Council further decided to consider under the item "Regional co-operation" the question of the joint programme of the regional commissions to promote interregional economic and technical co-operation among developing countries, with emphasis on the operational aspects, and to invite the executive secretaries to recommend other items of common interest to all regions. It requested the Secretary-General to draw attention, in his reports to the Assembly through the Council, to matters

requiring Council action. It decided to consider the question of science and technology for development as its topic for the CORE of the medium-term plans of the United Nations system to be considered at its second regular 1987 session. It asked its subsidiary bodies, in drawing up their work programmes, to adhere to the biennial work programme of the Second Committee of the Assembly and that of the Council, and to act, as required, on the 1985 Assembly resolutions and decisions.

By section II of the decision, the Council took note of a list of questions for inclusion in its 1987 work programme.

The Council held its first regular session in New York from 29 April to 23 May and its second regular session at Geneva from 2 to 23 July. The Second (Social) Committee and the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights met during the first session; the First (Economic) and Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committees met during the second session.

Agenda of 1986 sessions

On 4 February 1986, the Economic and Social Council adopted a five-item agenda for its organizational session, having considered background information on each item,⁽¹²⁾ and included for consideration two questions, concerning a reconvened special session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations⁽¹³⁾ and a draft annex to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies relating to UNIDO (see p. 893).

At the opening of its first regular session on 29 April, the Council adopted the agenda for that session—listing the same 15 items approved on 7 February by decision 1986/110—as annotated,⁽¹⁴⁾ with two additional questions relating to the sessions of the Commission on Transnational Corporations⁽¹⁵⁾ and to the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia.⁽¹⁶⁾ It also approved the organization of its work,⁽¹⁷⁾ as orally revised.

On 21 May, the Council decided that, at the second regular session, the question of "the inter-related issues of money, finance, resource flows, debt, trade, raw materials and development" should be discussed as a priority under the item on international economic and social policy; and to give special focus, under the item on operational activities for development, to the comprehensive policy review of such activities (decision 1986/121). On the same date, it also decided to consider at its first regular 1987 session the possibility of identifying an issue or issues included in its agenda for in-depth consideration at that session (decision 1986/122).

By **decision 1986/151** of 23 May, the Council approved the draft provisional agenda for its second regular session⁽¹⁸⁾ as orally revised, together with the proposed organization of work, in the light of clarifications made by the Secretary and the President of the Council. By **decision 1986/152** of 2 and 4 July, the Council adopted the agenda of its second regular session, based on an annotated provisional agenda.⁽¹⁹⁾ By the same decision, the Council decided to transmit the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the 1986 Assembly and to consider, under the agenda item on international co-operation and co-ordination, the question of a proclamation of a world decade for cultural development, on the understanding that the Council would simply transmit the draft plan of action to the Assembly. (For the agenda lists, see APPENDIX IV.)

Calendar of meetings

In 1986, the Economic and Social Council, by **decision 1986/101** of 7 February, waived, on an exceptional basis, rule 2^b of its rules of procedure in order to reschedule its first regular 1986 session from 29 April to 23 May instead of from 6 to 30 May. The Council also changed the venue of the meetings of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to Geneva (**decision 1986/102**), set the schedule of that Committee's first session (**decision 1986/123**) and decided to reconvene the special session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations (**decision 1986/109**).

As a result of a General Assembly decision to convene the seventh session of UNCTAD at Geneva from 9 to 31 July 1987, changes were made to the dates of the Council's second regular 1987 session and to the 1987 session of the UNDP Governing Council (see below).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December 1986, the General Assembly, acting without vote on the recommendation of the Second Committee, adopted **resolution 41/188**.

Sessions of the Economic and Social Council and of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme in 1987

The General Assembly,

Having decided to convene the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Geneva from 9 to 31 July 1987,

Recognizing the resulting need for appropriate adjustments in the dates and programmes of work of other principal and/or subsidiary bodies of the United Nations,

1. Requests the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1987, to suspend, on an exceptional basis, rule 2 of its rules of procedure to enable its second regular session of 1987 to be held from 23 June to 9 July at Geneva, and to convene a resumed second regular session, not exceeding three days, in September in New York;

2. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, at its organizational session, to reschedule its annual session for 1987, which should be held from 26 May to 19 June in New York, and the session of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, which should be held between 18 and 22 May 1987.

General Assembly resolution 41/188

8 December 1986 Meeting 100 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (A/41/930Add.2) without vote, 28 November (meeting 36); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C2/41/L.72), orally revised; agenda item 12.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 2nd Committee 25, 27, 28, 33-36; plenary 100.

Limitation of documentation

In April 1986⁽²⁰⁾ the Secretariat reported on the state of preparedness of documentation for the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council, and in May⁽²¹⁾ for its second regular session. The reports were submitted pursuant to 1979 Council resolutions⁽²²⁾ on the limitation of documentation and its circulation in all working languages six weeks in advance of Council sessions and those of its subsidiary bodies.

The reports noted that, to allow adequate time for policy and other clearances and editing, documents for the first session should have been submitted by 11 February and circulated by 18 March, and, for the second, submitted by 16 April and circulated by 21 May. A table on the status of documentation, annexed to each report, showed the documents that failed to make the circulation dates; explanations for the delay were to be provided by the responsible offices.

Financial implications of resolutions and decisions

In July, the Secretary-General submitted a summary of estimates of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council in 1986.⁽²³⁾ The estimated costs for 1986-1987, excluding conference-servicing costs, totalled \$1,445,300. This figure was subject to change in the light of a review by the Assembly to determine how much of the costs might be absorbed within appropriations.

By **decision 1986/184** of 23 July, the Council took note of the Secretary-General's report.

As later approved by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, a net addition of

^bRule 2 of the Council's rules of procedure states: "Subject to rule 3 (governing requests to alter the date of a regular session), the organizational session shall be convened on the first Tuesday in February, the first regular session on the first Tuesday in May and the second regular session on the first Wednesday in July. The second regular session shall be adjourned at least six weeks before the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly."

\$581,100 was made to the 1986-1987 budget to cover several 1986 Council actions having financial implications. This amount was approved by the Fifth Committee on 13 November 1986 by a recorded vote of 93 to 1, with 12 abstentions, based on a recommendation of ACABQ⁽²⁴⁾. In examining the Secretary-General's report revising his initial submission for the budget as a whole⁽²⁵⁾ ACABQ had recommended that the total amount of \$752,400 requested by the Secretary-General be reduced by \$171,300.

Additional requirements that might be necessary for 1986 would be sought by the Secretary-General in the context of the final performance report for the 1986-1987 biennium, under a 1985 Assembly resolution⁽²⁶⁾. Conference-servicing costs were dealt with separately (see ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS, Chapter IV).

Report for 1986

The work of the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session and two regular sessions in 1986 was summarized in its annual report to the General Assembly⁽²⁷⁾. Parts of the report were considered by the plenary Assembly, others by the Second, Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural), Fourth and Fifth Committees.

In December, the Assembly adopted without vote three decisions by which it took note of the chapters of the report as follows: on 8 December, chapters I, II, III (sections D to F, H and I), IV, VI, VIII and IX, following consideration of part I of the Second Committee's report⁽²⁸⁾ (**decision 41/449**); on 11 December, chapters I, IV (sections A to C), V (sections A, C and E), VI (sections B and C) and VII to IX, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee⁽²⁹⁾ (**decision 41/461**); and, on the same date, chapters I, II, V (section C), VI (section D), VIII and IX (**decision 41/465**), considered in plenary meetings.

REFERENCES

- (¹)E/1986/74. (²)E/1986/117. (³)E/1986/NGO/1-5. (⁴)E/1986/INF/8. (5)YUN 1985, p. 1047. (6)A/41/344-E/1986/80. (⁷)YUN 1985, p. 1055, GA res. 40/174, 17 Dec. 1985. (⁸)E/1986/L.39. (⁹)E/1986/1 & Add.I. (¹⁰)E/1986/L.9 & Add.I. (11)YUN 1985, p. 1231. (¹²)E/1986/2. (¹³)E/1986/46. (¹⁴)E/1986/30. (¹⁵)E/1986/68. (¹⁶)E/1986/70. (¹⁷)E/1986/L.12. (¹⁸)E/1986/L.26. (¹⁹)E/1986/100 & Corr.I. (²⁰)E/1986/L.11. (21)E/1986/L.27. (22)YUN 1979, pp. 1217 & 1218, ESC res. 1979/1 & 1979/69, 9 Feb. & 2 Aug. 1979. (23)E/1986/139 & Corr.I. (24)A/41/7/Add.I. (25)A/C.5/41/3. (26)YUN 1985, p. 1212, GA res. 40/254, 18 Dec. 1985. (27)A/41/3. (²⁸)A/41/930. (29)A/41/948.

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Other institutional arrangements

Report of the Group of 18. The Group of 18, in its report to the General Assembly,⁽¹⁾ observed that the magnitude and complexity of the intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations, particularly in the economic and social sectors, was such that recommendations for fundamental structural reforms required a comprehensive review of the current situation. It thus recommended that an intergovernmental body, designated by the Assembly, undertake a study of the intergovernmental structure as a matter of priority, and present its findings and recommendations to the Assembly not later than at its 1988 session (recommendation 8).

The study should include a comparative analysis of agendas, calendars and work programmes of the Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council and related subsidiary bodies, in particular UNCHS, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNEP and WFC, together with their support structures.

The study should identify measures to rationalize and simplify the intergovernmental structure by consolidating activities and merging existing bodies where there was duplication or overlapping; develop criteria for the establishment and duration of subsidiary bodies and define their areas of responsibility in precise terms; improve the reporting system so as to reduce the number of reports and eliminate duplication of documentation; and strengthen, on a continuous basis, co-ordination of activities in the economic and social sectors under the Secretary-General's leadership. The study should also consider the establishment of a single governing body to manage and control, at the intergovernmental level, United Nations operational activities for development.

Pending such a study, the Group recommended a number of changes for implementation without delay, among them the streamlining of the procedures and methods of work of the Assembly and its subsidiary organs, particularly its Main Committees (recommendation 3). In this connection, emphasis should be placed on: rationalizing the agenda by grouping or merging related items and by inscribing certain items at an interval of two years or more; allocating agenda items so as to ensure the best possible use of Committee expertise and resources; reducing the number of resolutions and requests for reports in resolutions; and utilizing meeting services fully. The Group suggested that the meetings of the Fourth Committee and the Special Political Committee could be held in sequential order and that, as a rule, the Assembly should not create new subsidiary organs without discontinuing existing ones.

With respect to United Nations activities in the economic and social sectors, the Group identified problems of duplication, of communication and co-ordination created by the multiplicity and dispersion of offices functioning in those sectors, and of insufficient responsiveness to changing regional and global realities on the part of offices responsible for research, analysis and operational activities.

The Group pointed to several avenues for solutions, including a review—in which GATT should participate—of the tasks performed by the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA), the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD), UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNHCR, UNCHS, UNICEF and WFP; an evaluation of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) and of its possible integration with DIESA and DTCD; enhancement of the co-ordinative authority of the DIEC Director-General; and the possible establishment at a single location of all offices dealing with economic and social matters (recommendations 25 and 26).

Other recommendations called for the possible reassignment of the technical servicing functions of the Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters to the Department of Conference Services and of its substantive and co-ordinative functions to DIESA (recommendation 29); for an examination of the structures and activities of the regional commissions with a view to furthering multilateral, subregional and inter-regional co-operation (recommendation 27); for the rationalization of the work of offices administering emergency, humanitarian and special economic assistance programmes to minimize duplication (recommendation 23); and for UNDP to consider taking over the functions of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) (recommendation 24).

The Group recommended that CPC, with the assistance of JIU and other bodies, co-ordinate and monitor implementation of the recommendations relating to the intergovernmental machinery and its functioning, and report to the Assembly in 1987 (recommendation 70).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The Fifth Committee, in its report⁽²⁾ on the Group's recommendations, made the following comments. It stated that the sequential order of the Fourth Committee and the Special Political Committee referred to in recommendation 3 should be during each General Assembly session, and the number of meetings accorded to each should be in conformity with its work programme. The provision referring to new subsidiary organs should be governed by Article 22 of the Charter

of the United Nations, but the decision to create a new subsidiary organ should be taken only after it was determined that a task could not be performed by an existing one with a similar mandate. The Fifth Committee reiterated the right of Member States to present resolutions they deemed necessary.

The study called for in recommendation 8 could be undertaken by the Economic and Social Council or CPC, and the views and co-operation of the intergovernmental organs concerned with United Nations operational activities for development should be sought. Recommendations 9 to 13 should be viewed in the light of the Group's observation that, since it was asked to consider only administrative and financial matters, the relationship between the Organization, including its subsidiary bodies and the specialized agencies, as well as system-wide co-ordination and co-operation, fell outside its mandate. In addition, recommendation 9 should be addressed to the relevant Charter organs.

The Committee was unable to find a clear indication in recommendation 10 as to whether the intent was to establish a new co-ordinating body in addition to, or instead of, ACC. It noted, however, that the discussion proposed was already being undertaken at the ACC regular biannual sessions and that ACC believed the recommendation's objective could be further achieved by recourse to subject-oriented sessions and functional groups, instead of to the new mechanism as proposed.

In addition to noting the differences in the nature and functions of UNDRO and UNDP, the Committee suggested that the Secretary-General should participate in the consideration referred to in recommendation 24. As to recommendation 25, the Committee stated that GATT would be the only organization external to the United Nations to be invited to participate in an internal review; that the latest evaluation of the activities of CSTD be taken into account should its possible integration into DIESA and DTCD be considered; that, as the functions of the DIEC Director-General were specified in Assembly and Council resolutions, it was the Secretary-General's opinion that no further legislative authority was required; and that, should consideration be envisaged on the matter of establishing all entities dealing with economic and social matters at a single location, it should be made in observance of relevant Assembly resolutions.

The Committee noted that the suitability of the activities of the regional commissions was a matter to be determined primarily by the Member States concerned and that the commissions should be consulted on any action with regard to recommendation 27. As to recommendation 29, the Committee recalled that the Assembly at its 1984

session had noted a JIU report commenting favourably on the Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters.

On 19 December 1986, the Assembly, by section I of resolution 41/213, decided that the recommendations as agreed upon and as contained in the report of the Group of 18 should be implemented by the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations organs and bodies in the light of the findings of the Fifth Committee and subject to the following: the study called for in recommendation 8 should be carried out by the Economic and Social Council, assisted as required by relevant organs and bodies, in particular CPC; CPC should evaluate the implementation of the recommendations relating to the intergovernmental machinery, as indicated in recommendation 70; and, in the implementation of recommendation 24, the provisions of Assembly resolution 41/201 should be duly taken into account.

Work programme of the Second Committee of the General Assembly

In 1986, a draft biennial work programme for 1987-1988 for the General Assembly's Second Committee⁽³⁾ was before that Committee for consideration and approval. It was submitted in accordance with practice established by the Assembly in 1984⁽⁴⁾ to improve complementarity between the work of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Acting without vote on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁽⁵⁾ the General Assembly adopted decision 41/458 on 8 December 1986, by which it approved the Committee's biennial programme of work for 1987-1988, annexed to the decision.

Before adoption of the decision, the Secretary of the Committee had orally corrected and revised the draft programme of work. The revisions included the deletion from the 1987 programme of a sub-item on long-term trends in economic development and the addition of an item on the external debt crisis and development.

UNIDO

An arrangement that remained to be completed in connection with the conversion of UNIDO to a specialized agency in 1985⁽⁶⁾ was the transmittal to it of a draft annex to the 1947 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies,⁽⁷⁾ by which the Convention's standard clauses would be modified as appropriate for UNIDO. The draft annex was to be recommended

by the Economic and Social Council, as called for by section 35 of the Convention in respect of each newly established specialized agency. Accordingly, the Secretary-General submitted the required draft annex⁽⁸⁾ to the Council for its consideration.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

By decision 1986/112 of 7 February 1986, the Council deferred consideration of the draft annex until its April/May session. On 23 May, the Council, by decision 1986/131, amended the draft annex to delete a paragraph relating to section 32 (on differences arising out of the interpretation of the Convention's application) of the standard clauses.

On 23 July, acting without vote on the recommendation of its Third Committee, the Council adopted resolution 1986/70.

Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies: draft annex relating to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 179(II) of 21 November 1947, by which the Assembly approved the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies and submitted it to the specialized agencies for acceptance and to every Member of the United Nations and every other State member of one or more of the specialized agencies for accession,

Noting that the General Assembly considered it desirable that any specialized agency thereafter brought into relationship with the United Nations should derive its privileges and immunities exclusively from that Convention,

Noting that the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency, provides in paragraph 2 (a) of article 21 that in the territory of any member of that organization that has acceded to the Convention in respect of the organization, the legal capacity, privileges and immunities provided for in that Constitution shall be as defined in the standard clauses of the Convention as modified by an annex thereto approved by the Industrial Development Board,

Noting that section 35 of the Convention provides that the Secretary-General shall transmit to any specialized agency not mentioned by name in the Convention a draft annex recommended by the Economic and Social Council,

Taking into account the draft annex to the Convention recommended by the Industrial Development Board for consideration by the Council,

Recommends to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization the following draft annex:

"ANNEX

"United Nations Industrial Development Organization"

"In their application to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (hereinafter called "the Organization") the standard clauses shall operate subject to the following modifications:

"1. (a) Experts (other than officials coming within the scope of article VI) serving on committees of, or performing missions for, the Organization shall be accorded the following privileges and immunities so far as is necessary for the effective exercise of their functions, including the time on journeys in connection with service on such committees or missions:

- "(i) Immunity from personal arrest or detention and from seizure of their personal baggage;
 - "(ii) In respect of words spoken or written or acts done by them in the performance of their official functions, immunity from legal process of every kind, such immunity to continue notwithstanding that the person concerned is no longer serving on committees of, or employed on mission for, the Organization;
 - "(iii) The same facilities in respect of currency and exchange restrictions and in respect of their personal baggage as are accorded to officials of foreign Governments on temporary official missions;
 - "(iv) Inviolability for all papers and documents relating to the work in which they are engaged for the Organization;
 - "(v) For their official communications, the right to use codes and to receive documents and correspondence by courier or in sealed bags.
- "(b) In connection with subparagraphs (iv) and (v) of paragraph 1 (a) above, the principle contained in the last sentence of section 12 of the standard clauses shall be applicable.

"(c) Privileges and immunities are granted to experts of the Organization in the interests of the Organization and not for the personal benefit of the individuals themselves. The Organization shall have the right and duty to waive the immunity of any expert in any case where in its opinion the immunity would im-

pede the course of justice, and it can be waived without prejudice to the interests of the Organization.

"2. The privileges, immunities, exemptions and facilities referred to in section 21 of the standard clauses shall also be accorded to any Deputy Director-General of the Organization."

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/70

23 July 1986

Meeting 38

Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (E/1986/126Add.1) without vote, 17 July (meeting 16); draft contained in note by Secretary-General (E/1986/45), as amended; agenda item 20.

Before the Council adopted the draft annex, its Third Committee had further amended the text by adding the words "relating to the work in which they are engaged for the Organization" to subparagraph 1 (a) (iv).

Industrial financing

In 1986, the General Assembly had before it a draft resolution on mobilization of financial resources for industrial development⁽¹⁾ which had been brought forward from 1985. (10) Acting without vote on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the Assembly, on 5 December 1986, adopted **decision 41/443**, by which it transmitted the draft to UNIDO.

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- (1)A/41/49. ⁽²⁾A/41/795. ⁽³⁾A/C.2/41/L.64/Rev.1. ⁽⁴⁾YUN 1984, p. 986, GA res. 39/217, 18 Dec. 1984. ⁽⁵⁾A/41/930/Add.2. ⁽⁶⁾YUN 1985, p. 593, GA res. 40/180, 17 Dec. 1985. (7)YUN 1947-48, p. 190, GA res. 179 C (II), 21 Nov. 1947. ⁽⁸⁾E/1986/45. ⁽⁹⁾A/C.2/41/L.6. ⁽¹⁰⁾YUN 1985, p. 606, GA dec. 40/434, 17 Dec. 1985.

Trusteeship and decolonization

Chapter I

General questions relating to colonial countries

In 1986, the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Committee on colonial countries) continued to consider the implementation by international organizations of the Assembly's 1960 Declaration as well as foreign economic and military interests impeding its implementation.

In addition to the general question of decolonization, the Committee examined situations in the following individual Territories: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (see next chapter); Namibia (see Chapter III of this section); American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, East Timor, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Gibraltar, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, Tokelau, Turks and Caicos Islands, United States Virgin Islands, Western Sahara (see Chapter IV of this section). The questions of Puerto Rico and New Caledonia were also considered.

In July, the Economic and Social Council reaffirmed the need for assistance by the United Nations system to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements (resolution 1986/48).

The General Assembly, acting on recommendations by the Committee on colonial countries, called on all States to terminate any investment in Namibia or loans to South Africa (41/14), requested the United Nations system to withhold from South Africa any form of co-operation and assistance (41/15), and condemned all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration that were detrimental to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned (decision 41/405). The Assembly also requested the Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration (resolution 41/41 B) and to consider the question of New Caledonia at its 1987 session (41/41 A), and called for wider dissemination of information on decolonization (41/42). In addition, the Assembly

requested the administering Powers of Non-Self-Governing Territories (NSGTs) to transmit information as prescribed in the United Nations Charter, as well as information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned (41/13). States were again invited to make offers of study and training facilities to inhabitants of those Territories (41/28).

In his 1986 annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization (see p. 3), the Secretary-General observed that when the United Nations was founded, the majority of the world's population was under colonial rule. The Organization had done much to facilitate the decolonization process and to assist the newly independent countries to assume control of their affairs and to begin the demanding tasks of social and economic development. Through the Trusteeship Council, the United Nations had, additionally, presided over the self-determination of 10 Trust Territories. The Secretary-General expressed hope that it would be possible for the eleventh and last to emerge soon from trusteeship.

The 1960 Declaration on colonial countries

The right of peoples to self-determination was reaffirmed in a number of communications in 1986. Among them, the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at the ministerial level (New Delhi, India, 16-19 April)⁽¹⁾ as well as the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, Zimbabwe, 1-6 September)⁽²⁾ termed as colonial the situations in Namibia, New Caledonia, Puerto Rico, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Micronesia and other NSGTs, and called for immediate implementation in those cases of the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples⁽³⁾ and other United Nations resolutions. The Ministers urged colonial Powers to cease exploi-

tation of those Territories, and urged all States to intensify their support for national liberation movements struggling for self-determination and independence.

Committee on colonial countries

In 1986, the Committee on colonial countries considered various aspects of the implementation of the 1960 Declaration.⁽³⁾ The Committee held two sessions at United Nations Headquarters—on 18 March, and from 4 to 15 August and on 10 September.⁽⁴⁾

Its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance held 19 meetings as well as a number of informal meetings between 19 March and 20 June; the Sub-Committee on Small Territories held 20 meetings and additional informal meetings between 25 March and 5 June. On the basis of their recommendations, the Committee took action on implementation of the Declaration by international organizations, on dissemination of information on decolonization and on reports on the Territories supplied by their administering Powers and by visiting missions of the Committee (see Chapter IV of this section).

On 15 September 1986, by **decision 40/326**, the Assembly deferred action to fill a vacancy in the Committee created by the withdrawal of Australia in January 1985.⁽⁵⁾

Implementation of the Declaration

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Under the agenda item on implementation of the 1960 Declaration, the General Assembly, on 2 December 1986, adopted **resolution 41/41 B** by recorded vote. (See also Chapter III of this section, on Namibia.)

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration,

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, in particular resolution 40/57 of 2 December 1985, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recalling its resolution S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 on the question of Namibia and taking into account the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, as well as the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate

Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the Conference,

Condemning the continued colonialist and racist repression of Africans, particularly in Namibia, by the Government of South Africa through its persistent, illegal occupation of the international Territory, and its intransigent attitude towards all efforts being made to bring about an internationally acceptable solution to the situation obtaining in the Territory,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need to take all necessary measures to eliminate forthwith the last vestiges of colonialism, particularly in respect of Namibia where desperate attempts by South Africa to perpetuate its illegal occupation have brought untold suffering and bloodshed to the people,

Strongly condemning the policies of those States which, in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, have continued to collaborate with the Government of South Africa in its domination of the people of Namibia,

Reiterating its conviction that the total eradication of racial discrimination, apartheid and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples of colonial Territories will be achieved most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration, particularly in Namibia, and by the speediest possible complete elimination of the presence of the illegal occupying régime therefrom,

Conscious that the success of the national liberation struggle and the resultant international situation have provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards the total elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Special Committee with a view to securing the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting also with satisfaction the co-operation and active participation of the administering Powers concerned in the relevant work of the Special Committee, as well as their continued readiness to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Expressing its regret at the decision of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland not to take part in the related work of the Special Committee and noting with concern the negative impact which the non-participation of the United Kingdom has had on the work of the Special Committee, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under the administration of the United Kingdom,

Keenly aware of the pressing need of the newly independent and emerging States for assistance from the United Nations and its system of organizations in the economic, social and other fields,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 1514(XV) and all other resolutions on decolonization and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

2. Affirms once again that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations—including

racism, apartheid, those activities of foreign economic and other interests contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as the violations of the right to self-determination and basic human rights of the peoples of colonial Territories and continuous policies and practices to suppress legitimate national liberation movements—is incompatible with the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a serious threat to international peace and security;

3. Reaffirms its determination to take all necessary steps with a view to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and to the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the guiding principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. Affirms once again its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal;

5. Approves the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1986, including the programme of work envisaged for 1987;

6. Calls upon all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system within their respective spheres of competence, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. Condemns the continuing activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

8. Strongly condemns all collaboration, particularly in the nuclear and military fields, with the Government of South Africa and calls upon the States concerned to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

9. Requests all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to withhold assistance of any kind from the Government of South Africa until the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence within a united and integrated Namibia, including Walvis Bay, has been restored, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the illegal occupation of Namibia by that régime;

10. Calls upon the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories, to refrain from establishing new ones and not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States;

11. Urges all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to provide all moral and material assistance to the oppressed people of Namibia

and, in respect of the other Territories, requests the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular:

(a) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

(b) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to pose a threat to international peace and security;

(c) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with resolution 1514(XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia;

(d) To continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of visiting missions to those Territories whenever the Special Committee deems it appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

(e) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in decolonization, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed people of Namibia;

13. Calls upon the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants and, in particular, urges the Government of the United Kingdom to resume its participation in the work of the Special Committee at its 1987 session;

14. Requests the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide or continue to provide to the newly independent and emerging States all possible assistance in the economic, social and other fields;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the various resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

General Assembly resolution 41/41 B

2 December 1986 Meeting 92 144-3-9 (recorded vote)

34-nation draft (A/41/L.36 & Add.1); agenda item 19.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea,

Sierra Leone Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/41/921; S-G, A/C.5/41/56. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 38; plenary 90-93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: France, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Portugal.

In explanation of vote, the United Kingdom deplored the criticism voiced against its decision to cease participation in the Committee in the belief that the colonial era, as far as the remaining British dependencies were concerned, was over. The United Kingdom would continue to transmit information on the Territories to the Secretary-General, as required under Article 73 e of the Charter; it rejected the assertion in the text's penultimate preambular paragraph that its non-participation had a "negative impact" on the Committee's work. Oman also disagreed with that paragraph, adding that it was a sovereign right of any Member State to make such a decision.

Portugal could not accept the selective and discriminatory references to a United Nations Member State, particularly when certain countries not mentioned in the text were preventing others from fulfilling their obligations under the Charter. Norway, speaking on behalf of the five Nordic countries, also expressed reservations with respect to the text's reference to the United Kingdom, in view of the fact that the latter had clearly stated that it would continue to fulfil its responsibilities under Article 73 e of the Charter. In addition, the Nordic countries had reservations on paragraphs 4 and 10. Austria stated that it understood paragraph 4 to refer exclusively to struggle by peaceful means. Turkey found paragraph 10 lacking in balance. The Netherlands had reservations on what it saw as unbalanced formulations and implications in paragraphs 2, 4, 7, 8 and 10; on unwarranted criticism of a Member State in the penultimate preambular paragraph and in paragraph 13; and on the fourth preambular paragraph containing a reference to resolution S-14/1 on Namibia, on which it had abstained.

Related resolutions: GA 41/86 K, 41/100, 41/101.

Implementation by international organizations

Report of the Secretary-General. By a June report with a later addendum,⁽⁶⁾ the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly summaries of information submitted by 14 specialized agencies and institutions associated with the United Nations, in response to several 1985 Assembly requests—on action taken in implementation of the Declaration⁽⁷⁾ and on action taken or envisaged with regard to Namibia.⁽⁸⁾

Those providing information were the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Health Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the International Maritime Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Food Programme. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) also responded.

Report of the President of the Economic and Social Council. In a June report,⁽⁹⁾ the Council President reviewed his continuing consultations with the Acting Chairman of the Committee on colonial countries concerning implementation of the Declaration by the United Nations system. They noted that, according to the Secretary-General's report,⁽⁶⁾ an increasing number of organizations had extended or formulated programmes of assistance from within their own budgetary resources, in addition to intensifying their collaboration with UNDP as an executing agency. They considered it imperative, however, that efforts be intensified to provide moral and material assistance to the oppressed peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 22 July, the Economic and Social Council adopted by roll-call vote **resolution 1986/48**, as recommended by its Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee.

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General and the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council concerning the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the special-

ized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,

Having heard the statements of the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions adopted by United Nations bodies on this subject, including in particular General Assembly resolution 40/53 of 2 December 1985 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/59 of 26 July 1985,

Deeply concerned that the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration have not been fully achieved as regards the peoples under colonial and alien domination, particularly those struggling in Namibia and South Africa under the repressive rule of the racist régime of Pretoria,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take all effective measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to assist in the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies,

Noting with deep concern that South Africa continues to present a serious threat to international peace and security owing to its practice of apartheid, its illegal occupation of Namibia and its acts of aggression and destabilization against the front-line and neighbouring States,

Strongly condemning the continuing breach by South Africa of the obligations assumed by it under the Charter of the United Nations and its persistent non-compliance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the denial of full political and civil rights to the majority of the population of South Africa is the result of the continuation of a colonial situation in that country,

Deeply conscious of the continuing critical need of the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their struggle for liberation from the illegal occupation of their country by the racist minority regime of South Africa,

Appreciating that progress has been maintained through the continuing efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the extension of assistance to refugees from southern Africa,

Deeply concerned that the action taken thus far by the organizations concerned in the provision of assistance to the people of Namibia is still far from adequate to meet their urgent and growing needs,

Gravely concerned at the continued collaboration of the International Monetary Fund with the Government of South Africa, in disregard of relevant General Assembly resolutions,

Noting with satisfaction the continuing efforts of the United Nations Development Programme in the exten-

sion of assistance to the national liberation movements concerned, and commending the initiative taken by that organization in establishing channels for closer, periodic contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and United Nations institutions and the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements in the formulation of assistance programmes,

Taking into account the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986,

Bearing in mind that the year 1986 marks the twentieth anniversary of the termination by the General Assembly of the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia,

1. Takes note of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council and endorses the observations and suggestions contained therein;

2. Reaffirms that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the United Nations system of organizations of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and their national liberation movements;

3. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in particular the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation and the International Monetary Fund, to contribute to the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

4. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in the light of the intensification of the liberation struggle in Namibia, to do everything possible as a matter of urgency to render increased assistance to the people of Namibia, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Council for Namibia, in particular in connection with the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

5. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in view of the deteriorating situation in South Africa and the acts of aggression and destabilization by the apartheid régime against States in the region, to increase their assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States and to the liberation movements in South Africa;

6. Also requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to continue to take, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa until that Government restores to the people of Namibia their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the illegal occupation of Namibia by that régime;

7. Further requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa, to intensify their support for the oppressed people of South Africa and to take such measures as will totally isolate the apartheid régime and mobilize world public opinion against apartheid;

8. Condemns the persistent non-compliance of the Government of South Africa with United Nations resolutions and decisions, in particular Security Council resolution 435(1978) of 29 September 1978 containing the United Nations plans for the independence of Namibia, and declares illegal and null and void its installation on 17 June 1985 of a so-called interim Government at Windhoek;

9. Deeply deplores the persistent collaboration of the International Monetary Fund with the Government of South Africa, in disregard of repeated General Assembly resolutions to the contrary, and urgently calls upon the Fund to put an end to such collaboration;

10. Recommends that a separate item on assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity should be included in the agenda of future high-level meetings of the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations within the United Nations system, with a view to strengthening further the existing measures for co-ordination of action to ensure the best use of available resources for assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

11. Notes with satisfaction the inclusion of Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the membership of various organizations within the United Nations system and urges those which have not yet granted full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia to do so without delay;

12. Notes with satisfaction also the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and United Nations institutions which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those international institutions which have not yet done so to make such arrangements without delay, including arrangements to defray the cost of the participation of those representatives;

13. Recommends that all States should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies;

14. Urges those specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system which have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress made and action to be taken by those organizations in their implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies;

15. Also urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Na-

tions system to formulate, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions;

16. Draws the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution and to the discussions on the subject at the second regular session of 1986 of the Economic and Social Council;

17. Requests the President of the Economic and Social Council to continue consultations on these matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid and to report thereon to the Council;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the Council at its second regular session of 1987;

19. Decides to keep these questions under continuous review.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/48

22 July 1986 Meeting 38 38-1-9 (roll-call vote)

Approved by Third Committee (E/1986/120) by roll-call vote (38-1-9), 10 July (meeting 10); 14-nation draft (E/1986/C.3/L.2); agenda item 22.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Yugoslavia.

Roll-call vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Japan, Spain, United Kingdom.

The Council adopted the sixth preambular paragraph by 36 in favour to 2 against, with 7 abstentions; the twelfth preambular paragraph by 33 to 1, with 11 abstentions; and paragraph 9 by 33 to 2, with 11 abstentions. The Third Committee had approved the sixth and twelfth preambular paragraphs, respectively, by 38 to 2, with 6 abstentions, and 35 to 1, with 12 abstentions; and paragraph 9 by 35 to 2, with 11 abstentions.

In explanation of vote, the United States felt that adopting a punitive approach which harmed the innocent and the guilty alike only reduced the United Nations influence in the region; it believed that the South African economy and economies of the region were progressive anti-apartheid forces to be encouraged, not destroyed. Further, it expressed reservations on the references to IMF, noting that the Fund was barred by its own charter from engaging in discussion of, or action based on, a member's political system. Similarly, Australia and Canada asserted that references to IMF did little to advance the possibility of con-

sensus or the usefulness of the resolution. In addition, Italy, on behalf of the six Western European countries members of the Council, expressed reservations on the twelfth preambular paragraph, and asserted that they did not consider the situation in South Africa to be a decolonization problem.

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. The Committee on colonial countries continued in August 1986⁽⁴⁾ to consider the role of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies in implementing the 1960 Declaration. It endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance which, among other things, took note of information from the World Bank that it had made no loans to South Africa since 1966 and that all links with regard to previous loans had ended.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 31 October, the General Assembly adopted, by recorded vote, **resolution 41/15**, which had been drafted by the Committee on colonial countries and recommended by the Fourth Committee.

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, and its resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly on this subject, including in particular resolution 40/53 of 2 December 1985,

Having examined the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and 40/97 of 13 December 1985 on the question of Namibia,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia and the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986, and the resolution on the question of Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 25 February to 4 March 1986,

Aware that the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its crucial stage and has sharply intensified as a consequence of the stepped-up aggression of the illegal colonialist regime of Pretoria against the people of the Territory and the increased support rendered to that regime by its allies, coupled with efforts to deprive the Namibian people of their hard-won victories in the liberation struggle, and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community decisively to intensify concerted action in support of the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, for the attainment of their goal,

Concerned that the policy of "constructive engagement" with the apartheid regime of South Africa, as well as economic and military collaboration maintained by some Western countries and Israel with Pretoria, has only encouraged and strengthened the racist regime in its continued illegal occupation and massive militarization and exploitation of Namibia in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the continued imperialist and neo-colonialist support for South Africa's oppressive and aggressive policies in Namibia and with respect to independent States in southern Africa, in particular the front-line States, as exemplified by the discussions and resolutions of the Security Council,

Conscious of the worsening of the situation in southern Africa because of South Africa's racist policies of oppression, aggression and occupation, which constitute a clear threat to world peace and security, and condemning the continuing breach by South Africa of the obligations assumed by it under the Charter of the United Nations and its persistent non-compliance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Deeply conscious of the continuing critical need of the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, and the peoples of other colonial Territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule and in their efforts to achieve and consolidate their national independence,

Deeply concerned that, although there has been progress in the extension of assistance to refugees from Namibia, the actions taken hitherto by the organizations concerned in providing assistance to the people of the Territory through their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, still remain inadequate to meet the urgent and growing needs of the Namibian people,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations

system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

Expressing its firm belief that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on the one hand and the Organization of African Unity and the South West Africa People's Organization on the other will help these agencies and organizations to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

Recalling its resolution 40/97 C of 13 December 1985 requesting all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences of the United Nations system to grant full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance it has extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in connection with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Expressing its appreciation also to the Governments of the front-line States for the steadfast support extended to the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, in their just and legitimate struggle for the attainment of freedom and independence despite increased armed attacks by the forces of the racist regime of South Africa, and aware of the particular needs of those Governments for assistance in that connection,

Commending the continued substantial contribution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the effective support it provides to the liberation movements in educating the populations of colonial Territories concerning self-determination and independence,

Noting the support given by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/9 A of 4 November 1977,

Deploping the continued links with and assistance rendered to South Africa by certain specialized agencies in the financial, economic, technical and other fields in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, thus enhancing neo-colonialist practices in the system of international relations,

Gravely concerned at the continued collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and the Government of South Africa in disregard of relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 37/2 of 21 October 1982,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance that is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind that 1986 marks the twentieth anniversary of the termination of the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia by the General Assembly,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question;

2. Reaffirms that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their sphere of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

3. Reaffirms also that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;

4. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

5. Expresses its concern that the assistance extended thus far by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, is far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned;

6. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold from the racist regime of South Africa any form of co-operation and assistance in the financial, economic, technical and other fields and to discontinue all support to that regime until the people of Namibia have exercised fully their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia and until the inhuman system of apartheid has been totally eradicated;

7. Reiterates its conviction that the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territory of Namibia by the racist regime of South Africa;

8. Regrets that the World Bank continues to maintain certain financial and technical links with the racist régime of Pretoria and expresses the view that those links should be discontinued;

9. Strongly deplores that the International Monetary Fund has been assisting the racist régime of South Africa and expresses the view that the Fund should put an end to such assistance;

10. Strongly condemns the collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and South Africa in disregard of repeated resolutions to the contrary by the General Assembly, and calls upon the Fund to put an end to such collaboration, as the Assembly is strongly convinced that the apartheid system implies a serious instability in the South African economy, including its balance of payments, and thus that the International Monetary Fund, according to its rules, should not, as long as apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa continue to exist, extend any credits to South Africa;

11. Urges once again the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to draw the particular attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

12. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples struggling for liberation from colonial rule, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

13. Requests once again the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to achieve genuine economic independence;

14. Reiterates its recommendation that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements directly or, where appropriate, through the Organization of African Unity, and review and introduce greater flexibility in their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects so as to be able to extend the necessary assistance without delay to help the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

15. Recommends that a separate item on assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity should be included in the agenda of future high-level meetings between the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to strengthening further the existing measures of co-ordination of action to ensure the best use of available resources for assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

16. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already

done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

17. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in order to enable them to support more effectively the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence and to resist the violation of their territorial integrity by the armed forces of the racist régime of South Africa directly or, as in Angola and Mozambique, through puppet groups in the service of Pretoria;

18. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those agencies and organizations that have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

19. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of colonial Territories, particularly in the development of their economies;

20. Draws the particular attention of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to Security Council resolution 566(1985) of 19 June 1985, in which the Council condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia and declared that action to be illegal and null and void;

21. Recommends that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

22. Reiterates its proposal, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, for the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa, further reiterates its proposal that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the item, and urges the Fund to discuss its relationship with South Africa at its annual meeting, in compliance with the above-mentioned Agreement, and to report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the action taken;

23. Draws the attention of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to General

Assembly resolution 35/118, in particular to those provisions calling upon the agencies and organizations to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements;

24. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the provisions of paragraphs 14 and 23 above, to formulate, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity where appropriate, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

25. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

26. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

27. Requests the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on their implementation of the present resolution;

28. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/15

31 October 1986 Meeting 52 123-4-27 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/41/747) by recorded vote (122-4-23), 22 October (meeting 18); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/41/23); agenda items 12 & 106.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 4th Committee 9, 11-18; plenary 52.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Israel, Malawi, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Cen-

tral African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

In the Fourth Committee, an oral amendment by Israel to delete the words "and Israel" from the eighth preambular paragraph was rejected by a recorded vote of 72 to 49, with 24 abstentions.

In explanation of vote, objections to the arbitrary or selective condemnation of certain countries were voiced by Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Denmark (speaking for the five Nordic countries), Fiji, France, Greece, Guatemala, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Zaire. Voting against the amendment, Oman and the Syrian Arab Republic asserted that Israel's collaboration with South Africa in the military and nuclear fields was well known.

Serious reservations or objections were expressed by Canada, Italy, New Zealand and the United Kingdom on the draft's disregard of the autonomy of the specialized agencies. Ireland objected to the criticism of IMF and the World Bank, as did France and Japan, which stressed that the principle of the universality of the specialized agencies should be respected. Asserting that those institutions should not be politicized, the Netherlands found counter-productive the text's superfluous material and incoherent and repetitious structure. Denmark, for the Nordic countries, expressed reservations on the text's sweeping or inaccurate statements. The United Kingdom felt that the text focused on highly political matters, on South Africa and Namibia, and made no reference to other dependent Territories.

Lesotho abstained in the Committee vote because of its objection to the selective condemnation of certain countries, but voted in favour in the plenary.

Related resolutions: GA 41/42, 41/101.

Foreign interests impeding implementation of the Declaration

The Committee on colonial countries and the General Assembly reaffirmed in 1986 their concern that the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in colonial Territories, particularly in southern Africa, obstructed the political independence of the indigenous populations.

The Committee drafted a resolution on the activities of foreign interests which it recommended for adoption by the Assembly.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 31 October, acting on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/14** by recorded vote.

Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item,

Taking into consideration the relevant chapter of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Recalling its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, and 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity that impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories is in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of all Territories under colonial and racist domination are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the exploitation and depletion of those resources by foreign economic interests, in particular in Namibia, in association with the occupying régime of South Africa, constitute a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Economic Declaration and other documents of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, of the Final Document of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, and of the

Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the documents adopted by the Second International Conference on Namibia, held at Brussels from 5 to 7 May 1986, the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, and the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986,

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the subject and that they have failed to implement, in particular, the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 40/52 of 2 December 1985, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments that had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests that continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, particularly in the case of Namibia, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the support that the racist minority régime of South Africa continues to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests that are collaborating with the régime in the exploitation of the natural and human resources of the international Territory of Namibia, in the further entrenchment of its illegal racist domination over the Territory and in the strengthening of its system of apartheid,

Strongly condemning the investment of foreign capital in the production of uranium and the collaboration by certain Western and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field, which, by providing that régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enable it to develop nuclear and military capabilities and to become a nuclear Power, thereby promoting South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, are the inviolable and incontestable heritage of the Namibian people and that the exploitation and depletion of those resources, particularly the uranium deposits, as a result of their plunder by South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the Charter, of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27

September 1974, and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, are considered to be illegal, that they contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and that they are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia,

Recalling its endorsement of the decision by the United Nations Council for Namibia that, in the exercise of the Council's rights under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Council would proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia, the outer limit of which shall be 200 miles, and recalling also its statement that any action for the implementation of the Council's decision should be taken in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia,

Recalling its approval of the decision of the United Nations Council for Namibia of 2 May 1985 to initiate legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,

Concerned about the conditions in other colonial Territories, including certain Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean regions, where foreign economic, financial and other interests continue to deprive the indigenous populations of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and where the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land ownership as a result of the failure of the administering Powers concerned to restrict the sale of land to foreigners, despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of racism, particularly in southern Africa, and emphasizing the importance of action by local authorities, trade unions, religious bodies, academic institutions, mass media, solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, in exercising pressure on transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in the Territory of Namibia, in encouraging a policy of systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the occupation régime in Namibia,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. Reiterates that any administering or occupying Power that deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Reaffirms that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits

for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the perpetuation of colonial domination and racial discrimination in the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories, particularly in southern Africa, constitute a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. Condemns the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV), and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

5. Condemns the policies of Governments that continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, including, in particular, illegally exploiting Namibia's marine resources, violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and thus obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories;

6. Strongly condemns the collaboration of certain Western and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon those and all other Governments to refrain from supplying that régime, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

7. Strongly condemns the collaboration with the racist minority régime of South Africa of certain Western and other countries as well as transnational corporations that continue to make new investments in South Africa and supply the régime with armaments, nuclear technology and all other materials that are likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to world peace;

8. Calls upon all States, in particular certain Western States, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, diplomatic, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with that régime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity;

9. Calls once again upon all Governments that have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

10. Calls upon all States to terminate, or cause to have terminated, any investments in Namibia or loans to the racist minority régime of South Africa and to refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with that régime;

11. Requests all States that have not yet done so to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to the racist minority régime of South

Africa, which uses such assistance to repress the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement;

12. Strongly condemns South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia, leading to the rapid depletion of such resources, in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people, for the creation in the Territory of an economic structure dependent essentially upon its mineral resources and for its illegal extension of the territorial sea and its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia;

13. Reiterates that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia have been considered to be illegal under international law and declares that consequently South Africa and all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia are liable to pay damages to the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia;

14. Calls upon those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa;

15. Reiterates that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, including the activities of those transnational corporations that are engaged in the exploitation and export of the Territory's uranium ores and other resources, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, are considered to be illegal, that they contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and that they are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia;

16. Condemns the plunder of Namibian uranium and calls upon the Governments of all States, particularly those whose nationals and corporations are involved in the mining or enrichment of, or traffic in, Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures in compliance with the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prohibit and prevent State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and from engaging in uranium prospecting activities in Namibia;

17. Requests the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, which regulates the activities of Urenco;

18. Requests all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures, individually or collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, 36/121 B of 10 December 1981, 37/233 A of 20 December 1982, 38/36 A of 1 December 1983, 39/50 A of 12 December 1984 and 40/97 A of 13 December 1985;

19. Calls once again upon all States to discontinue all economic, financial and trade co-operation with the racist minority régime of South Africa concerning Namibia

and to refrain from entering into any relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, that may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

20. Invites all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure, in particular, that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

21. Urges the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

22. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to abolish all discriminatory and unjust wage systems and working conditions prevailing in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

23. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and, in respect of Namibia, the support they render to the racist minority régime of South Africa;

24. Appeals to mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to co-ordinate and intensify their efforts to mobilize international public opinion against the policy of the apartheid régime of South Africa and to work for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against that régime and for encouraging a policy of systematic divestment in corporations doing business in South Africa;

25. Decides to continue to monitor closely the situation in the remaining colonial Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples, at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories and at speeding their accession to independence and, in that connection, requests the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of the Territories under their administration are not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests;

26. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/14

31 October 1986 Meeting 52 125-11-15 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/41/726) by recorded vote (91-9-18), 7 October (meeting 8); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/41/23); agenda item 105. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 4th Committee 2-8; plenary 52.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

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

Abstaining: Austria, Cameroon, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

Speaking in explanation of vote, Chile, Fiji, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal felt it wrong to assume that all foreign economic interests impeded the self-determination of peoples or were prejudicial to the development of NSGTs. The Federal Republic of Germany said such assumption was harmful; Italy added that the assumption penalized NSGTs, by reason of their status, by ignoring their development needs. France and Japan asserted that the beneficial aspects of foreign economic activities could not be overlooked. Similarly, Ireland said that carefully promoted economic development was an important factor in bringing those Territories to independence. Finland, speaking for the five Nordic countries, said failure to distinguish between different types of economic activities would be to lose sight of the fundamental objectives of the draft. Turkey would have preferred a clear distinction.

Australia, Italy, Portugal and the United Kingdom saw contradiction between the wholesale condemnation, made in the text, of all foreign economic involvement, and the Assembly's call in other resolutions for further economic development of NSGTs. Belgium regretted that consequences harmful to indigenous populations continued to be systematically attributed to foreign investments. New Zealand said that economic interests, in some cases, impeded the progress of decolonization; however, the text had no relevance to Tokelau, under its administration, because no foreign companies were operating there.

Objection to the singling out of countries for criticism was voiced by Belgium, Chile, Colombia, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Papua New Guinea and Portugal. Canada felt that the polemical language of the text turned support for the legitimate purpose for decolonization into a diatribe against the Western States. Mongolia, on the other hand, would have preferred more specific

reference to the countries supporting South Africa and stronger wording against colonial Powers.

The United Kingdom considered the text to be unhelpful and controversial. Colombia and Uruguay considered it to be lacking in balance.

Finland (for the Nordic countries) had reservations as regards paragraphs which did not distinguish between the areas of competence of the General Assembly and that of the Security Council.

Mongolia felt the text should have called for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. The Netherlands disagreed, saying that it was committed to increasing pressure through selective sanctions. Botswana declared its inability to impose economic sanctions against South Africa; however, it would not stand in the way of action by others. Lesotho, which had abstained in the Committee vote, supported the text in the plenary while voicing its objection to imposition of sanctions and mentioning countries by name.

Belgium said the text carelessly lumped together the current situation in Namibia and the different situation that existed in other NSGTs. Australia and the Netherlands considered that, before free elections were held, no political group should be designated as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

Military activities in colonial countries

Pursuant to a 1985 General Assembly request,(10) the Committee on colonial countries continued to discuss in 1986 military activities and bases in colonial Territories, approving a decision on the topic on 11 August and recommending a draft decision to the Assembly for adoption. On 13 August,(11) the Acting Chairman of the Committee transmitted to the President of the Security Council the text of the 11 August decision drawing particular attention to a paragraph almost identical to paragraph 6 of decision 41/4055 (see below).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In October, the Assembly adopted decision 41/405 by recorded vote.

Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 31 October 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted the following text:

"1. The General Assembly, having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to an item on the

agenda of the Special Committee entitled 'Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples'. and recalling its decision 40/415 of 2 December 1985 on this subject, deplors the fact that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the request that the Assembly has repeatedly addressed to them, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 40/57 of 2 December 1985, to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

"2. In recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the General Assembly reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and other countries in those Territories, the Assembly urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

"3. The General Assembly reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration that are detrimental to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate such activities and eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, in particular with paragraph 9 of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980.

"4. The General Assembly declares that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

"5. The General Assembly notes with serious concern that, in southern Africa in general and in and around Namibia in particular, a critical situation continues to prevail as a result of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory and its inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The racist

regime has resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of those peoples and, in its escalating war against them and their national liberation movements, struggling for freedom, justice and independence, the régime has repeatedly committed acts of armed aggression against the neighbouring independent African States, particularly Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which have caused extensive loss of human lives and destruction of the economic infrastructure.

"6. The General Assembly strongly condemns South Africa for its military buildup in Namibia, particularly its persistent acts of aggression and subversion against Angola and Mozambique, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia, its forced recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries to reinforce its illegal occupation of the Territory and to participate in its attacks against independent African States, its illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against those States and its forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes. The Assembly calls upon all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. It condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418(1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Assembly urges that the Security Council consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421(1977) of 9 December 1977 and that it adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418(1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Assembly also calls for the scrupulous observance of Council resolution 558(1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining Member States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Assembly is particularly mindful in that regard of a series of resolutions adopted by the Council during 1985, in which the Council strongly condemned the acts of armed aggression committed by the racist regime, as well as the relevant documents adopted by the Organization of African Unity, the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, the Second International Conference on Namibia, held at Brussels from 5 to 7 May 1986, the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, and the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986.

"7. The General Assembly demands the urgent dismantling of all military bases in the international Territory of Namibia and calls for the immediate cessation of the war of oppression waged by the racist minority regime against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative. Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to achieve their freedom and independence, the Assembly appeals to all States to render sustained and increased moral and political support, as well as

assistance in all fields, to the South West Africa People's Organization to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

"8. The General Assembly considers that the acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by the racist régime of South Africa, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission while also posing a threat to all mankind. The Assembly condemns the continuing support to the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields. In this context, the Assembly expresses its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability.

"9. The General Assembly, noting that the militarization of Namibia has led to the forced conscription of Namibians, to a greatly increasing flow of refugees and to a tragic disorganization of the family life of the Namibian people, strongly condemns the forcible and wholesale displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes and the introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians and declares that all measures by the illegal occupation regime to enforce military conscription in Namibia are null and void. In that connection, the Assembly urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the apartheid regime's oppressive policies in Namibia and South Africa to flee into the neighbouring States.

"10. The General Assembly, in recalling its resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, by which it strongly urged States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally, strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist régime in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields. It calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration as it undermines international solidarity against the apartheid régime and helps to perpetuate that régime's illegal occupation of Namibia.

"11. The General Assembly deprecates the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations. While it has been argued that the servicing of such installations creates employment, nevertheless, the large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources for this purpose diverts resources that could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

"12. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514(XV).

"13. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue its consideration of the item and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session."

General Assembly decision 41/405

124-13-15 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/41/726) by recorded vote (89-13-17), 7 October (meeting 8); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/41/23); agenda item 105.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 4th Committee 2-8; plenary 52.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Belgium, Costa Rica, El Salvador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Cameroon, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

In explanation of vote, a number of countries expressed concern over the procedural irregularity of voting on a draft dealing with a subject that was not among the agenda items allocated to the Fourth Committee. They included Australia, Canada, France, Portugal, the United Kingdom (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community) and Uruguay.

Objection to naming countries for criticism was expressed by Colombia and Finland (on behalf of the five Nordic countries). Turkey objected to name-calling when responsibilities could not be imputed to countries with certainty. Israel said doing so would camouflage the real collaborators. Belgium questioned the sincerity of the denunciation of military activities attributed to the West, by members of an ever-expanding military alliance.

Finland, speaking for the Nordic countries, had reservations with regard to the implicit endorsement of recourse to armed struggle. Canada considered the text's wording to be tendentious. Colombia felt the text lacked balance. Turkey said paragraphs 2, 3 and 11 could have been drafted in a more balanced way. New Zealand said the assertion that military activities necessarily impeded decolonization was too sweeping; there were no military activities in Tokelau, the one remaining Territory under its administration.

Related resolution: GA 41/102.

Information dissemination

The Committee on colonial countries considered, at four meetings held between 4 and 15 August, dissemination of information on decolonization, approving the recommendations made by its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, including those concerning Namibia.

The Sub-Committee suggested that the Committee encourage non-governmental organizations to continue assisting colonial peoples and their national liberation movements and making efforts to counteract the hostile campaign being waged by South Africa and its Western and other allies to depict national liberation movements as terrorist organizations. It also recommended that the Committee Chairman discuss with the presiding officers of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia the holding of periodic consultations in order to co-ordinate the activities of the three bodies.

Other recommendations included: continuing information dissemination by the United Nations Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization and by the Department of Public Information (DPI); making the international community aware that United Nations recognition of the legitimacy of the liberation struggle by the people of southern Africa entailed extending moral and material support to them and their national liberation movements; updating and ensuring greater distribution of studies and monographs on decolonization; underlining in DPI activities the high priority the United Nations gave to eradicating colonialism; strengthening co-operation with the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies; providing feedback reports from United Nations information centres; and requesting DPI to obtain wider coverage by the mass media, particularly in Western Europe and the Americas. The Special Committee should appeal to the mass media to regard it as their task to contribute to eliminating the remaining vestiges of colonialism and to render support to colonial peoples. Both Departments were called on to increase their speaking engagements at North American universities on the subject of decolonization, with particular emphasis on Namibia.

Information dissemination efforts during the year included a series of United Nations activities in May in co-operation with DPI, assisted by the information centres in observance of the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/42 by recorded vote.

Dissemination of information on decolonization

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, in particular General Assembly resolution 40/58 of 2 December 1985,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration and mindful of the continuing pressing need to take all possible steps to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the problems of decolonization with a view to assisting effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories in achieving self-determination, freedom and independence,

Noting with deep concern the recent measures and official censorship imposed by the racist régime of South Africa upon the local and international media with respect to all aspects of the policies and practices of apartheid and developments in Namibia,

Aware of the increasingly important role being played in the widespread dissemination of relevant information by a number of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization, and noting with satisfaction the intensified efforts of the Special Committee in enlisting the support of those organizations in that regard,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization;

2. Considers it incumbent upon the United Nations to continue to play an active role in the process of self-determination and independence and to intensify its efforts for the widest possible dissemination of information on decolonization, with a view to the further mobilization of international public opinion in support of complete decolonization;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures, through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, and, inter alia:

(a) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical *Objective: Justice* and other publications, special articles and studies, including the *Decolonization series*, and to select from them appropriate material for wider dissemination by means of reprints in various languages;

(b) To seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers concerned in the discharge of the tasks referred to above;

(c) To intensify the activities of all United Nations information centers;

(d) To maintain a close working relationship with the Organization of African Unity by holding periodic consultations and by systematically exchanging relevant information with that organization;

(e) To enlist, with the close co-operation of United Nations information centres, the support of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization in the dissemination of the relevant information;

(f) To continue to provide verbatim records to the Special Committee, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/14 C of 16 November 1982;

(g) To continue to provide full press release coverage for all meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies;

(h) To ensure the availability of the necessary facilities and services to that end;

(i) To report to the Special Committee on the measures taken in implementation of the present resolution;

4. Requests all States, in particular the administering Powers, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization to undertake or intensify, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of the information referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. Requests the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/42

2 December 1986 Meeting 92 148-2-7 (recorded vote)

35-nation draft (A/41/L.37 & Add.1): agenda item 19.

Sponsors Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/41/921; S-G, A/C.5/41/56.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 38; plenary 90-93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands.

In view of the United Nations financial crisis, objections to sub-paragraphs (3) (f) and (g) were expressed by the Netherlands, Norway (for the five Nordic countries) and the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom further objected to the call in paragraph 2 for intensification of information work, when it believed the era of decolonization was drawing to a close. Norway, for the Nordic countries, did not approve all the specific parts of the Committee's recommendations on information dissemination; the Netherlands felt some of the recommendations sought to divert the Committee from its proper task and to use United Nations resources for a campaign of selective criticism against one particular group of countries. Portugal supported the draft, as did Oman, which stressed the importance of disseminating accurate information on decolonization.

Puerto Rico

The Committee on colonial countries considered a separate item based on its 1985 decision⁽¹²⁾ concerning Puerto Rico.

At meetings held between 12 and 14 August 1986, the Committee heard the representatives of 28 organizations, mainly from Puerto Rico. By a resolution of 14 August-adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions-the Committee reaffirmed the applicability of the 1960 Declaration to Puerto Rico, expressed the hope that the people there might exercise without hindrance their inalienable right to self-determination and requested the Rapporteur to report to the Committee on the implementation of its resolutions on the topic. The resolution was transmitted to the United States.

New Caledonia

The Committee on colonial countries, reviewing the list of Territories to which the 1960 Declaration applied, considered the question of reinscribing New Caledonia on the United Nations list of NSGTs. The islands of New Caledonia are situated in the south-west Pacific Ocean.

In an 11 August communiqué,⁽¹³⁾ forwarded to the Committee, the South Pacific Forum (seventeenth session, Suva, Fiji, 8-11 August), as in 1985,⁽¹²⁾ reaffirmed its support for New Caledonia's peaceful transition to independence and requested that the Territory be reinscribed on the United Nations list of NSGTs. In so doing, the Forum expressed the view that, following a change of government in France in March 1986, the new policy towards New Caledonia appeared committed to keeping the Territory under French rule rather than moving towards a form of independence. The Forum also noted that the French

Government remained committed to an early plebiscite in New Caledonia, and concluded that if the results of the plebiscite ruled out the prospect of independence, it was likely to exacerbate rather than resolve problems in the Territory.

On 14 August, the Committee approved the recommendations of its Working Group that, subject to General Assembly directives, the Committee should take up in 1987 the request made by the Forum, with a view to submitting an appropriate recommendation to the Assembly at its forty-second (1987) session.

On 2 October,⁽¹⁴⁾ Fiji, on behalf of the member Governments of the South Pacific Forum which were United Nations Member States, informed the Committee's Acting Chairman that they had decided to pursue the reinscription issue in the Assembly at the current session, and that it had forwarded an explanatory memorandum to the Assembly President requesting that the text be issued as an Assembly document.⁽¹⁵⁾ The memorandum stated that the request for reinscription was based on a recognition that New Caledonia was a NSGT under the United Nations Charter and the 1960 Declaration, that it had been improperly excluded from the United Nations list, and that reinscription would assist New Caledonia in progressing towards self-determination. It was recalled that New Caledonia was one of 74 Territories enumerated in the 1946 Assembly resolution⁽¹⁶⁾ listing the Territories on which the Assembly had received information pursuant to Article 73 (e) of the Charter; and that France, which had provided such information in 1946 on New Caledonia, unilaterally ceased to transmit information on that Territory in 1947, asserting that it was up to the administering Power to determine when a Territory ceased to be non-self-governing. The memorandum also noted that the General Assembly had ruled, as regards French Somaliland (now Djibouti) and the Comoros, that those Territories not having moved to a recognized self-determination should be reinscribed; they were thus reinscribed in 1965 and 1972, respectively, before attaining independence.

The Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries⁽²⁾ in September supported the Forum's decision and strongly urged the Assembly to reinscribe New Caledonia on the NSGT list so as to ensure that the United Nations regularly reviewed the Territory's progress towards self-government and independence.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December, under the agenda item on implementation of the 1960 Declaration, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/41 A by recorded vote.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 66(I) of 14 December 1946, in which the General Assembly noted that information had been transmitted by Member States regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories, including information transmitted by the Government of France on New Caledonia and Dependencies, under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations,

Aware that the Government of France has not transmitted any further information regarding New Caledonia and Dependencies since 1946,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1541(XV) of 15 December 1960, the annex to which contains the principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for under Article 73 e of the Charter,

Noting the decision of the Heads of Government of the member States of the South Pacific Forum, taken at their meeting held at Suva from 8 to 11 August 1986, to seek the reinscription of New Caledonia on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting also the decision of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, whereby the heads of State or Government strongly urged the General Assembly, at its forty-first session, to reinscribe New Caledonia on the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories and agreed to act together in pursuing this objective,

1. Considers that, in the light of the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolutions 1514(XV) and 1541(XV), New Caledonia is a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of the Charter;

2. Declares that an obligation exists on the part of the Government of France to transmit information on New Caledonia under Chapter XI of the Charter and requests the Government of France to transmit to the Secretary-General such information as is called for under Chapter XI and in the related decisions of the General Assembly;

3. Affirms the inalienable right of the people of New Caledonia to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514(XV);

4. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to consider the question of New Caledonia at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. Requests the Government of France, as the administering Power concerned, to extend its co-operation to the Special Committee in the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/41 A

2 December 1986 Meeting 92 89-24-34 (recorded vote)

31-nation draft (A/41/L.33 & Corr. 2); agenda item 19.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Chile, Democratic Yemen, Fiji, Ghana, Guyana, Indonesia, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Uganda, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: plenary 90-93.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Belgium, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Honduras, Italy, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Spain, Togo, Zaire.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bolivia, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

In explanation of vote, France said New Caledonia was not a NSGT as defined under the Charter, that the people there would have the opportunity to express their views during the referendum scheduled for the summer of 1987, and that if the majority of them favoured independence, France would comply with their wishes.

Canada, the Netherlands and Portugal considered it premature to take a position on the issue, adding that they were confident France would ensure the referendum was held in a free and democratic manner. Mauritania feared that the draft might disrupt the referendum. Asserting that the question of New Caledonia was complex as it pertained to the principle of the right to self-determination and to that of non-interference in the internal affairs of a State, Senegal felt the draft had fallen short of offering all the elements necessary for solving the problem; it regretted that the draft did not refer to recent contacts between the peoples of the Territory and the French authorities.

Finland's vote reflected its unreserved support for Article 73 of the Charter and for the right to self-determination. Uruguay understood the text to be procedural and not prejudging the future status of New Caledonia. Sharing that view, Sweden hoped that the procedure adopted under the resolution would not endanger constructive co-operation between the administering Power and the United Nations. Cape Verde considered it regrettable that one of the sponsors of text continued to occupy East Timor illegally. Iraq abstained in the vote for procedural reasons. Oman felt that the situation in New Caledonia was unclear, and hoped that more information would be available at future Assembly sessions.

Subsequent action. On 8 December, following up on the Assembly action, Fiji on behalf of the South Pacific Forum members that were also Member States of the United Nations submitted

a request to the Acting Chairman of the Committee on colonial countries, asking that the Committee take up the New Caledonia question early in 1987, immediately following the Committee's organizational meeting.⁽¹⁷⁾

The Acting Chairman informed Committee members in mid-December⁽¹⁸⁾ that Fiji had submitted the above request; that he had requested France, on 8 December, to submit information as requested in paragraph 2 of resolution 41/41 A; and that the Secretary-General had transmitted the text of the resolution to France on 18 December.

REFERENCES

- (1) A/41/341-S/18065 & Corr.1. (2) A/41/697-S/18392. (3) YUN 1960, p. 49, GA res. 1514(XV), 14 Dec. 1960. (4) A/41/23. (5) YUN 1985, p. 1060. (6) A/41/407 & Add.1. (7) YUN 1985, p. 1069, GA res. 40/53, 2 Dec. 1985. (8) Ibid, pp. 1104, 1113 & 1128, GA res. 40/97 A, C & E, 13 Dec. 1985. (9) E/1986/114. (10) YUN 1985, p. 1077, GA dec. 40/415, 2 Dec. 1985. (11) S/18278. (12) YUN 1985, p. 1081. (13) A/AC.109/879. (14) A/AC.109/887. (15) A/41/668. (16) YUN 1946-47, p. 210, GA res. 66(I), 14 Dec. 1946. (17) A/AC.109/888. (18) A/AC.109/889.

Other general questions concerning NSGTs

Scholarships

In a report covering 1 October 1985 to 30 September 1986,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General stated that the following 35 Member States had offered to make scholarships available to persons from NSGTs for academic and vocational studies: Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. Information about these offers was included in the twenty-fifth edition of the handbook *Study Abroad*, published by UNESCO.

During the period covered, 83 students, mostly not inhabitants of NSGTs, requested information and application forms from the Secretariat. Namibian students were referred to the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia. Some applicants contacted the offering States directly, or were requested to do so in the case of study opportunities in Ghana, Poland, the USSR and the United States.

Several offering States informed the Secretary-General of developments: Bulgaria offered live scholarships to inhabitants of NSGTs and 12 to Na-

Namibian students; Czechoslovakia offered 20 scholarships for inhabitants of NSGTs; the Federal Republic of Germany sponsored two students from Namibia, seven postgraduate students and 348 stipendiaries in practical and vocational training; in Malta, 11 Namibian students attended a nursing course and 19 other Namibians were expected to follow other courses. The Byelorussian SSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR informed the Secretary-General in mid-July 1986 that 184 students from NSGTs were studying in their countries; the Ukrainian SSR reported in October that 22 students from Namibia were studying there. For the 1986/87 academic year, Ireland would grant scholarships in health administration and management to two Namibian students; Poland, three scholarships for candidates from NSGTs and two for graduate students from the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; Turkey, a scholarship to a Namibian student; and Uruguay, five scholarships for candidates from NSGTs.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 31 October, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted resolution 41/28, without vote.

Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/55 of 2 December 1985,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 845(IX) of 22 November 1954,

Considering that more scholarships should be made available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories in all parts of the world and that steps should be taken to encourage applications from students in those Territories,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States that have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;
3. Invites all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that have not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;
4. Urges the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution;
6. Draws the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/28

31 October 1986 Meeting 52 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/41/749) without vote, 22 October (meeting 18); 49-nation draft (A/C.4/41/L.5); agenda item 108.

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 4th Committee 9, 11-18; plenary 52.

Information to the United Nations

States responsible for the administration of Territories which had not attained full self-government continued to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General information on the Territories' economic, social and educational conditions under the terms of Article 73 e in Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter and in accordance with several General Assembly resolutions. In the 1985 resolution,(2) the Assembly requested the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments. In a September 1986 report,(3) the Secretary-General stated that he had received information with respect to the following NSGTs:

New Zealand: Tokelau

United Kingdom: Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Gibraltar, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands

United States: American Samoa, Guam, United States Virgin Islands

On 4 March 1986,(4) Portugal informed the Secretary-General that it had nothing to add to the information provided in 1979,(5) stating that conditions in East Timor had prevented it from assuming its responsibilities for the Territory's administration (see also p. 964).

With respect to Western Sahara, the Secretary-General noted that Spain had informed him in 1976(6) that, with the termination of its presence in the Territory, it considered itself exempt from any international responsibility in connection with the Territory's administration (see also p. 964).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 31 October, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted by recorded vote resolution 41/13, drafted by the Committee on colonial countries.

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Im-

plementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations and the action taken by the Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question,

Recalling its resolution 1970(XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 40/51 of 2 December 1985, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970(XVIII),

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Reaffirms that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

3. Requests the administering Powers concerned to transmit, or continue to transmit, to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. Requests the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970(XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/13

31 October 1986 Meeting 52 149-0-3 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/41/746) by recorded vote (143-0-3), 22 October (meeting 18); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/41/23); agenda item 104.

Meeting numbers, GA 41st session: 4th Committee 9, 11-18; plenary 52.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile,

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, United Kingdom, United States.

The United Kingdom said it disagreed with the assertion in paragraph 2 that the Assembly should decide when a NSGT had attained a full measure of self-government; it believed such decisions should be left to the administering Power and the local Government.

Visiting missions

In August 1986, the Committee on colonial countries adopted a resolution on the question of sending visiting missions to Territories,⁽⁷⁾ stressing the need to dispatch periodic missions to facilitate full implementation of the 1960 Declaration,⁽⁸⁾ calling on the administering Powers concerned to continue to co-operate with the United Nations by permitting access to Territories under their administration, and requesting its Chairman to continue consultations with those Powers regarding such missions. Further, the Committee appealed to the United Kingdom to reconsider its decision not to participate in the Committee's work and urged it to permit access of visiting missions to the Territories under its administration.

In resolution 41/41 B of 2 December, the General Assembly called on the administering Powers to co-operate with the Committee and to permit visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants.

The Assembly also dealt with the topic in resolutions on individual Territories (see Chapter IV of this section).

REFERENCES

- (1)A/41/664 & Add.1. (2)YUN 1985, p. 1083, GA res. 40/51, 2 Dec. 1985. (3)A/41/641. (4)A/41/190. (5)YUN 1979, p. 1117. (6)YUN 1976, p. 738. (7)A/41/23. (8)YUN 1960, p. 49, GA res. 1514(XV), 14 Dec. 1960.

Chapter II

International Trusteeship System

In 1986, progress towards self-government was made in the one Trust Territory remaining under the International Trusteeship System—the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, a strategic territory administered by the United States.

In May, the Trusteeship Council requested the United States, the Territory's Administering Authority, in consultation with the four constitutional Governments within the Trust Territory—the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, Palau and the Northern Mariana Islands—to agree on a date for the full entry into force of the Compact of Free Association and the Commonwealth Covenant (resolution 2183(LIII)). The Council also considered that the United States had satisfactorily discharged its obligations under the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement and that it was appropriate to terminate the Agreement.

The Compact of Free Association with the Marshall Islands entered into force in October, and with the Federated States of Micronesia in November; the Commonwealth Covenant with the Northern Mariana Islands also entered into force in November.

On two occasions in 1986, at the request of the United States, the Council dispatched a visiting mission to observe a plebiscite in Palau, having taken decisions to that effect (resolutions 2180(S-XVI) and 2184(S-XVII)) at two special sessions (4-6 February, 20-26 November).

Of the five Council members (China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States), China did not participate in the Council's sessions.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Constitutional developments

In 1986, the United States, which administered the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in accordance with the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the Security Council in 1947,⁽¹⁾ signed legislation enacting the Compact of Free Association or the Commonwealth Covenant with three of the four constitutional Governments within the Territory. The Compact with the Marshall Islands entered into force on 21 October, and with the Federated States of Micronesia on 3 November; the Com-

monwealth Covenant with the Northern Mariana Islands also entered into force on 3 November. Plebiscites were held in Palau in February and December, under the observation of visiting missions dispatched by the Trusteeship Council.

The Trust Territory, designated as a strategic area under the Trusteeship Agreement, comprised three archipelagos of more than 2,100 islands and atolls (about 100 of which were inhabited) scattered over some 7.8 million square kilometres of the western Pacific Ocean, north of the Equator. The Territory, collectively known as Micronesia, had 161,211 inhabitants in 1985.

Communications. During 1986, the United States and the USSR submitted to the Secretary-General several communications.

In a 14 February letter,⁽²⁾ the United States said its President had signed legislation on 14 January enacting the Compact of Free Association between the Administering Authority and the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia. The United States recalled that the Compact, which had been approved by voters in United Nations-observed plebiscites in 1983,⁽³⁾ recognized the entities as fully self-governing, capable of conducting foreign affairs in their own name and right, including diplomatic, consular, commercial and economic relations, and the right to enter into treaties; the United States would remain responsible for their defence.

By a 23 October letter,⁽⁴⁾ the United States informed the Secretary-General that agreement had been reached on the entry into force of the Compact of Free Association with the Marshall Islands on 21 October and with the Federated States of Micronesia on 3 November, and the Commonwealth Covenant with the Northern Mariana Islands on 3 November; no agreement had been reached on similar arrangements with Palau.

The USSR transmitted two statements by the TASS news agency. In a 14 February statement,⁽⁵⁾ TASS asserted that only the Security Council was empowered under Article 83 of the United Nations Charter to decide on any change in the Territory's status, and that the United States had violated international law by enacting the Compact and forcibly transforming Micronesia into its neo-colonial possession. The statement also claimed that the Administering Authority had prevented the development of a viable economy in Micronesia and had planned to transform the region into a stra-

tegic military staging area. In a 12 November text⁽⁶⁾ containing similar assertions, TASS called the United States action unilateral, arbitrary and without legal foundation, and stated that the United Nations remained responsible for the Territory until its people attained true independence.

Trusteeship Council consideration. The United States, in a 9 April letter to the Secretariat,⁽⁷⁾ requested that the future of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-third session of the Trusteeship Council.

In letters of 16 May to the Council President, Fiji,⁽⁸⁾ New Zealand,⁽⁹⁾ Papua New Guinea,⁽¹⁰⁾ Samoa,⁽¹¹⁾ Solomon Islands,⁽¹²⁾ Vanuatu,⁽¹³⁾ and Vanuatu on behalf of the countries of the South Pacific region⁽¹⁴⁾ requested participation, without the right to vote, in the Council's discussion of the item. Australia made a similar request on 19 May.⁽¹⁵⁾

The Trusteeship Council held its fifty-third session in New York from 12 May to 30 June. Following the adoption of its agenda on 12 May,⁽¹⁶⁾ it held 20 meetings between 12 May and 4 June. It had before it the annual report for the year ending 30 September 1985 by the United States as Administering Authority for the Trust Territory,⁽¹⁷⁾ and a working paper prepared by the Secretariat⁽¹⁸⁾ outlining the conditions in the Territory.

On 16 May, the United States formally requested the Trusteeship Council to recognize that the time had come to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement. It noted that international practice and United Nations resolutions had recognized independence, free association with another State or integration into an existing State as acceptable outcomes to the process of self-determination; respect for the principle of self-determination meant that there was no single path to be imposed from the outside. The United States said the people of Micronesia-in plebiscites observed by the Council-had asked that the Agreement be terminated.

On 30 June, the Council adopted its report to the Security Council.⁽¹⁹⁾ The report, covering the period 12 July 1985 to 30 June 1986, contained conclusions and recommendations prepared by its Drafting Committee (France and the United Kingdom) and adopted by the Council on 4 June. The Council recommended that the Administering Authority complete its internal process of approval of the Compact of Free Association for Palau at the earliest possible date.

In explanation of its sole negative vote on the report of the Drafting Committee (which included the text of resolution 2183(LIII) (see below)), the USSR asserted that the conclusions and recommendations were contrary to the interests of the

Micronesian people and that the resolution had been adopted undemocratically on the basis of an agreement among the Council's three Western members. France felt the Council had responded positively to the wishes of the people, and the United Kingdom said the report had taken into account the views of the freely elected representatives of the people. The Administering Authority reiterated that the Trusteeship Agreement should be terminated, adding that it was not for outsiders to stipulate arbitrary and exclusive methods for the sovereign right to self-determination of non-self-governing peoples.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 May, the Trusteeship Council adopted resolution 2183(LIII) by vote.

Examination of the annual report of the
Administering Authority for the year
ended 30 September 1985:
Trust Territory Of the Pacific Islands

The future of the Trust Territory of the
Pacific Islands

The Trusteeship Council,

Recalling the Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands approved by the Security Council on 2 April 1947,

Noting that Articles 73 and 76 of the Charter of the United Nations call upon Administering Authorities of Trust Territories to assist their peoples in the progressive development of their free political institutions and towards self-government or independence,

Mindful that the peoples of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands and Palau have established constitutions and democratic political institutions providing the instruments of self-government,

Aware that political status negotiations between the Administering Authority and representatives of the Trust Territory began in 1969 with the aim of facilitating the progressive development of the peoples of Micronesia towards self-government or independence as was deemed appropriate,

Aware also that this process has been successfully completed,

Noting further the recommendation of the Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory in 1985 that termination of the trusteeship should be achieved as soon as possible,

Having heard the statements by the elected representatives of the Trust Territory Governments requesting early termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, and believing this to reflect the freely expressed wishes of the people of the Trust Territory,

Conscious of the responsibility of the Security Council in respect of strategic areas as set out in Article 83, paragraph 1, of the Charter,

1. Notes that the Peoples of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and Palau have freely exercised their right to self-determination in plebiscites observed by the visiting missions of the Trusteeship Council and have chosen free association with the United States of

America in the case of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and Palau and Commonwealth status in the case of the Northern Mariana Islands;

2. Requests the Government of the United States, in consultation with the Governments of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, Palau and the Northern Mariana Islands, to agree on a date not later than 30 September 1986 for the full entry into force of the Compact of Free Association and the Commonwealth Covenant, and to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of that date;

3. Considers that the Government of the United States, as the Administering Authority, has satisfactorily discharged its obligations under the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement and that it is appropriate for that Agreement to be terminated with effect from the date referred to in paragraph 2 above;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate as official documents of the Security Council the present resolution and all material received from the Administering Authority pursuant to this resolution.

Trusteeship Council resolution 2183(LIII)

28 May 1986

Meeting 1617

3-1

Draft by France and United Kingdom (T/L.1252); agenda items 4 and 14.

Voting negatively, the USSR said the draft was adopted undemocratically; under Article 83 of the Charter, the Trusteeship Council had no authority to alter, much less terminate, a trusteeship agreement and the Micronesian people had not been given an opportunity to exercise freely their right to self-determination and independence. The United Kingdom found it difficult to understand how voting on a text could be undemocratic. The United States said that the draft was circulated under proper procedure and with ample time for consideration; all Council members had known for some time that the Administering Authority was seeking to terminate the trusteeship.

Pursuant to paragraph 4 of the above resolution, the Secretary-General transmitted the text to the Security Council in June.⁽²⁰⁾ In a 30 September letter,⁽²¹⁾ the United States indicated that, pending completion of discussions with concerned parties, no date had been set for entry into force of the Compact and the Covenant.

Consideration by the Committee on colonial countries. The General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Committee on colonial countries)⁽²²⁾ considered the Trust Territory on 4 August and adopted conclusions and recommendations made by its Sub-Committee on Small Territories. In its consideration of the question, the Committee had before it a Secretariat working paper on developments in the Territory.⁽²³⁾

The Committee reaffirmed the right of the people of the Territory to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Charter and the 1960 Declaration,⁽²⁴⁾ noted the Administering Authority's intention to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement and urged that it be done in strict conformity with the Charter. Recognizing that it was ultimately for the Micronesians to decide their political destiny, the Committee called on the Administering Authority: not to take any action which might impede the unity of the Territory or the rights of the people, in accordance with the Declaration, until those rights were implemented; to reinforce programmes to inform and educate the people about the options open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence; and to ensure that the existence of military bases and installations did not hinder the people from exercising that right. The Committee again expressed regret at the lack of co-operation between it and the Trusteeship Council.

Those views were incorporated in a draft resolution adopted by the Committee for General Assembly action.

In transmitting the conclusions and recommendations to the President of the Security Council on 5 August,⁽²⁵⁾ the Committee's Acting Chairman observed that the Security Council was empowered, under Article 83 of the Charter, to exercise all United Nations functions relating to strategic areas.

General Assembly consideration. On 22 October, the Chairman of the General Assembly's Fourth Committee suggested, following consultations with the Chairman of the Committee on colonial countries and with concerned delegations, that no action be taken on the draft resolution recommended by the latter Committee. That suggestion was adopted without objection.⁽²⁶⁾

Visiting missions

1985 mission

The Trusteeship Council, by resolution 2181(LIII), adopted on 28 May 1986 by 3 votes to 1, took note of the report of its 1985 Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,⁽²⁷⁾ and invited the Administering Authority to take into account the Mission's conclusions and recommendations, as well as the comments made by the Council members.

The USSR, which voted negatively, said the report covered up the Administering Authority's arbitrary actions against the people of the Territory under the guise of the United Nations flag.

1986 missions

In 1986, the Council convened two special sessions at the request of the United States, deciding

on each occasion to send a visiting mission to observe plebiscites in Palau on the Compact of Free Association.

February

On 8 January,(28) the United States requested the convening of a special session of the Trusteeship Council in early February to consider dispatching a mission to observe a plebiscite in Palau on the Compact of Free Association. The Council convened the sixteenth special session in New York from 4 to 6 February.(19)

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL ACTION

On 6 February, the Council adopted resolution 2180(S-XVI) by vote.

Arrangements for the dispatch of a visiting mission to observe the plebiscite in Palau;

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

The Trusteeship Council,

Aware of the plebiscite which is to be held in Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, on 21 February 1986,

Having been invited by the Administering Authority to dispatch a mission to observe the plebiscite,

Considering that it would be desirable to include in such a mission representatives of countries of the region that are not members of the Trusteeship Council.

1. Decides to send a visiting mission, of approximately two weeks' duration, to Palau, the mission to begin on or about 13 February 1986 and end as soon as practicable after the declaration of the results of the plebiscite;

2. Further decides that the Visiting Mission should be composed of not more than five members, the members of the Mission to be representatives of Fiji, France, Papua New Guinea and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

3. Directs the Visiting Mission to observe the plebiscite, including the campaign and polling arrangements, the casting of votes, the closure of voting, the counting of ballots and the declaration of results;

4. Requests the Visiting Mission to submit to the Trusteeship Council as soon as practicable a report on its observation of the plebiscite, containing such conclusions and recommendations as it may wish to make;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff and facilities to assist the Visiting Mission in the performance of its functions.

Trusteeship Council resolution 2180(S-XVI)

6	February	1986	Meeting	1600	3-1
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Draft by United Kingdom (T/L.1247); agenda item 3.
Financial implications. SG, T/L.1248.

Report of the Visiting Mission. The Council's Visiting Mission,(29) composed of one representative each from Fiji, France and Papua New Guinea and two from the United Kingdom, was in Palau from 16 to 25 February.

The Mission concluded that the plebiscite held on 21 February represented a valid act of self-determination by the people of Palau; that the 71 per cent voter turn-out was commendably high;

and that a 72 per cent positive vote testified to the importance the Palauan people attached to their future constitutional status.

By resolution 2182(LIII)., adopted by 3 votes to 1 on 28 May, the Trusteeship Council took note of the Mission's report and expressed its appreciation for the work accomplished by the Mission on its behalf.

The USSR, which voted negatively, asserted that the Mission was politically directed to hide the Administering Authority's illegal actions in the Territory, to help turn Palau into a nuclear springboard for the United States and to circumvent Palau's Constitution.

December

On 11 November,(30) the United States requested the convening of a special session of the Trusteeship Council to consider dispatching a mission to observe a plebiscite in Palau on 2 December on the Compact of Free Association. The Council convened the seventeenth special session in New York from 20 to 26 November.(31)

The Administering Authority informed the Council that the Trial Division of the Palau Supreme Court, having examined appeals by several Palau citizens challenging the February plebiscite, found that the section of the Compact relating to nuclear substances would require a 75 per cent vote in a plebiscite before it could be considered as having been ratified. The Government of Palau had appealed that decision to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court which, on 17 September, had upheld the earlier ruling of the Trial Division. On 29 October, the President of Palau had signed legislation passed by the National Congress authorizing another plebiscite to ask voters to approve specifically that particular section of the Compact.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 November, the Council adopted resolution 2184(S-XVII) by vote.

Arrangements for the dispatch of a visiting mission to observe the plebiscite in Palau,

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,

December -1986

The Trusteeship Council,

Aware of the plebiscite that will be held on 2 December 1986 in Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,

Having been invited by the Administering Authority to dispatch a mission to observe the plebiscite,

Considering that it would be desirable to include in such a mission representatives of countries of the region that are not members of the Trusteeship Council,

1. Decides to send to Palau a visiting mission of approximately one week's duration to begin on or about 28 November 1986 and to end as soon as practicable after the declaration of the results of the plebiscite;

2. Further decides that the Visiting Mission to Palau should be composed of not more than four members, the members to be representatives of Fiji, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and one other country from the South Pacific region;

3. Directs the Visiting Mission to observe the plebiscite, specifically the polling arrangements, the casting of votes, the closure of voting, the counting of ballots and the declaration of results;

4. Requests the Visiting Mission to submit to the Trusteeship Council as soon as practicable a report on its observation of the plebiscite: containing such conclusions and recommendations as it may wish to make;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff and facilities to assist the Visiting Mission in the performance of its functions.

Trusteeship Council resolution 2184(S-XVII)

21 November 1986

Meeting 1623

3-1

Draft by France and United Kingdom (T/L.1254); agenda item 3.
Financial implications. SG, T/L.1255 & Corr.1.

In explanation of its negative vote, the USSR said that it opposed sending a special mission to observe the plebiscite in Palau because it was aimed at using the United Nations as a cover to impose on Palauans, by means of political and economic pressure, the status of a nuclear springboard for the United States. The United Kingdom considered the December plebiscite as another important opportunity for the Palauans to express themselves on their political future.

Report of the Visiting Mission. The Council's Visiting Mission,⁽³²⁾ composed of one representative each from Fiji, France, Papua New Guinea and the United Kingdom, was in Palau from 30 November to 6 December.

In its conclusions, the Mission noted that the voter turn-out was 82 per cent, that the people of Palau had voted freely and in accordance with their wishes, and that 65.97 per cent of the total votes cast were in favour of the Compact.

Hearings

On 13 and 14 May, the Trusteeship Council⁽¹⁹⁾ heard 11 petitioners on various issues concerning the conditions in, and the future status of, the Trust Territory.

The Sub-Committee on Small Territories of the Committee on colonial countries heard three petitioners on 16 and 20 May.⁽²²⁾

On 8 and 9 October,⁽³³⁾ the General Assembly's Fourth Committee heard four petitioners. The United States objected to the Committee's consideration of the question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, saying that it was not before the Assembly, and that Article 83, paragraph 3, of the Charter specified in detail which bodies should deal with issues relating to strategic Trust Territories.

Petitions and communications

On 6 February, at its sixteenth special session,⁽¹⁹⁾ the Trusteeship Council considered and took decisions on one written communication and 12 written petitions; during its fifty-third session,⁽¹⁹⁾ on nine written communications and 93 written petitions; and on 21 and 26 November, during its seventeenth special session,⁽³¹⁾ on 32 written petitions and three written communications.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1946-47, p. 398. (2)S/17851 (T/1883). (3)YUN 1983, p. 1034. (4)S/18424 (T/1903). (5)A/41/168-S/17838 (T/1884). (6)A/41/822-S/18455. (7)T/1886. (8)T/1891. (9)T/1892. (10)T/1893. (11)T/1894. (12)T/1895. (13)T/1896. (14)T/1897. (15)T/1898. (16)T/1887 & Add.1. (17)S/18192 (T/1888). (18)T/L.1249. (19)S/18238. (20)S/18124. (21)S/18380 (T/1902). (22)A/41/23. (23)A/AC.109/868. (24)YUN 1960, p. 49, GA res. 1514(XV), 14 Dec. 1960. (25)S/18262. (26)A/41/760. (27)YUN 1985, p. 1087. (28)T/1880. (29)T/1885. (30)T/1904. (31)S/19596. (32)T/1906. (33)A/C.4/41/SR.9 & 10.

Other aspects of the International Trusteeship System

Fellowships and scholarships

Under a scholarship programme launched by the General Assembly in 1952,⁽¹⁾ 11 Member States had in past years made scholarships available for students from Trust Territories: Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Tunisia, USSR, Yugoslavia. In a report to the Trusteeship Council covering the period from 21 May 1985 to 12 May 1986, (2) the Secretary-General stated that he had requested up-to-date information, receiving response from two offering States-Poland and the USSR. The latter stated that no inhabitant from the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was studying in that country.

In the Council,⁽³⁾ the USSR said that the number of specialists and the level of education in the Trust Territory could be improved if Micronesians had taken advantage of the educational opportunities available to them. The Micronesians were uninformed of such opportunities; none of the offers made by the USSR or other socialist countries had been accepted.

The United States said that Micronesians received educational assistance from several countries as well as various regional and international agencies; however, no scholarship offers had been received from the USSR. The Administering Authority imposed no restrictions on where Micronesians studied, but the tendency was to accept offers from places where courses related to their developmental needs were offered in English.

On 30 May, the Council took note of the Secretary-General's report without objection.

Information dissemination

A report of the Secretary-General covering the period from 1 May 1985 to 30 April 1986⁽⁴⁾ described the distribution by the United Nations Department of Public Information of United Nations documents, official records and information materials throughout the Trust Territory. Relevant publications on the activities of the Committee on colonial countries were also distributed. An information officer from the United Nations Information Centre in Tokyo had visited the Territory in November 1985 and reported that material generally arrived on time and was favourably received.

The United States said that information on the United Nations was mailed directly from Fiji, as well as from Tokyo and New York, to government and private addresses throughout the Territory.

On 2 June, the Council,⁽³⁾ without objection, took note of the Secretary-General's report.

Co-operation with the Committee on colonial countries

At its 1986 annual session, the Trusteeship Council⁽³⁾ again considered together the attainment of self-government or independence by the Trust Territory and co-operation with the Committee on colonial countries.

During the debate, the USSR stated that the actions of the Administering Authority contradicted the Charter, the Trusteeship Agreement and the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.⁽⁵⁾

The United Kingdom and the United States said that Article 83 of the Charter made it clear that all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas would be exercised by the Security Council; hence the Committee on colonial countries had no jurisdiction over the Trust Territory.

Co-operation with CERD and the Decade against racial discrimination

In 1986, the Trusteeship Council⁽³⁾ considered together the question of co-operation with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

During the discussion, the USSR said that the Council should co-operate with the Committee and transmit to it all information on Micronesia to ensure that the Administering Authority upheld the basic rights and freedoms of the people.

The United Kingdom, joined by the United States, said that there was no obligation for the Trusteeship Council to co-operate with the Committee; the Charter made it clear that responsibility for the Trust Territory lay with the Security Council and the Trusteeship Council. Further, the United States did not consider that the Decade appropriately belonged on the Council's agenda. France assured the Council that it had witnessed no racial discrimination on visits to the Trust Territory.

On 2 June, the Council⁽³⁾ took note, without objection, of the statements made.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1951, p. 788, GA res. 557(VI), 18 Jan. 1952. (2)T/1890. (3)S/18238. (4)T/1889. (5)YUN 1960, p. 49, GA res. 1514(XV), 14 Dec. 1960.

Chapter III

Namibia

Throughout 1986, the United Nations maintained its efforts to achieve independence for Namibia, an illegally occupied Territory and the largest remaining under colonial rule. Activities undertaken by the United Nations Council for Namibia, the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, were therefore aimed at generating the maximum support of the international community for the Namibian people and at ending South Africa's occupation.

Accordingly, the Council held consultations with Member States to consider possible measures to be undertaken in compliance with United Nations resolutions on Namibia, the representation of Namibian interests in international forums, the provision of moral, material and political support to the people and the dissemination of information on the current situation in the Territory.

In March, South Africa proposed that 1 August 1986 be set for the implementation of Security Council resolution 435(1978), embodying the United Nations plan for Namibian independence, provided that agreement was reached before that date on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Angola pointed out that a number of conditions, agreed to in 1984, had not been fully met and that an abstract indication of a date to mark the resolution's implementation was not sufficient, without an indication of the sequence of complementary steps. The Secretary-General assured South Africa in June that he was ready to begin implementing the United Nations plan on 1 August and reiterated his rejection of linking independence for Namibia with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. He recalled that the Security Council had also rejected such linkage.

In September, the General Assembly held its fourteenth special session-its third dealing with Namibia-which culminated in the adoption of resolution S-14/1, by which it reaffirmed the right of the Namibian people to self-determination, freedom and national independence; demanded that South Africa immediately withdraw its illegal administration, occupation army and police force from Namibia; condemned South Africa for the installation of an interim government in Windhoek; and called on it to desist from linking the independence of Namibia to extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. The Assembly urged the Security Council to exercise its authority and to act decisively against

dilatory manœuvres and fraudulent schemes of South Africa in Namibia, through the adoption of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against it.

Later, at its regular 1986 session, the Assembly adopted a series of resolutions on Namibia. By resolution 41/39 A, it decided that the Council for Namibia should proceed to establish its administration in Namibia in 1987; reaffirmed that independence could be achieved only with the full participation of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO); and condemned South Africa for imposing an interim government and for its military buildup. It called on South Africa to desist from linking the independence of Namibia to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, emphasizing that such linkage was incompatible with Security Council resolution 435(1978) and, in addition to delaying Namibia's decolonization, constituted interference in Angola's internal affairs. It also reaffirmed that Namibia's accession to independence must be with its territorial integrity intact and again urged the Security Council to impose mandatory sanctions.

By resolution 41/39 B, the Assembly emphasized that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia were the Namibian people, represented by SWAPO, and South Africa; it rejected all manœuvres aimed at diverting attention from the central issue of decolonization by introducing an East-West confrontation. The work programme of the Council for Namibia was approved with the adoption of resolution 41/39 C. In resolution 41/39 D, the Assembly requested that Council to increase the dissemination of information relating to Namibia.

Further, the Assembly, by resolution 41/39 E, requested the Secretary-General and the President of the Council for Namibia to intensify appeals for more generous contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and decided to allocate temporarily- to the Fund \$1.5 million from the regular United Nations budget for 1987.

Earlier, in May, the Economic and Social Council also condemned South Africa's installation of the interim government and denounced the forceful military conscription of Namibian men and women to consolidate oppression in Namibia (resolution 1986/23).

Namibians outside their country continued to receive assistance from various United Nations programmes, financed primarily through volun-

tary contributions administered by the Fund for Namibia. In 1986, the Fund spent \$7.2 million; voluntary contributions by States reached \$5.7 million. Funding was also provided from the regular United Nations budget, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and specialized agencies. Three main programmes were operated by the Fund—the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the United Nations Institute for Namibia, which acted in relation to the future attainment of independence; and educational, social and relief assistance, dealing with the immediate needs of Namibians in their struggle for independence.

Namibia question

Activities of the UN Council for Namibia. During 1986, the United Nations Council for Namibia continued to act as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, the function assigned by the General Assembly in 1967.⁽¹⁾ Its report to the Assembly on the situation in Namibia and on its activities covered the period from 1 September 1985 to 31 August 1986.⁽²⁾ Later 1986 activities were covered in its 1987 report.⁽³⁾

The Council took part in the meetings of the Security Council from 5 to 13 February to consider the situation in southern Africa (see p. 158). It also participated in the work of other United Nations bodies whenever they dealt with Namibia or related questions. In particular, it took part in meetings of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Committee on colonial countries) and the Special Committee against Apartheid and invited them to its own meetings and events. In addition, it co-operated with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. It also represented Namibia in a number of specialized agencies and other intergovernmental bodies and conferences, in order to derive maximum benefit for the Namibian people from the assistance programmes sponsored by those agencies, and to involve Namibia as actively as possible in the decision-making process.

In accordance with a 1985 General Assembly resolution,⁽⁴⁾ the Council continued to consult with SWAPO in formulating and implementing its programme of work, while SWAPO participated in the work of the Council, its Steering Committee and other subsidiary bodies.

The Council promoted Namibian interests in international forums and represented Namibia in

the meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Telecommunication Union and the International Atomic Energy Agency—all of which had granted full membership to Namibia, represented by the Council.

The Council participated in a series of meetings of OAU, between 25 February and 30 July 1986, and in the meetings and conferences of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, between September 1985 and April 1986, contributing to the elaboration of their decisions on Namibia.

To mobilize international support for Namibia's independence, the Council organized a Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia (Valletta, Malta, 19-23 May). The Seminar, agreeing that obstacles to independence had been laid by South Africa's intransigence and by certain Western Powers that gave support to South Africa, condemned the policy of constructive engagement and linkage, condemned the continuing plunder of Namibia's resources by South African and Western economic interests, and expressed concern at the massive militarization of Namibia.

On 23 May, the Seminar adopted a Final Communiqué, containing a detailed programme of action for non-governmental organizations (NGOs), government officials, trade unionists, students and journalists and for the Council. The Seminar called for, among other things, the immediate imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter and urged nationally elected officials to advance the cause of Namibia's independence by pressing their Governments to expedite the unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435(1978).⁽⁵⁾ It further called on those officials to initiate legislation to promote the adherence of their countries to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, adopted by the Council for Namibia in 1974⁽⁶⁾ (see also p. 953), and to assist it in carrying out its mandate and its programme of assistance, in particular the Nationhood Programme and the United Nations Institute for Namibia (see p. 959).

On 25 May, the Council held its annual meeting to observe Africa Liberation Day and the twenty-

third anniversary of OAU. The Council also commemorated Namibia Day on 26 August and, in accordance with a 1976 Assembly resolution,⁽⁷⁾ the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO. In observance of that Week (27-31 October),⁽⁸⁾ the Council held a special meeting on 27 October; messages of solidarity were received from a number of heads of State or Government and Foreign Ministers, as well as various organizations.

Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action. Also in pursuance of the General Assembly's 1985 resolution,⁽⁴⁾ the Council for Namibia convened an International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia (Vienna, 7-11 July 1986).⁽⁹⁾ It was attended by 349 representatives from 121 countries, representatives of 62 NGOs, representatives of United Nations organs and organizations, national liberation movements recognized by OAU, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and intergovernmental organizations, as well as eminent persons. At the conclusion of its meetings, the Conference adopted by acclamation a Final Document, containing a Declaration and a Programme of Action, which was transmitted by the Council to the Secretary-General on 18 July.⁽¹⁰⁾ Also contained in the Final Document was an appeal for Namibia's immediate independence by the eminent persons attending the Conference (see below).

By the Declaration, the Conference, among other things, condemned the South African régime for its continued occupation of Namibia and its repression of the Namibian people and demanded an immediate end to those policies. It also condemned South Africa for the militarization of the Territory, for using Namibia as a launching pad for aggression and subversion against neighbouring States and for imposing an interim government in Namibia. The Conference expressed its conviction that the United Nations plan for Namibia as embodied in Security Council resolutions 385(1976)⁽¹¹⁾ and 435(1978)⁽⁵⁾ constituted the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the question and called for its immediate implementation without pre-condition or modification. It condemned, in this connection, attempts by the United States and South Africa to establish a linkage between the independence of Namibia and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban forces in Angola. The Conference rejected attempts to distort the question of Namibia by portraying it as part of a global East-West confrontation rather than one of decolonization that must be resolved in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.⁽¹²⁾

Under the Programme of Action, the Conference, among other things, called on States to exert every effort towards the immediate and unconditional implementation of resolutions 385(1976) and 435(1978), and appealed to the United States and the United Kingdom to reconsider their opposition to the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions, the most effective peaceful means of forcing South Africa to terminate its illegal occupation of Namibia.

The Conference also called for increased support for programmes of aid for Namibians, for expanded efforts by NGOs and for an intensified public information campaign on behalf of the Namibian people.

Appeal by eminent persons. On 9 July, seven eminent persons invited to the Conference issued an Appeal for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, ⁽¹⁰⁾ in which they stated that the only peaceful measure available to the international community to bring about independence based on resolution 435(1978) was the imposition of economic sanctions, and that those refusing to do so became parties to South Africa's defiance of the United Nations and to the repression in Namibia. The Conference took note of the Appeal with appreciation.

Missions. In further response to the Assembly's 1985 resolution,⁽⁴⁾ the Council sent missions of consultation in 1986 to Belgium and the Netherlands (5-8 May) and to the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, France and the United Kingdom (13-23 May) to consult on new initiatives to achieve Namibia's independence.

In Belgium, the mission took note of measures adopted by the European Community (EC) on 10 September 1985, which included a ban on domestic oil sales, on new nuclear co-operation agreements, on arms transfer to paramilitary forces and on the sale of electronic equipment for military use, and the discouragement of scientific and cultural activities in South Africa. The mission stressed the need for more comprehensive sanctions. Agreeing that the measures did not go far enough, Belgium maintained that diplomatic relations with South Africa gave the possibility of exercising some pressure on the régime. Questioned about the accuracy of reports that, in August 1985, a shipment of 400 containers of grenades was sent from the Belgian port of Zeebrugge to South Africa, in contravention of a 1977 Security Council resolution,⁽¹³⁾ Belgium replied that it was investigating the matter jointly with the Netherlands and pointed out that Belgium was the first EC member to end the exchange of military attachés with South Africa. In connection with information that the 50 per cent State-owned Belgian company Synatom could be acquiring Namibian uranium, in contravention of Decree No. 1,⁽⁶⁾ Belgium said its information was

that Synatom imported only gold from South Africa.

The Netherlands reiterated its rejection of the linkage question as confirmed in the joint communiqué⁽¹⁴⁾ of the meeting of Foreign Ministers of the front-line States and EC (Lusaka, Zambia, 3 and 4 February), as well as in meetings with the President of SWAPO on 4 February. The Netherlands agreed that the EC measures did not go far enough to exert the necessary pressure on South Africa and informed the mission that they would be closely monitored and assessed. Regarding an oil embargo against South Africa, the mission was informed that the September 1985 EC measure to prohibit the sale of domestic and imported crude oil was as far as the Netherlands was prepared to go, but that it wished to go further at the multilateral level.

The Federal Republic of Germany indicated that it might support a meeting of the Western contact group (Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, United States) which, it hoped, would reactivate the group's involvement in the peace endeavours and would result in setting the implementation process in motion again. The mission expressed concern at the establishment in the Federal Republic of so-called Namibia information offices by South Africa and requested the Government to discourage their installation. The Federal Republic of Germany responded that, though not approving such activities, it could not interfere as long as they were within the framework of the legal system.

Italy, stating that it would implement sanctions if they were imposed by the Security Council, cautioned that sanctions might harm the people they were aimed at protecting. It said it did not support armed struggle, but valued highly the political contribution being made by SWAPO towards the liberation of the Namibian people.

France said it had suspended its participation in the contact group because it believed that the group had completed its work, and the linkage issue prevented it from achieving concrete results. With regard to SWAPO's armed struggle, France stated that it supported a more peaceful solution.

The United Kingdom informed the mission that it also rejected the linkage of Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. However, the presence of those forces could not be ignored and that issue should be resolved. It did not favour sanctions since it believed they would hurt the people whom they were trying to protect.

Another mission consulted lawyers in the Netherlands and parliamentarians and NGOs in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Belgium (5-11 February). Among those consulted were the Association of West European Parliamen-

tarians for Action against Apartheid, the Holland Committee on Southern Africa, the Anti-Apart/& Movement and the Namibia Support Committee. These consultations were aimed at exchanging views on activities that would further expose the plunder of Namibia's natural resources and at discussing with the lawyers the status of their preparation for instituting domestic legal proceedings in the Netherlands under Decree No. 1 (6) After satisfying itself that good progress was being made by the lawyers, the Council decided to begin legal action in the Netherlands against those engaged in trade in Namibian products. At the conclusion of its visit, the mission recommended, among other things, that the Council support and assist information and publicity campaigns on a broader scale throughout Western Europe and North America, particularly in view of the disinformation campaign launched by South Africa. It also recommended that the Council intensify and maintain regular contact and follow-up with the Commission of EC and the European Parliament.

Communications. During 1986, a number of communications concerning Namibia were sent to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council. (See also p. 162.)

On 3 March,⁽¹⁵⁾ South Africa proposed that 1 August be set as the date to begin implementation of Security Council resolution 435(1978),⁽⁵⁾ provided a firm and satisfactory agreement was reached before that date on the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. On 13 March,⁽¹⁶⁾ Angola referred to its November 1984 five-point platform for negotiating a peaceful agreement in south-western Africa⁽¹⁷⁾ and the January 1984 Mindelo (Cape Verde) agreement between itself and the United States, specifying that future action would include the disengagement of South African forces from Angola, cessation of aggression against Angola and support to the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, cessation of hostilities between South Africa and SWAPO in Namibia, announcement of the date for the implementation of resolution 435(1978) and the announcement of the gradual withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. Angola said that none of those necessary conditions had been fully met and a mere abstract indication of a date to mark the resolution's implementation was insufficient, as it did not indicate the sequence of complementary steps and was conditional on a prior agreement on Cuban troop withdrawal, in contradiction of the Mindelo agreement. The Secretary-General, in a letter to South Africa of 12 June,⁽¹⁸⁾ indicated that he could not accept any linkage between the independence of Namibia and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola and recalled that the Security Council had rejected that

linkage. He stated that he was ready to begin implementing the United Nations plan on 1 August 1986, without pre-conditions. On 28 July,⁽¹⁹⁾ South Africa said that the presence in Angola of massive Cuban expeditionary forces constituted a serious threat to the safety of the Territory, making free and fair elections impossible; despite the fact that the Angolan Government had thwarted the prospects of peace, South Africa remained ready to discuss the question of Cuban troop withdrawal.

The speedy, unconditional implementation of resolution 435(1978) was demanded by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Countries Having French as a Common Language (Paris, 17-19 February).⁽²⁰⁾ The same demand was put forward jointly by Angola, Cuba and the USSR (31 January),⁽²¹⁾ a meeting of the Presidents of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe (Luanda, Angola, 28-30 April),⁽²²⁾ Angola and the USSR in another joint statement (10 May)⁽²³⁾ and the Syrian Arab Republic (26 October).⁽²⁴⁾

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (21 March),⁽²⁵⁾ Saudi Arabia (22 July)⁽²⁶⁾ and India (17 July)⁽²⁷⁾ condemned South Africa's apartheid policies in Namibia.

On 5 May,⁽²⁸⁾ Morocco transmitted the final documents of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Fez, 6-10 January), including a resolution on Namibia by which South Africa was condemned for its apartheid policy, its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its repeated aggression against the front-line States. The Ministers rejected South Africa's insistence on Cuban troop withdrawal as a pre-condition for Namibian independence and urged the Security Council to impose sanctions against South Africa.

In a 3 April communiqué,⁽²⁹⁾ Mozambique and the USSR called on South Africa to halt its aggression and to decolonize Namibia without imposing any conditions irrelevant to a Namibian settlement.

India conveyed on 15 May⁽³⁰⁾ the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (New Delhi, 16-19 April), reaffirming the right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their liberation struggle by all means available. The Ministers expressed dismay about the policy of constructive engagement and urged the United States to abandon it. South Africa was condemned for its continued illegal occupation; its militarization and use of the Territory for acts of aggression against neighbouring States, particularly Angola; and the installation in Namibia of a so-called interim government. They rejected the linkage concept, demanded the immediate release of Namibian political prisoners and urged

States to increase all types of assistance to the liberation struggle.

The USSR, on 15 June,⁽³¹⁾ and the Foreign Ministers of the members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, on 23 June,⁽³²⁾ called for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa to eliminate the apartheid system and the illegal occupation of Namibia.

A resolution on Namibia, adopted by the International Seminar on the Struggle for Peace and Progress (Addis Ababa, 7-9 June), was transmitted by Ethiopia on 25 June. ⁽³³⁾ The Seminar condemned South Africa for its continued sabotage of the implementation of resolution 435(1978) and for its imposition of a puppet government.

In final documents adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at its twenty-second ordinary session (Addis Ababa, 28-30 July, transmitted by Algeria on 25 September, ⁽³⁴⁾ the Assembly appealed to the international community to co-ordinate action for the independence of Namibia, setting out a series of measures in that regard, such as sanctions and provision of aid to liberation movements, while at the same time rejecting so-called linkage and constructive engagement.

India, on 26 August,⁽³⁵⁾ the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (New York, 2 October),⁽³⁶⁾ and Brazil, on 27 October,⁽³⁷⁾ reaffirmed their full support to the struggle of the Namibian people to achieve independence.

Zimbabwe, on 30 September,⁽³⁸⁾ forwarded a special appeal for the immediate independence of Namibia, adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, 1-6 September), urging the United States to abandon its linkage policy and urging it and the United Kingdom not to veto sanctions.

In its final communiqué, the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the Forty-first Session of the General Assembly (New York, 2 October)⁽³⁹⁾ demanded the immediate and unconditional implementation of resolution 435(1978) and urged the Security Council to apply comprehensive sanctions against South Africa.

Report of the Secretary-General. Two 1985 General Assembly resolutions on Namibia, one on the situation in the Territory⁽⁴⁰⁾ and the other on Security Council resolution 435(1978),⁽⁴¹⁾ contained a request for the Secretary-General to report in 1986 on their implementation. Thus, the Secretary-General, on 20 September,⁽⁴²⁾ forwarded to the Assembly replies received from Governments on action taken or envisaged by them towards such implementation. Replies were

received from Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, China, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ireland, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Oman, Pakistan, Romania, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yugoslavia.

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. On 11 August, the Committee on colonial countries adopted a decision⁽⁴³⁾ by which it reaffirmed the right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other offshore islands; condemned South Africa for its continued illegal occupation; rejected South Africa's manoeuvres to bring about a sham independence through fraudulent constitutional and political schemes; condemned persistent attempts by the United States, South Africa and other States to link Namibian independence with extraneous issues, particularly the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola; demanded that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners; rejected the policy of so-called constructive engagement; and requested the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to mobilize world public opinion against South Africa's Namibia policy.

The decision was transmitted to the Security Council on 13 August⁽⁴⁴⁾ by the Committee's Chairman, drawing the Council's attention to those paragraphs which reaffirmed that resolution 435(1978) remained the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question; called for the scrupulous observance of Council resolution 558(1984),⁽⁴⁵⁾ requesting Member States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa; and recommended that the Council impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

In another 11 August decision⁽⁴⁶⁾ the Committee condemned South Africa for its military buildup in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its forced recruitment of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries to reinforce its illegal occupation, its use of Namibian territory for aggression against independent African States and its forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes. It condemned the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, as constituting a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in 1977.⁽¹³⁾ The Committee demanded the dismantling of all military bases in Namibia and the immediate cessation of the war of oppression against the Namibian people, and urged Governments, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to refugees forced to flee from Namibia and South Africa into neighbouring States.

Action by the Commission on Human Rights.

The Commission on Human Rights, by a 28 February resolution on human rights in Namibia⁽⁴⁷⁾ reaffirmed the right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence and declared that South Africa's illegal occupation constituted an act of aggression against the Namibian people.

In another resolution of 28 February, on human rights in South Africa,⁽⁴⁸⁾ the Commission renewed its request to South Africa to allow an expert group to investigate conditions in South African and Namibian prisons.

Also on 28 February⁽⁴⁹⁾ the Commission condemned the increased political, economic and military assistance by Western countries and Israel to South Africa because it constituted a hostile action against the people of Namibia and South Africa. It demanded that transnational corporations (TNCs) engaged in exploiting the resources of Namibia immediately refrain from any new investment or activities in Namibia and withdraw from it.

By a 10 March resolution on the situation in southern Africa⁽⁵⁰⁾ the Commission condemned the continued violation of the human rights of peoples under colonial domination, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and South Africa's attempts to dismember the Territory, and declared that this occupation constituted an act of aggression against the Namibian people and a threat to international peace and security.

(See also p. 747.)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, adopted **resolution 1986/23** by recorded vote.

Namibia

The Economic and Social Council,

Gravely concerned by the delay in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435(1978) of 29 September 1978 concerning the withdrawal of South Africa's illegal administration from Namibia and the holding of elections under the supervision of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned by the perpetual suffering of Namibian women under the illegal occupation of the racist South African regime backed by the allies, and further concerned by the utilization of Namibian territory as a springboard for attacking and destabilizing neighbouring States,

1. Condemns, in no uncertain terms, the racist regime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government at Windhoek;

2. Denounces the forceful conscription of Namibian men and women between the ages of 17 and 55 years into the racist army in order to consolidate and facilitate widespread repression throughout the country;

3. Rejects South Africa's insistence on linking the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola;

4. Demands that South Africa refrain from using Namibia as a base to infiltrate Angola and other independent neighbouring countries;

5. Calls upon all women of the world to support and assist all the bodies struggling to put an end to colonialism in Namibia.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/23

23 May 1986 Meeting 19 44-1-7 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/94) by recorded vote (44-1-7), 20 May (meeting 19); draft by Commission on women (E/1986/24 & Corr.1,2); agenda item 11.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom.

Explaining its abstention, the United Kingdom stated that, since the resolution had no direct implications specific to women, it should more appropriately be dealt with elsewhere; such resolutions increased the politicization of the Commission on the Status of Women (which had submitted the draft to the Council) and diminished its role as a focal organ for issues specific to women. A similar position was taken by the Federal Republic of Germany.

Related resolutions: ESC 1986/1, 1986/24, 1986/25.

Special session of the General Assembly on Namibia

As decided in 1985,⁽⁵¹⁾ the General Assembly held its fourteenth special session, the third devoted to the question of Namibia, in 1986. The first such session was held in 1967,⁽⁵²⁾ when the Territory was referred to as South West Africa, and the second in 1978.⁽⁵³⁾ At the 1986 session, which ran from 17 to 20 September, the Assembly had before it the 1986 report of the Committee on colonial countries,⁽⁵⁴⁾ as well as the report of the July International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, containing its Declaration and Programme of Action⁽⁵⁾ (see p. 925).

Also before the Assembly were several communications addressed to the Secretary-General or the Assembly President.

On 17 September,⁽⁵⁵⁾ the German Democratic Republic stated that the continued imperialist collaboration with South Africa encouraged that régime to carry on with its policies, aimed at retaining Namibia for exploitation by TNCs and using its territory for aggression against indepen-

dent African States. It favoured comprehensive sanctions to force South Africa to obey international law and supported SWAPO's liberation struggle as part of the world-wide quest for peace, security and the elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

On 18 September,⁽⁵⁶⁾ South Africa stated that it had done its utmost for the people of Namibia, who deserved to take their rightful place in the community of nations through a process which would reflect their wishes without intimidation from any quarter. To be accused of exploiting the Territory's natural resources was ironic, since South Africa was annually requested to make up the shortfall in the Territory's exchequer. South Africa believed that the greatest immediate threat to the region was foreign intervention. It was prepared to play its part in establishing peace and stability in southern Africa and to co-operate fully with its neighbours. South Africa called on other countries of the region to assist in making that possible.

A 19 September message from the Commonwealth Secretary-General⁽⁵⁷⁾ said the task of the special session was to compel South Africa to comply fully with efforts to implement resolution 435(1978).

A 19 September letter⁽⁵⁸⁾ from the Acting President of the Council for Namibia transmitted a statement by 18 NGOs invited by the Council to participate in a meeting held the preceding day. A 16 September statement of the Lutheran World Federation was also transmitted on 19 September⁽⁵⁹⁾ by the Acting President.

On 17 September, the Assembly decided to consider at its regular (forty-first) 1986 session a consolidated report by the Credentials Committee on the credentials of representatives to that session and to that on Namibia. At both sessions, statements were made in the Committee regarding the credentials of several delegations (see p. 380).

During the debate, which took place in seven meetings, the Assembly heard statements by 90 speakers, including more than 20 Foreign Ministers. It also heard statements by its President and the Secretary-General.

The Assembly President pointed out that in recent months the situation in and around Namibia had deteriorated further. The Territory had been subjected to increasing militarization, exploitation and oppression and was being used as a springboard for aggression and subversion against neighbouring States. He appealed to all concerned to co-operate constructively to end that intolerable situation, adding that Security Council resolution 435(1978) had been internationally accepted as a framework for Namibia's peaceful transition to independence. The main remaining obstacle to

independence was South Africa's refusal to fulfil its obligation under the United Nations Charter and to implement that resolution, he said.

The Secretary-General said the United Nations plan for Namibia, embodied in resolution 435(1978), had long been accepted by all sides but there had been an inordinate delay in its implementation because of the raising of extraneous and irrelevant issues. He reviewed his activities aimed at implementing the resolution, stating that all outstanding issues had been resolved but that it was not possible to proceed because South Africa continued to insist on the linkage pre-condition. The continued obstruction of the process leading towards independence, he said, not only prolonged the suffering of Namibians but also aggravated the turmoil and instability in the region as a whole.

The Congo, speaking on behalf of OAU, said there was an alarming situation in Namibia and South Africa, characterized by violence, the massacre of innocent people and material destruction. Steps undertaken by South Africa during recent years had confirmed its intention to perpetuate the colonial status of Namibia. When the 1978 resolution was adopted, there had been some justification for hope, but now the international community was almost back where it had begun. Resolution 435(1978) was, however, at least currently, the only acceptable basis for a just settlement of the problem. Its implementation could not be linked to extraneous considerations and was not part of the East-West conflict. The Congo said that South Africa was able to maintain its occupation of Namibia because of the support by certain Western and other countries and it called on those permanent Security Council members that had prevented the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa to reconsider their position. It urged the international community to support the struggle of the people of Namibia and to grant economic and technical assistance to the front-line countries—a group of States of southern Africa which shared security concerns: Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The Acting President of the Council for Namibia noted that when the Secretary-General could report that all outstanding issues pertaining to implementation of the United Nations plan had been resolved, South Africa had insisted on maintaining its occupation, using the linkage issue as a pretext. Therefore, the debate about sanctions had grown in intensity with the Council for Namibia consistently calling on the Security Council to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa. Two of its permanent members had, however, prevented that body from responding. Meanwhile, the natural resources of the Territory were

being plundered by foreign enterprises, and those who dared to resist the racist domination were subjected to harassment, persecution, arrest, detention without trial and torture. The international community should exert maximum pressure for the implementation of the 1978 resolution by a specific date.

Zimbabwe, speaking for the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, supported the positions taken by OAU and the Council for Namibia and blamed the lack of progress towards the implementation of the resolution on the insistence by the United States that Cuban forces should be withdrawn from Angola before any further moves could be made towards Namibian independence. In this situation, Zimbabwe argued, it was important to bring the plight of the Namibian people to the fore of the international community's conscience and to increase international support for SWAPO. Noting that some progress had been made regarding the imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa, Zimbabwe said much was still to be done in order to secure mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against the régime.

SWAPO, which spoke in accordance with the Assembly's 1976 decision to invite it to participate in the Assembly's work as an observer,⁽⁶⁾ criticized the politics of eternal postponement of Namibia's independence and the introduction of the linkage pre-condition as causing untold suffering to the Namibian people, whose only demand was freedom. Meanwhile, the plunder of Namibia's natural resources by Western Powers and their TNCs continued. Putting the Namibian question in an East-West context had to be rejected, SWAPO said, as had the installation of an interim government by South Africa in Namibia. There were only two parties to the conflict, the Namibian people, represented by SWAPO, and the racist régime of South Africa. Namibians would have liked to become independent peacefully. However, as long as the South African occupation army remained, SWAPO would have no qualms about calling for support to intensify the armed struggle for Namibia's liberation.

During the debate, almost all speakers reaffirmed that the United Nations plan for Namibia, as spelt out in resolution 435(1978), was the only internationally accepted framework for achieving independence and self-determination in Namibia. Those speakers pointed out that even South Africa had accepted the resolution and that the Secretary-General had reported that all outstanding issues pertaining to its implementation had been resolved. The only remaining obstacle was the linkage pre-condition, an issue that was rejected as extraneous and irrelevant by most speakers.

Angola said there was no connection between Namibia's independence and the presence of the

Cuban forces in Angola, but there was one between Namibia's illegal occupation and South Africa's aggression against Angola because Pretoria used Namibia for such attacks. Cuba quoted a statement by its President to the effect that the gradual and progressive withdrawal of Cuban combatants could begin when resolution 435(1978) was implemented, the threats of aggression against Angola had ceased and the war in Angola had ended; that withdrawal would be a sovereign decision by Angola and Cuba.

Most speakers called on the Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa in order to compel it to co-operate in implementing the 1978 resolution. Such sanctions were seen as the best hope for a peaceful solution of the Namibian problem.

Turkey felt that the Council should take the initiative and prove its readiness to resort to coercive measures under Chapter VII of the Charter. Colombia favoured using the peaceful means at the United Nations disposal. Australia said that, if South Africa continued to resist, the Council should consider appropriate measures under the Charter. Brazil called for specific sanctions. Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium and Japan said they had taken unilateral steps against South Africa.

Ghana stated that the use of military force would be ideal, but, failing that, comprehensive economic sanctions should be adopted. Since the Security Council was prevented from doing so, Ghana offered a list of measures the Assembly could adopt: an arms and oil embargo, severing of air and sea lines, a boycott of TNCs active in Namibia and a call on workers not to handle imports from or exports to South Africa. Trinidad and Tobago, believing that certain specific sanctions would have considerable impact, called for a mandatory oil embargo, a ban on imports of South African bulk commodities and the severing of air links with South Africa. In the view of Bangladesh, sanctions should cover the following broad areas: military and nuclear equipment and technology; supply and transport of oil and gas; and investments, loans and financial concessions.

India, supported by Bhutan, suggested that the Council set a firm deadline for the implementation of resolution 435(1978). Bolivia proposed that the Assembly give the Secretary-General a specific mandate to begin implementation immediately and, to assist him, the Assembly should establish a United Nations operational force for Namibia; once that force had taken control of the Territory, its units could be transferred to the United Nations assistance group for the transition period envisaged in the 1978 resolution.

In Albania's view, the peaceful solutions presented by the United States and other Western Powers were not aimed at ending occupation

and racial discrimination but at orienting the issue into the blind alley of compromises, thus enabling South Africa to buy more time for military action against the Namibian people while posing at the international level as favouring a peaceful solution.

Many countries condemned the exploitation of Namibia's material resources by foreign corporations. Among them were Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Chile, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Finland, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the USSR, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Most pointed out that such exploitation violated Decree No. 1 of the Council for Namibia.⁽⁶⁾ The Council's decision to begin legal proceedings in the Netherlands based on the Decree (see p. 926) was widely supported.

The vast majority of Member States rejected South Africa's installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia. That government had no popular mandate, violated resolution 435(1978) and had to be abolished, they said. Most speakers recalled that the Security Council had condemned its installation, declared it null and void and demanded that South Africa rescind it.⁽⁶⁾ Among those rejecting any attempt at an internal settlement of the Namibian question were Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Democratic Kampuchea, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United Kingdom (speaking on behalf of the 12 EC members), the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia.

Numerous countries condemned South Africa's use of Namibia as a launching pad for aggressive and subversive acts against neighbouring States. Among the delegations holding that view were Angola, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon (speaking for the central African States), Cuba, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Egypt (speaking for the northern African States), Ghana, Iraq, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Romania, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom (for EC) and the United Republic of Tanzania; most of them also called for increased assistance and support for the front-line States. Additional support for SWAPO was called for by Albania, Cameroon (for the central African States), China, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt (for the northern African States), Finland, Ghana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iraq, Nigeria, the USSR, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Some States were concerned about the territorial integrity of a future independent Namibia. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Iraq, Kuwait, Mexico, Panama, Thailand, and Trinidad and Tobago pointed out that Namibia must include Walvis Bay and Namibia's offshore islands.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 September, at its final (seventh) plenary meeting, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote **resolution S-14/1**.

Question of Namibia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Namibia at a special session,

Reaffirming that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved in terms of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, in particular resolutions 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967,

Gravely concerned that, twenty years after the termination by the General Assembly of the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia, the racist régime continues its illegal occupation of the Territory in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Declaring that the illegal occupation of Namibia by racist South Africa, its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its repeated acts of aggression against and destabilization of neighbouring sovereign States, including from the Territory of Namibia, constitute a breach of international peace and security,

Gravely concerned at the use of the Territory of Namibia by the racist Pretoria régime as a springboard of aggression against and destabilization of front-line States, particularly the People's Republic of Angola,

Stressing the solemn responsibility of the international community to support fully the Namibian people in their just and legitimate liberation struggle by all available means, including armed struggle, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative,

Recognizing that 1986 marks the twentieth anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle by the South West Africa People's Organization against racist South Africa's colonial occupation,

Reaffirming the mandate of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until the Territory achieves independence, and emphasizing that the activities of the United Nations Council for Namibia, undertaken in close co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization, should be fully supported by all Governments, specialized agencies and international organizations so as to enable it to implement its mandate,

Gravely concerned at the rapid depletion of the natural resources of Namibia, which are the inviolable heritage of its people,

Deeply concerned that the Security Council has been prevented from adopting appropriate measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, as

the only remaining peaceful means of implementing Council resolutions 385(1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435(1978) of 29 September 1978, by the repeated vetoes of two Western permanent members of the Council,

Bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General to the effect that all outstanding issues pertaining to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435(1978) were resolved when agreement was reached on the electoral system in November 1985,

Taking into consideration the final documents of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, the twenty-second ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa from 28 to 30 July 1986, and the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, including the special appeal made by the Conference on the question of Namibia,

Having heard the statement of the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until genuine independence is achieved,

Having heard the statement of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of the Chairmen of the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination, freedom and national independence in an untruncated territory including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and all adjacent offshore islands in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, as well as the subsequent relevant resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Security Council;

2. Strongly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, thus violating the principles of the Charter and defying the authority of the United Nations;

3. Demands once again that the apartheid régime of South Africa immediately and unconditionally withdraw its illegal administration, occupation army and police force from Namibia;

4. Calls upon the United Nations Council for Namibia to take immediate practical measures to establish its administration in Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967 and 40/97 A of 13 December 1985;

5. Strongly condemns once again the racist régime of South Africa for the installation of the so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985 and rejects as illegal, null and void all such fraudulent constitutional and political schemes by which the Pretoria régime attempts to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia;

6. Reaffirms its full support for the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 3111(XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 31/146 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976, and calls upon Member States to render it in-

creased and sustained support and material, financial, military and other assistance to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia;

7. Upholds the legitimacy of the struggle of the Namibian people by every means at their disposal, including armed struggle, to repel South Africa's aggression and to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia;

8. Commends the South West Africa People's Organization for the exemplary leadership provided by it to the Namibian people for over a quarter of a century and for the sacrifices made in the field of battle;

9. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide assistance on a priority basis, within their spheres of competence, to the Namibian people through the South West Africa People's Organization;

10. Emphasizes once again that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, the Namibian people represented by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and, on the other, the racist régime of South Africa, which illegally occupies the Territory;

11. Reiterates its call upon the international community to extend, as a matter of urgency, all support and assistance to the front-line States in order to enable them to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity against the repeated acts of aggression by South Africa;

12. Reaffirms that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, contained in Security Council resolutions 385(1976) and 435(1978), is the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia, and demands its immediate implementation without pre-condition or modification;

13. Calls upon South Africa to desist from linking the independence of Namibia to irrelevant and extraneous issues such as the presence of Cuban troops in Angola as such linkage is incompatible with the relevant United Nations resolutions, particularly Security Council resolution 435(1978);

14. Strongly rejects the policies of "constructive engagement" and "linkage", which have served to encourage the racist régime of South Africa to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia, and calls for their abandonment so that United Nations resolutions and decisions on the question of Namibia can be implemented;

15. Urges the Security Council to exercise its authority with regard to the implementation of its resolutions 385(1976), 435(1978), 532(1983) of 31 May 1983, 539(1983) of 28 October 1983 and 566(1985) of 19 June 1985 and to act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of racist South Africa in Namibia, through the adoption of comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter;

16. Reiterates that comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter are the most effective peaceful measures to ensure the compliance of racist South Africa with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia;

17. Strongly urges once again those States that have not done so to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with South Africa in order to isolate it totally, politically, economically, militarily and culturally;

18. Condemns the plunder by South Africa and other foreign economic interests of the natural resources of

Namibia in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

19. Calls upon the Security Council to convene urgently to take action for the immediate and unconditional implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, endorsed by Council resolution 435(1978);

20. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his personal commitment to the independence of Namibia and for his efforts aimed at the implementation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Security Council resolution 435(1978), and urges him to continue those efforts;

21. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as appropriate, but not later than 31 December 1986, on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution S-14/1

20 September 1986 Meeting 7 126-0-24 (recorded vote)

41-nation draft (A/S-14/L.1 & Add.1), as amended; agenda item 6.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 14th special session; plenary 1-7.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None.

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

Prior to the vote on the text as a whole, separate recorded votes were requested on portions of paragraphs 13 and 14. The Assembly acceded to that request by 62 votes to 55, with 20 abstentions. The President then ruled that, following past practice, the decisions under consideration would fall under a special rule^a of the Assembly's rules of procedure and therefore required a two-thirds majority.

^a Special rule F of annex III of the Assembly's rules of procedure states: "Decisions of the General Assembly on questions relating to reports and petitions concerning the Territory of South West Africa shall be regarded as important questions within the meaning of Article 18, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations."

Thus, the Assembly voted on whether to retain the phrase "the United States Administration and" after the words "Calls upon" in paragraph 13. The vote was 65 to 48, with 24 abstentions. As the two-thirds majority was not achieved, the phrase was deleted. The second vote was on retaining the phrase "pursued by the present United States Administration" after the word "linkage" in paragraph 14. It resulted in a vote of 60 to 48, with 30 abstentions. Consequently, the phrase was deleted.

In explanation of vote, the United States rejected accusations that it was responsible for lack of progress by linking the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola to the implementation of resolution 435(1978) and recalled that Angola itself, in its November 1984 platform proposal,⁽¹⁷⁾ implicitly accepted the principle that Namibian independence could be achieved only in the context of Cuban troop withdrawal from Angolan territory.

Iceland, speaking for the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden), said they could not accept formulations that implied United Nations endorsement of the use of armed struggle or that called for material or military assistance to such struggle. They deplored the inappropriate singling out of individual or groups of countries as responsible for South Africa's actions. Similar views were expressed by Australia, Austria and New Zealand. Iceland added that the Nordic countries had reservations on formulations which failed to take into account that only the Security Council could adopt decisions binding upon Member States, or which could prejudice the outcome of the political process leading to the independence of Namibia.

The United Kingdom, speaking for EC, regretted that some elements in the text had made unanimous approval impossible. Among those were the designation of one political group as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people; calls for military assistance to SWAPO; support for the armed struggle; selective and arbitrary attacks against Member States; and phrases that did not recognize that the Security Council alone was authorized to take binding decisions.

Oman said that, although it abstained in the vote on paragraphs 13 and 14 because of the naming of the United States and because of the strong language of paragraph 14 in particular, it had expressed its full support for Namibia by voting for the resolution as a whole. Mexico spoke in like manner. Togo also objected to any condemnation or reference to specific countries, as did Malawi which added that it was reluctant to support paragraphs 15, 16 and 17, mentioning mandatory sanctions.

The Bahamas said it had voted in favour of the original texts of paragraphs 13 and 14, as it felt

that the concepts of linkage and constructive engagement mentioned therein were major obstacles to the freedom and independence of Namibia. But it also reiterated opposition to name-calling or selective singling out of any country and reluctance to support concepts of armed struggle and military assistance. That view was also shared by Argentina. Botswana and Lesotho, although supporting the resolution, wished to record their inability to implement any sanctions against South Africa. Canada said its abstention was for technical and procedural reasons connected with its membership of the Western contact group.

Consideration at the General Assembly's regular session and related activities

As in previous years, the Namibia question also received the close attention of the General Assembly at its regular session. The Assembly adopted five resolutions on the subject (41/39 A-E). Two of these (41/39 A and B) concerned the situation in the Territory. One (41/39 C) dealt with the work programme of the Council for Namibia, another (41/39 D) with information programmes supporting Namibian independence, and another (41/39 E) with the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 November 1986, the Assembly adopted **resolution 41/39 A** by recorded vote.

Situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolution 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it terminated the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and placed the Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations,

Recalling further its resolution 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having examined also the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling further other resolutions and decisions declaring the illegality of the continued occupation of Namibia by South Africa, in particular Security Council resolutions 284(1970) of 29 July 1970 and 301(1971) of 20 October 1971, and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,

Bearing in mind that 1986 marks the twentieth anniversary of the termination of the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia by the General Assembly, and express-

ing its grave concern that, in the period of time that has elapsed, South Africa has continued its illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of resolutions and decisions of the Assembly,

Recalling also its resolutions 3111(XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 31/146 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976, by which, inter alia, it recognized the South West Africa People's Organization as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and granted observer status to it,

Recalling further its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and 36/121 B of 10 December 1981, by which it called upon States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with South Africa in order to isolate it totally, politically, economically, militarily and culturally,

Taking note of debates held in the Security Council from 13 to 15 November 1985 calling for the imposition of mandatory selective sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as those held in the Council from 5 to 13 February 1986 and on 22 May 1986 on the situation in southern Africa,

Welcoming the special communique and the final communique, adopted at the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the Fortieth Session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 1 October 1985, the Final Political Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, the communique adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 25 November 1985 regarding the situation in southern Africa following the repeal of the Clark Amendment by the United States Congress, the Political Declaration adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986, the final communique of the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the Forty-first Session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986, the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, the Final Communique of the Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Valletta from 19 to 23 May 1986, the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, the Programme of Action on Namibia and the Appeal for the Immediate Independence of Namibia issued by the eminent persons participating in the Conference, the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 26 July 1986, on the refusal of a Government to impose sanctions on South Africa, and the Declaration adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 28 to 30 July 1986, on the involvement of a Government in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola,

Recalling the debates held at its special session on the question of Namibia and resolution S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 adopted at that session,

Strongly reiterating that the continuing illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia by South Africa, in defiance of repeated resolutions of the General Assembly and the

Security Council, constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people and a challenge to the authority of the United Nations, which has direct responsibility for Namibia until independence,

Stressing the solemn responsibility of the international community to take all effective measures in support of the Namibian people in their liberation struggle under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Noting that 1986 marks the twenty-sixth anniversary of the creation of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Reaffirming its full support for the armed struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, and recognizing that 1986 marks the twentieth anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle by the South West Africa People's Organization against South Africa's colonial occupation,

Indignant at South Africa's persistent refusal to comply with resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385(1976) of 30 January 1976, 435(1978) of 29 September 1978, 439(1978) of 13 November 1978, 532(1983) of 31 May 1983, 539(1983) of 28 October 1983 and 566(1985) of 19 June 1985, and at its manoeuvres aimed at perpetuating its illegal occupation of Namibia and its brutal exploitation of the Namibian people,

Deeply concerned at the decision of the European Economic Community not to extend its economic sanctions imposed against South Africa on 16 September 1986 to Namibia, which is illegally occupied by the racist regime of South Africa,

Deploping South Africa's continued intransigence and insistence on irrelevant and unacceptable pre-conditions to the independence of Namibia, its attempts to bypass the United Nations and its designs aimed at perpetuating its illegal occupation of the Territory through the establishment of puppet political institutions,

Deeply concerned at South Africa's increasing militarization of Namibia, the forced conscription of Namibians, the creation of tribal armies, including the so-called South West Africa Territorial Forces, and the use of aggression against neighbouring States,

Strongly condemning the racist regime of South Africa for developing a nuclear capability for military and aggressive purposes,

Expressing its grave concern at the continued occupation of parts of southern Angola by South African troops, which has been facilitated by the support extended to the racist regime and to bandits of Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola to destabilize Angola,

Expressing its strong condemnation of South Africa's use of the Namibian territory as a springboard for its continuing acts of aggression against independent African States, particularly Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, resulting in loss of human life and destruction of economic infrastructures,

Reaffirming that the resources of Namibia are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the illegal colonial regime of South Africa, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, and Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,

enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, is illegal and encourages the occupation regime to be even more intransigent and defiant,

Recalling the decision of the United Nations Council for Namibia of 2 May 1985 to initiate legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,

Deeply deploring the continued collaboration between certain States and South Africa in the political, military, economic and nuclear fields, in disregard of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Deeply concerned at the continued assistance rendered to the racist Pretoria regime by certain international organizations and institutions, particularly the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in disregard of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Indignant at the continuing arbitrary imprisonment and detention of leaders, members and supporters of the South West Africa People's Organization, and the killing, torture and murder of innocent Namibians, as well as other inhuman measures by the illegal occupation regime designed to intimidate the Namibian people and to destroy their determination to fulfil their legitimate aspirations for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Noting with grave concern that the Security Council has been prevented, on account of the vetoes cast by two of its Western permanent members, from carrying out its responsibility under Chapter VII of the Charter,

Commending the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it under the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. Approves the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. Endorses the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia, and urges the international community to implement them;

3. Takes note of the important debates held in the Security Council from 13 to 15 November 1985 on the question of Namibia;

4. Further takes note of Security Council resolution 566(1985) by which the Council, *inter alia*, condemned South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia and further condemned that regime for its obstruction of the implementation of Council resolution 435(1978) by insisting on conditions contrary to the provisions of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia as embodied in that resolution;

5. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and as recognized by the General Assembly in its resolutions 1514(XV) and 2145(XXI) and in subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia, as well as the legitimacy of their struggle by all the means at their disposal, in-

cluding armed struggle, against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa;

6. Strongly condemns the South African regime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

7. Declares that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people in terms of the Definition of Aggression contained in General Assembly resolution 3314(XXIX) of 14 December 1974, and supports the armed struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, to repel South Africa's aggression and to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

8. Reiterates that, in accordance with its resolution 2145(XXI), Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved in the Territory and, for this reason, reaffirms the mandate given to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence under its resolution 2248(S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly;

9. Reaffirms its decision that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in fulfilment of its mandate and in view of racist South Africa's arrogant refusal to withdraw from the Territory, should proceed to establish its administration in Namibia in 1987, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 40/97 A of 13 December 1985 and S-14/1;

10. Reaffirms that the South West Africa People's Organization, the national liberation movement of Namibia, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people;

11. Further reaffirms that the genuine independence of Namibia can be achieved only with the direct and full participation of the South West Africa People's Organization in all efforts to implement the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

12. Commends the South West Africa People's Organization for its continued intensification of the struggle on all fronts, including the armed struggle, and for its commitment to embrace all Namibian patriots in an effort to strengthen further national unity so as to ensure the territorial integrity and sovereignty of a united Namibia, and welcomes the consolidation of unity in action by the patriotic forces in Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, during the critical phase of their struggle for national and social liberation;

13. Reaffirms its solidarity with, and support for, the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and pays tribute to that organization for the sacrifices that it has made in the field of battle and also for the spirit of statesmanship, co-operation and far-sightedness that it has displayed in the political and diplomatic arena despite the most extreme provocations on the part of the racist Pretoria regime;

14. Reaffirms that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, embodied in Security Council resolutions 385(1976) and 435(1978), is the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and demands its immediate

implementation without pre-condition or modification;

15. Expresses its dismay at the failure to date of the Security Council to discharge effectively its responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and security in southern Africa, owing to the vetoes of two of its Western permanent members;

16. Urges the Security Council to act decisively in fulfilment of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and to take, without further delay, appropriate action to ensure that the United Nations plan, as embodied in Council resolution 435(1978), is not undermined or modified in any way and that it is fully respected and implemented;

17. Reiterates its conviction that South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations, its brutal repression of the Namibian people, its acts of destabilization and aggression against independent African States and its policies of apartheid constitute a threat to international peace and security;

18. Strongly condemns South Africa for the imposition of the so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985, declares this measure to be null and void, affirms that it constitutes a direct affront and a clear defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council, particularly resolutions 435(1978) and 439(1978), and further affirms that this manoeuvre by South Africa of creating puppet institutions subservient to the interests of the racist regime is intended to consolidate Pretoria's stranglehold over Namibia;

19. Denounces all fraudulent constitutional and political schemes by which the illegal racist regime of South Africa attempts to perpetuate its colonial domination of Namibia, and, in particular, calls upon the international community to continue to refrain from according any recognition or extending any co-operation to any regime imposed by the illegal South African administration upon the Namibian people in violation of Security Council resolutions 385(1976), 435(1978), 439(1978), 532(1983), 539(1983) and 566(1985) and of other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council;

20. Reaffirms that all such manoeuvres are fraudulent and null and void and that they must be rejected categorically by all States as called for in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

21. Declares that all so-called laws and proclamations issued by the illegal occupation regime in Namibia are illegal, null and void;

22. Strongly urges the Security Council to act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation regime aimed at frustrating the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national liberation under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization;

23. Reiterates that there are only two parties to the conflict in Namibia, namely, the Namibian people represented by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and the racist regime of South Africa, which illegally occupies Namibia;

24. Further reiterates that Member States must exert all efforts to counter any manoeuvres by racist South Africa and its allies aimed at circumventing the United Nations and undermining its primary responsibility for the decolonization of Namibia;

25. Calls upon the South African regime to desist from linking the independence of Namibia to irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, as such "linkage" is incompatible with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly Security Council resolution 435(1978);

26. Strongly rejects the policies of "constructive engagement" and "linkage", which have served to encourage the racist regime of South Africa to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia, and calls for their abandonment so that the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia can be implemented;

27. Welcomes and endorses the universal and categorical rejection of "linkage" advanced by South Africa between the independence of Namibia and irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, and emphasizes unequivocally that such "linkage", in addition to delaying the decolonization process in Namibia, constitutes an interference in the internal affairs of Angola;

28. Welcomes and endorses the world-wide and justified condemnation of the policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa as one which, in addition to encouraging South Africa's intransigence and thereby delaying Namibia's independence, has been discredited and made bankrupt by the very actions of the Pretoria regime both within South Africa and in the southern African region as a whole;

29. Expresses its appreciation to the front-line States and the South West Africa People's Organization for their statesmanlike and constructive attitude in the efforts aimed at implementing Security Council resolution 435(1978);

30. Reaffirms its conviction that the solidarity and support of the front-line States for the Namibian cause continues to be a factor of paramount importance in the efforts to bring genuine independence to the Territory;

31. Strongly urges the international community to increase, as a matter of urgency, financial, material, military and political support to the front-line States so as to enable them to resolve their own economic difficulties, which are largely a consequence of Pretoria's policies of aggression and subversion, and to defend themselves better against South Africa's persistent attempts to destabilize them;

32. Requests Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to Angola and other front-line States in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacity against South Africa's acts of aggression;

33. Calls upon Member States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render sustained and increased support, as well as material, financial, military and other assistance, to the South West Africa People's Organization so as to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia;

34. Urges all Governments and the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of Namibian refugees who have been forced by the oppressive policies of the apartheid regime to flee Namibia, especially into the neighbouring front-line States;

35. Solemnly reaffirms that Namibia's accession to independence must be with its territorial integrity intact, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other offshore islands, and reiterates that, in accordance with

the resolutions of the United Nations, in particular Security Council resolution 432(1978) of 27 July 1978 and General Assembly resolutions S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and 35/227 A of 6 March 1981, any attempt by South Africa to annex them is, therefore, illegal, null and void;

36. Calls upon the Security Council to declare categorically that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia and that the question should not be left as a matter for negotiation between an independent Namibia and South Africa;

37. Strongly condemns South Africa for obstructing the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations, in particular Security Council resolutions 385(1976), 435(1978), 439(1978), 532(1983), 539(1983) and 566(1985), and for its manoeuvres, in contravention of these resolutions, designed to consolidate its colonial and neo-colonial interests at the expense of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

38. Strongly condemns the continuing collaboration between South Africa and certain Western countries in the political, economic, diplomatic and financial fields, and expresses its conviction that such collaboration helps to prolong South Africa's domination and control over the people and Territory of Namibia;

39. Deplores, in this context, the establishment and operation by racist South Africa of the so-called Namibia Information Offices in France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, aimed at legitimizing its puppet institutions in Namibia, in particular the so-called interim government for which the racist régime has been condemned by the Security Council and the international community, and demands their immediate closure;

40. Notes with appreciation the measures taken by some States, international organizations, parliamentarians, institutions and non-governmental organizations in order to exert pressure on the racist régime of South Africa and calls upon them to redouble and intensify their efforts to force the racist régime to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia and South Africa;

41. Calls once again upon all Governments, especially those that have close links with South Africa, to support, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the actions of the United Nations to defend the national rights of the Namibian people until independence and to isolate the racist régime of South Africa;

42. Urges Governments not to exercise their veto in the Security Council in regard to the question of the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, and thus to respond positively to the international call to isolate racist South Africa;

43. Calls upon the members of the European Economic Community to strengthen, as a matter of urgency, the economic sanctions they recently imposed against the Pretoria régime and to extend them to include illegally occupied Namibia;

44. Strongly condemns South Africa for its military buildup in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and to

carry out its military attacks against independent African States and its threats and acts of subversion and aggression against those States, as well as for the forcible displacement of the Namibians from their homes;

45. Strongly condemns South Africa for its imposition of military conscription of all Namibian males between seventeen and fifty-five years of age into the occupying colonial army, in yet further sinister attempts to suppress the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people and to force Namibians to kill one another, and declares that all measures taken by racist South Africa by which the illegal occupation régime attempts to enforce military conscription in Namibia are illegal, null and void;

46. Strongly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its utilization of the international Territory of Namibia as a springboard for perpetrating armed invasions, subversion, destabilization and aggression against neighbouring African States;

47. Denounces the latest acts of aggression by the racist régime against Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, declares that Pretoria's policy of aggression and destabilization not only undermines the peace and stability of the southern African region but also constitutes a threat to international peace and security, and calls upon South Africa to cease all acts of aggression against the neighbouring African States;

48. Expresses its grave concern at the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime of South Africa and declares that such acquisition constitutes a threat to peace and security in Africa while posing a danger to all mankind;

49. Condemns and calls for an immediate end to the continuing military collaboration on the part of certain Western countries with the racist régime of South Africa, and expresses its conviction that such collaboration, in addition to strengthening the aggressive military machinery of the Pretoria régime, thereby constituting a hostile action against the people of Namibia and the front-line States, is also in violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418(1977) of 4 November 1977;

50. Declares that such collaboration encourages the Pretoria régime in its defiance of the international community and obstructs efforts to eliminate apartheid and bring South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia to an end, and calls for the immediate cessation of such collaboration;

51. Calls upon all States to implement fully the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418(1977);

52. Calls upon the Security Council to adopt the necessary measures to tighten the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Council resolution 418(1977) and to ensure strict compliance with the embargo by all States;

53. Further calls upon the Security Council to implement, as a matter of urgency, the recommendations contained in the report of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of Council resolution 421(1977);

54. Calls upon all States to comply with Security Council resolution 558(1984) of 13 December 1984 and to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa;

55. Condemns all collaboration with the Pretoria régime in the nuclear field, and calls upon all States that

do so to terminate such collaboration, including refraining from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium or other nuclear materials or reactors;

56. Reiterates its call upon all States to take legislative and other appropriate measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia;

57. Strongly condemns the illegal occupation régime of South Africa for its massive repression of the people of Namibia and their liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, in an attempt to intimidate and terrorize them into submission;

58. Demands once again that South Africa immediately release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained under the so-called internal security laws, martial law or any other arbitrary measures, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried or are being held without charge in Namibia or South Africa;

59. Demands that South Africa account for all "disappeared" Namibians and release any who are still alive, and declares that South Africa shall be liable to compensate the victims, their families and the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia for the losses sustained;

60. Endorses the decision taken by the United Nations Council for Namibia and contained in paragraph 59 of the Final Document adopted by the Council at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985, that it will, in the exercise of its rights under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia, the outer limit of which shall be 200 miles, and states that any action for the implementation of that decision should be taken in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the representative of the Namibian people;

61. Reaffirms that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people, and expresses its deep concern at the depletion of these resources, particularly its uranium deposits, as a result of their plunder by South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971;

62. Declares that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia are illegal under international law and that all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia are liable to pay damages to the future legitimate Government of an independent Namibia;

63. Calls upon the United Nations Council for Namibia, in pursuance of the relevant provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, to continue to take the necessary steps to compile statistical information on the wealth illegally extracted from Namibia with a view to assessing the extent of compensation eventually due to an independent Namibia;

64. Strongly condemns the activities of all foreign economic interests operating in Namibia that are il-

legally exploiting the resources of the Territory, and demands that these interests comply with all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations by immediately withdrawing from the Territory and by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration;

65. Declares that, by their incessant exploitation of the human and natural resources of the Territory and their continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits, the foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in Namibia constitute a major obstacle to its independence;

66. Once again requests all Member States, particularly those States whose corporations are engaged in the exploitation of Namibian resources, to take all appropriate measures, including legislative and enforcement action, to ensure the full application of, and compliance by all corporations and individuals within their jurisdiction with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

67. Calls upon the Governments of all States, particularly those whose corporations are involved in the mining and processing of Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures in compliance with resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prohibit State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and from engaging in any uranium-prospecting activities in Namibia;

68. Approves the continued efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia to initiate legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

69. Requests the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium-enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, which regulates the activities of Urenco;

70. Urges the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, to consider the promulgation of additional legislation in order to protect and promote the interests of the people of Namibia, and to implement effectively such legislation;

71. Calls upon all specialized agencies, in particular the International Monetary Fund, to terminate all collaboration with, and assistance to, the racist régime of South Africa, since such assistance serves to augment the military capability of the Pretoria régime, thus enabling it not only to continue the brutal repression in Namibia and South Africa itself, but also to commit acts of aggression against independent neighbouring States;

72. Reiterates its request to all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures individually and collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 and 36/121 B, and resolution 37/233 A of 20 December 1982;

73. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its implementation of paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 and of the relevant provisions of Assembly resolutions 36/121 B and 37/233 A, to continue to monitor the boycott of South Africa and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session a comprehensive report on all contacts between Member States and South Africa, containing an analysis of the information received from Member States and other sources on the continuing political, economic, financial and other relations of States and their economic and other interest groups with South Africa and of measures taken by States to terminate all dealings with the racist regime of South Africa;

74. Requests all States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the fulfilment of its task concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2, 36/121 B and 37/233 A and to report to the Secretary-General by the forty-second session of the Assembly on the measures taken by them in the implementation of those resolutions;

75. Declares that the liberation struggle in Namibia is a conflict of an international character in terms of article 1, paragraph 4, of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and, in this regard, demands that the Conventions and Additional Protocol I be applied by South Africa, and in particular that all captured freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status as called for by the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and the Additional Protocol thereto;

76. Declares that South Africa's defiance of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of the international Territory of Namibia, its war of repression against the Namibian people, its persistent acts of aggression against independent African States, its policies of apartheid and its development of nuclear capability constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;

77. Strongly urges the Security Council, in view of the persistent refusal by the racist regime of South Africa to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Council resolutions 385(1976), 435(1978), 539(1983) and 566(1985), and, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that regime as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter;

78. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his personal commitment to the independence of Namibia and for his efforts aimed at the implementation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Security Council resolution 435(1978), and urges him to continue those efforts;

79. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/39 A

20 November 1986 Meeting 79 130-0-26 (recorded vote)

Draft by Council for Namibia (A/41/24), as amended; agenda item 36.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/41/854; S-G, A/C.5/41/38.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 28; plenary 67-71, 79.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Co-

lombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

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

^a Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

Also on 20 November, the Assembly adopted resolution 41/39 B by recorded vote.

Implementation of Security Council resolution 435(1978)

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that 1986 marks the twentieth anniversary of the termination of South Africa's Mandate over Namibia and the assumption by the United Nations of direct responsibility over the Territory,

Indignant at South Africa's persistent refusal to comply with Security Council resolutions 385(1976) of 30 January 1976, 431(1978) of 27 July 1978, 435(1978) of 29 September 1978, 439(1978) of 13 November 1978, 532(1983) of 31 May 1983, 539(1983) of 28 October 1983 and 566(1985) of 19 June 1985 and at its manoeuvres aimed at gaining recognition for the illegitimate groups which it has installed in Namibia and which are subservient to Pretoria's interests, in order to maintain its policies of domination and exploitation of the people and natural resources of Namibia,

Reaffirming the imperative need to proceed, without further delay, with the implementation of Security Council resolution 435(1978) which, together with Council resolution 385(1976), is the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the Namibian people to freedom, self-determination and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Strongly condemning racist South Africa for its continued denial to the Namibian people of the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence,

Reaffirming that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, the Namibian people represented by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and on the other, the racist regime of South Africa, which illegally occupies the Territory,

Strongly condemning racist South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its manoeuvres aimed at obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 385(1976) and 435(1978),

Recalling that the "linkage" insisted upon by South Africa of the independence of Namibia with totally

irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, has been rejected by the General Assembly and the Security Council and has been condemned world wide,

Reaffirming that the Cuban forces are in Angola by a sovereign act of the Government of Angola, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and that any attempts to link their presence in that country with the independence of Namibia constitute a gross and unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of Angola,

Expressing its dismay at the fact that the Security Council has been prevented by two Western permanent members from adopting effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter against South Africa in the discharge of its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling its call upon all States, in view of the threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that country in accordance with the provisions of the Charter,

Commending the South West Africa People's Organization for its preparedness to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Representative, including its expressed readiness to sign and observe a cease-fire agreement with South Africa, in the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, as embodied in Security Council resolution 435(1978),

Condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its installation and maintenance of a so-called interim government in Namibia, in violation of Security Council resolutions 435(1978), 439(1978) and 566(1985),

Expressing grave concern at the lack of progress in implementing Security Council resolution 435(1978), as indicated in the further reports of the Secretary-General dated 29 December 1983, 6 June 1985, 6 September 1985 and 26 November 1985, concerning the implementation of Council resolutions 435(1978) and 439(1978),

Gravely concerned at the use of the Territory of Namibia by the racist Pretoria régime as a springboard of aggression against, and destabilization of, front-line States, particularly against Angola,

Recalling Security Council resolution 566(1985) by which the Council, *inter alia*, demanded that South Africa co-operate fully with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in the implementation of that resolution and warned that failure to do so would compel the Council to meet forthwith to consider the adoption of appropriate measures under the Charter,

Recalling its request to the Security Council, in view of the persistent refusal by the racist régime of South Africa to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, in particular resolutions of the Council, and, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that régime as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter, in fulfilment of its responsibilities under the Charter and in response to the overwhelming demand of the international community,

1. Strongly condemns South Africa for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385(1976), 435(1978), 439(1978), 532(1983), 539(1983) and 566(1985) and for its manoeuvres, in contravention

of those resolutions, designed to consolidate its colonial and néo-colonial interests at the expense of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

2. Reaffirms the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia pending its achievement of self-determination and national independence;

3. Reiterates that Security Council resolutions 385(1976) and 435(1978), embodying the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, constitute the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem, and demands their immediate and unconditional implementation;

4. Strongly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for the installation of the so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985, in defiance of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, declares this measure null and void, and calls upon the international community to continue to refrain from according any recognition or extending any co-operation to any régime imposed by the illegal South African administration upon the Namibian people;

5. Demands that the racist régime of South Africa immediately rescind the aforementioned illegal and unilateral action;

6. Further demands that South Africa urgently comply fully and unconditionally with the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385(1976) and 435(1978) and subsequent resolutions of the Council relating to Namibia;

7. Emphasizes once again that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, the Namibian people represented by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and, on the other, the racist régime of South Africa which illegally occupies the Territory;

8. Rejects all manoeuvres by racist South Africa and its allies aimed at diverting attention from the central issue of the decolonization of Namibia by introducing an East-West confrontation to the detriment of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people to self-determination, freedom and national independence;

9. Strongly condemns and rejects the persistent attempts by South Africa to establish a "linkage" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia, in accordance with Security Council resolution 435(1978), and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, and emphasizes unequivocally that all such attempts are designed to delay further the independence of Namibia and that they constitute a gross and unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of Angola;

10. Strongly rejects the policies of "constructive engagement" and "linkage", which have served to encourage the racist régime of South Africa to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia, and calls for their abandonment so that resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia can be implemented;

11. Strongly condemns the use of the veto by two Western permanent members of the Security Council on 15 November 1985, as a result of which the Council was prevented from taking effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against South Africa, and calls upon the Western permanent members of the Council to support the imposition of enforcement

measures by it in order to ensure South Africa's compliance with resolutions of the Council;

12. Strongly urges the Security Council, in view of the persistent refusal by the racist régime of South Africa to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Council resolutions 385(1976), 435(1978), 539(1983) and 566(1985), and, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that régime as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter;

13. Requests the Security Council to meet urgently in order to exercise its authority with regard to Namibia and to undertake decisive action in fulfilment of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia, and to take, without further delay, appropriate steps to ensure that Council resolutions 385(1976) and 435(1978) embodying the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia are implemented without any preconditions;

14. Reiterates that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter are the most effective and peaceful measures to ensure the compliance of racist South Africa with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia;

15. Calls upon all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and other institutions, as well as corporations, non-governmental organizations and individuals, pending the imposition by the Security Council of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist regime of South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter, to cease all co-operation with that régime in the political, economic, diplomatic, military, nuclear, cultural, sports and other fields;

16. Welcomes the world-wide support that has been given to the call for sanctions against South Africa and commends those States that have adopted sanctions against the illegal occupation régime;

17. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his personal commitment to the independence of Namibia and for his efforts aimed at the implementation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Security Council resolution 435(1978), and urges him to continue those efforts;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/39 B

20 November 1986 Meeting 79 133-0-25 (recorded vote)

Draft by Council for Namibia (A/41/24), as amended; agenda item 36.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/41/854; S-G, A/C.5/41/38.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 28; plenary 67-71, 79.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

zambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Nona

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

^a Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

Before voting on the draft resolutions as a whole, separate votes were requested on certain phrases. Since questions relating to reports and petitions concerning Namibia were considered an important question under Article 18 of the United Nations Charter (see footnote on p. 933), the decisions on the drafts and on any of their parts required a two-thirds majority.

Recorded votes were requested on phrases in eight paragraphs in the draft that became resolution 41/39 A. In the eleventh preambular paragraph, retention of "of the United States Government", which, in that part concerning the OAU resolution, had followed "on the refusal", was rejected by a vote of 53 to 46, with 44 abstentions, as was retention of "of the United States Administration", which followed "on the involvement" in the part concerning the OAU Declaration (57-46-40). In the twenty-second preambular paragraph, retention of "by the United States of America", which followed "by the support extended", was rejected (53-47-44). In paragraph 25, retention of "the United States Administration and", which followed "Calls upon", was rejected (69-49-30). In paragraph 26, retention of "pursued by the present United States Administration", which followed "and 'linkage'", was rejected (56-51-40). In paragraph 27, retention of "the United States and", which followed "advanced by", was rejected (56-52-39). At the end of paragraph 28, retention of "and appeals to the United States Administration to desist from this policy" was rejected (64-51-32). In paragraph 42, retention of "of the United States and of the United Kingdom", which followed "the Governments", was rejected (74-43-29). In paragraph 49, retention of "and Israel", which followed "certain Western countries", was rejected (80-47-22).

Recorded votes were also requested on phrases in the text that became resolution 41/39 B. In paragraph 9, retention of "the United States Administration and", which followed "persistent attempts by", was rejected (51-50-40). In paragraph 10, retention of "pursued by the present United States Administration", which followed "and 'linkage'", was rejected (54-52-38).

A number of States explained their abstentions on resolutions 41/39 A and B. Some abstained on resolution 41/39 A because they could not endorse the support of armed struggle, as

called for explicitly in paragraphs 5, 7 and 12, and the call for military assistance in paragraphs 31 and 33. Among them were Australia, Austria, Belgium, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway (speaking for the five Nordic countries), the United Kingdom (speaking on behalf of the 12 EC members) and the United States.

Several countries, including Australia, Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Lesotho, Malawi, New Zealand and Norway (for the Nordic countries) opposed the singling out of individual member States as being responsible for South Africa's policies. Australia, Austria, Norway (for the Nordic countries), the United Kingdom (for EC), the United States and others felt it was inappropriate to characterize SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, thereby prejudging the outcome of the political process envisaged in the United Nations plan for Namibia.

The United Kingdom (for EC) could not accept that the principle of universality of membership of the United Nations should be questioned or that the autonomy of the international financial institutions be compromised; EC rejected arbitrary and selective attacks against States or groups of States. As members of the Western contact group, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States abstained on the resolutions for procedural reasons. France said it preferred to maintain a position enabling it to assist negotiations to complete the process of Namibia's accession to independence.

Belgium regretted the condemnation and criticisms addressed to Western States in the Security Council; it believed there must be strict respect for the competence of that body. A similar view was expressed by Norway (for the Nordic countries).

Ireland objected to endorsing armed struggle and had doubts about the wisdom of calls for the imposition of comprehensive sanctions.

Criticized for linking implementation of resolution 435(1978) to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, the United States reiterated that it had not created that linkage; it arose naturally from the security situation created by the continuing presence of those troops and the concern that had caused in neighbouring States. The United States continued to oppose mandatory sanctions and it defended its policy of constructive engagement with South Africa, believing that to focus on destroying the country's economic base and to reject all dialogue would be to the detriment of black South Africans. New Zealand also objected to the call for sanctions.

Earlier, on 20 September, the Assembly had decided to consider the Namibian question directly in plenary meetings, on the understanding that hearings of concerned organizations and individuals would be held in the Fourth Commit-

tee. In September and October⁽⁶²⁾ representatives of the Lutheran World Federation, the National Lawyers Guild, the American Committee on Africa and the Africa Fund, the Southern Africa Support Project, the Namibia Support Committee, the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law, the Namibia Information Service, the Drug, Hospital and Health Care Employees Union, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization and the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., and Professor A. W. Singham, Department of Political Science, Brooklyn College, New York, requested hearings. The Committee granted their requests and heard their statements between 29 September and 22 October. On 12 November, the Assembly, by decision 41/413, took note of the Fourth Committee's report on the hearings.⁽⁶³⁾

On 19 November, the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee decided,⁽⁶⁴⁾ by a recorded vote of 96 to 4, with 11 abstentions, to inform the Assembly that, should it adopt the Council for Namibia's recommendations,⁽²⁾ an additional appropriation of \$4,499,800 would be required under the programme budget for the 1986-1987 biennium.

Related resolutions and decision: GA 41/11, 41/14, 41/15, 41/35 A and B, 41/41 B, 41/95, 41/101; 41/405.

Report of the Group of 18. In its report to the General Assembly⁽⁶⁵⁾ the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (Group of 18) (see p. 1021) recommended that the support activities of the Council for Namibia and of the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia should be consolidated (recommendation 19).

By resolution 41/213 of 19 December, the Assembly decided that the recommendations of the Group of 18 should be implemented in the light of the findings of the Fifth Committee⁽⁶⁶⁾ and subject to certain qualifications. In the case of recommendation 19, the Committee noted that any decision that might be taken should be clearly aimed at strengthening the efficiency of all Secretariat activities relating to Namibia without in any way limiting them.

Work programme of the Council for Namibia

On 20 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/39 C by recorded vote.

Programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Reaffirming that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people must

be enabled to attain self-determination and independence in a united Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it terminated South Africa's Mandate over Namibia and placed the Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution S-14/1 of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

Recalling its resolution S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, by which it called upon the United Nations Council for Namibia to take immediate practical measures to establish its administration in Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2248(S-V) and 40/97 A of 13 December 1985,

Recognizing that 1987 will mark the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence,

Taking into consideration the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, the Programme of Action on Namibia and the Appeal for the Immediate Independence of Namibia issued by the eminent persons participating in the Conference,

Convinced of the need for continued consultations with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of the programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people,

Deeply conscious of the urgent and continuing need to press for the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and to put an end to its repression of the Namibian people and its exploitation of the natural resources of the Territory,

1. Approves the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, including the recommendations contained therein, and decides to make adequate financial provision for their implementation;

2. Expresses its strong support for the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it, both as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia and as a policy-making organ of the United Nations;

3. Requests all Member States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2248(S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly;

4. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia, bearing in mind that 1987 marks the twentieth anniversary of its establishment as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, shall take immediate practical measures to establish its administration in Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2248(S-V), 40/97 A and S-14/1;

5. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, shall:

(a) Continue to mobilize international support in order to press for the speedy withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

(b) Counter the policies of South Africa against the Namibian people and the United Nations, as well as against the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

(c) Denounce and seek the rejection by all States of all kinds of schemes through which South Africa attempts to perpetuate its illegal presence in Namibia;

(d) Ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed in Namibia not ensuing from free elections conducted under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385(1976) of 30 January 1976, 435(1978) of 29 September 1978, 439(1978) of 13 November 1978, 532(1983) of 31 May 1983, 539(1983) of 28 October 1983 and 566(1985) of 19 June 1985;

(e) Make a concerted effort to counter the attempts to establish a "linkage" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia and extraneous issues, such as the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola;

6. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall send missions of consultation to Governments in order to co-ordinate efforts for the implementation of resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia and to mobilize support for the Namibian cause;

7. Decides further that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall represent Namibia in United Nations conferences and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences in order to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia are adequately protected;

8. Decides that Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, shall participate as a full member in all conferences and meetings organized by the United Nations to which all States or, in the case of regional conferences and meetings, all African States are invited;

9. Requests all committees and other subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council to continue to invite the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate whenever the rights and interests of Namibians are discussed, and to consult closely with the United Nations Council for Namibia before submitting any draft resolution that may involve such rights and interests;

10. Reiterates its request to all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, so that the Council may participate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, in the work of those agencies and organizations;

11. Reiterates its request to all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet done so to grant a waiver of the assessment of Namibia during the period in which it is represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

12. Again requests all intergovernmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia are protected and to invite Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, to participate as a full member whenever such rights and interests are involved;

13. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for

Namibia, to accede to any international conventions, as it may deem appropriate in close consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

14. Takes note of the Final Communiqué of the Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Valletta from 19 to 23 May 1986, and the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, the Programme of Action on Namibia and the Appeal for the Immediate Independence of Namibia issued by the eminent persons participating in the Conference;

15. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to promote and secure the implementation of the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia adopted by the Conference;

16. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall:

(a) Consult regularly with the leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization by inviting them to New York and by sending high-level missions to the provisional headquarters of that organization, which will visit Namibian refugee centres whenever necessary;

(b) Review the progress of the liberation struggle in Namibia in its political, military and social aspects and prepare comprehensive and analytical periodic reports relating thereto;

(c) Review the compliance of Member States with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia and, taking into account the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, prepare annual reports on the subject with a view to recommending appropriate policies to the General Assembly, in order to counter the support that those States give to the illegal South African administration in Namibia;

(d) Take all measures to ensure the full implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including the initiation of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States in accordance with paragraph 68 of resolution 41/39 A;

(e) Consider the illegal activities of foreign economic interests, particularly the transnational corporations operating in Namibia, including the exploitation of and trade in Namibian uranium, with a view to recommending appropriate policies to the General Assembly, in order to put an end to such activities;

(f) Take measures to ensure the closure of the so-called information offices created by the illegal South African occupation regime in certain Western countries for promoting its puppet institutions in Namibia, in violation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia;

(g) Notify the Governments of States whose corporations, whether public or private, operate in Namibia of the illegality of such operations and urge them to take measures to end such operations;

(h) Consider sending missions of consultation to Governments of States whose corporations have investments in Namibia in order to persuade them to take all possible measures to terminate such investments;

(i) Contact institutions and municipalities in order to encourage them to divest themselves of their investments in Namibia and South Africa;

(j) Contact specialized agencies and other international institutions associated with the United Nations,

in particular the International Monetary Fund, with a view to protecting Namibia's interests;

(k) Continue to draw the attention of States, the specialized agencies and private corporations to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, with a view to ensuring their compliance with the Decree;

(l) Organize international and regional activities, as required, in order to obtain relevant information on all aspects of the situation in and relating to Namibia, in particular the exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, and to expose such activities, with a view to intensifying active support for the Namibian cause;

(m) Prepare and publish reports on the political, economic, military, legal and social situation in and relating to Namibia;

(n) Secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other offshore islands of Namibia;

17. Decides to make adequate financial provision in the section of the programme budget of the United Nations relating to the United Nations Council for Namibia for the financing of the office of the South West Africa People's Organization in New York, in order to ensure appropriate representation of the people of Namibia at the United Nations through the South West Africa People's Organization;

18. Decides to continue to defray the expenses of representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization whenever the United Nations Council for Namibia so decides;

19. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work, as well as on all matters of interest to the Namibian people;

20. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to facilitate the participation of the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in meetings of the Council away from United Nations Headquarters, whenever such participation is deemed necessary;

21. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall hold extraordinary plenary meetings in southern Africa during the week of 19 May 1987 and that these meetings shall be provided with verbatim records;

22. Decides that, in order to expedite the training of personnel required for an independent Namibia, qualified Namibians should be given opportunities to develop further their skills in the work of the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and authorizes the United Nations Council for Namibia, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, to take, on an urgent basis, necessary action towards that end;

23. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to review the personnel requirements and the facilities of all units that service the Council, so that the Council may fully and effectively discharge all tasks and functions arising out of its mandate;

24. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

with the necessary resources in order for it to strengthen, under the guidance of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the assistance programmes and services for Namibians, the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, the preparation of economic and legal studies and the existing activities of dissemination of information undertaken by the Office.

General Assembly resolution 41/39 C

20 November 1986 Meeting 79 151-0-7 (recorded vote)

Draft by Council for Namibia (A/41/24); agenda item 36.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/41/854; S-G, A/C.5/41/38.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 28; plenary 67-71, 79.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: Canada, Fiji, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Israel, United Kingdom, United States.

*Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

Norway, speaking for the five Nordic countries, said that in the current financial crisis of the Organization, all United Nations activities, including those of the Council for Namibia, must be carefully scrutinized to secure effective and appropriate utilization of resources. The United Kingdom, for the 12 EC members, also expressed concern at the financial implications.

Information dissemination

In 1986, the Council for Namibia continued to disseminate information to Governments, opinion makers, the media, political and academic institutions and NGOs to mobilize world public opinion in support of independence for Namibia. (2) It worked with the Department of Public Information (DPI) and the Department of Conference Services in order to intensify information activities on Namibia and to give them guidance on specific projects.

The Council organized publicity programmes for its seminars, conferences and missions (see p. 924), distributed releases to the press, delegations and NGOs at United Nations Headquarters and to United Nations information centres (UNICs) around the world, and provided material to the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies. On the

occasion of Namibia Day (26 August), coverage was provided for the media and a special photography exhibit was mounted at Headquarters. During the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO (week of 27 October)⁽³⁾ most UNICs issued press releases and background materials. They also screened United Nations films, held lectures and round tables on Namibia, organized essay contests, exhibited United Nations posters, held press conferences and gave television interviews.

DPI continued to disseminate information through its periodicals, the UN Chronicle and Objective: Justice, and in other publications. In addition, Development Forum and the Chronicle carried special articles on the 1985 public hearings on the activities of TNCs in South Africa and Namibia⁽⁶⁷⁾ and pamphlets were produced on various subjects concerning Namibia.

The question of Namibia was featured in several radio programmes, including Perspective and the annual Namibia: Update series of six programmes, which were produced in English, French and Spanish. UNICs distributed some 100 copies of the film Free Namibia and 72 copies of Namibia: A Trust Betrayed, 25,000 publications on Namibia and over 1,000 wallsheets and posters. A 60-second television spot was produced in commemoration of Namibia Day in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. A World Chronicle television programme featured an interview with the Secretary-General of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia.

The Council organized journalists' encounters in advance of its Seminar and Conference (see p. 924). The encounters, taking the form of discussions between a Council panel and journalists and broadcasters, dealt with specific aspects of the Namibian question. They also devoted attention to the role of the media in generating greater public awareness of the Namibian cause and promoting the implementation of United Nations resolutions on Namibia.

The Council continued to expand its co-operation with NGOs and, in consultation with SWAPO, made financial contributions to a number of them for organizing seminars and conferences and providing information services. These included the National Alliance of Third World Journalists, the Namibia Support Committee, the Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against Apartheid, the Swedish Committee for the Isolation of South Africa, the Southern African Universities Social Sciences Conference, the Committee against Colonialism and Apartheid and the West Coast Regional Conference in Solidarity with the Struggling Peoples of Southern Africa.

The Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia served as an additional source of

information on the activities of the Council. It prepared the monthly Namibia Bulletin and Namibia in the News, a weekly newsletter, and gave briefings to support groups and individuals. It also assisted the Council in publishing and disseminating United Nations booklets, brochures, buttons, pamphlets, posters and maps on specific topics relating to Namibia; acquiring, translating and distributing non-United Nations material on Namibia; distributing a comprehensive economic map of Namibia; publishing an indexed reference book on TNCs operating in Namibia; and reproducing available films on Namibia.

In addition, a briefing on the United Nations and Namibia was given to the participants in the 1986 DPI Graduate Students Intern Programme, which brought together 68 university students from 35 countries.

In its Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (see p. 925), the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia noted with satisfaction the intensified public campaign, especially in Western countries, against South Africa and called for the immediate closure of South Africa's so-called Namibia Information Offices. The Conference, recognizing the important role of NGOs in the world-wide effort to secure the independence of Namibia, appealed to them to mobilize broad political support for Namibia's national liberation by holding hearings and seminars and producing information materials, and called on individuals working in communications, information and the media to intensify the dissemination of public information on the Namibian independence struggle.

In a decision of 11 August,⁽⁴³⁾ the Committee on colonial countries requested the Secretary-General, in view of South Africa's massive publicity campaign designed to justify its illegal occupation of Namibia, to intensify his efforts to mobilize world public opinion against South Africa's Namibian policy.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 November 1986, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/39 D by recorded vote.

Dissemination of information and mobilization of international public opinion in support of the immediate independence of Namibia

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolutions 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967, as well as all other resolu-

tions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council relating to Namibia,

Underlining the fact that, twenty years after the termination by the General Assembly of the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and the assumption by the United Nations of direct responsibility for the Territory, the racist regime of South Africa continues illegally to occupy the Territory in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Underlining that 1987 will mark the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

Taking into consideration the Final Communiqué of the Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Valletta from 19 to 23 May 1986,

Taking into consideration also the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia adopted by the Conference,

Gravely concerned at the total black-out of news on Namibia imposed by the illegal South African regime,

Gravely concerned at the campaign of slander and disinformation against the United Nations and the liberation struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence led by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative,

Stressing the urgent need to mobilize international public opinion on a continuous basis with a view to assisting effectively the people of Namibia in the achievement of self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia and, in particular, to intensify the world-wide and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle for liberation being waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Reiterating the importance of intensifying publicity on all aspects of the question of Namibia as an instrument for furthering the mandate given by the General Assembly to the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Recognizing the important role that non-governmental organizations are playing in the dissemination of information on Namibia and in the mobilization of international public opinion in support of the immediate independence of Namibia,

1. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, in pursuance of its international campaign in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence:

(a) To continue to consider ways and means of increasing the dissemination of information relating to Namibia in order to intensify the international campaign in favour of the cause of Namibia;

(b) To focus its activities towards greater mobilization of public opinion in Western States, particularly the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Federal Republic of Germany;

(c) To intensify the international campaign for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

(d) To organize an international campaign to boycott products from Namibia and South Africa, in co-operation with non-governmental organizations;

(e) To expose and denounce collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa in all fields;

(f) To organize exhibitions on Namibia and the struggle of the Namibian people for independence;

(g) To prepare and disseminate publications on the political, economic, military and social consequences of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, on legal matters, on the question of the territorial integrity of Namibia and on contacts between Member States and South Africa;

(h) To produce and disseminate radio and television programmes designed to draw the attention of world public opinion to the current situation in and around Namibia;

(i) To produce and disseminate in both the English language and the local languages of Namibia radio programmes, designed to counter the hostile propaganda and disinformation campaign of the racist regime of South Africa;

(j) To produce and disseminate posters;

(k) To ensure full coverage through advertisements in newspapers and magazines, press releases, press conferences and press briefings of all activities of the United Nations regarding Namibia in order to maintain a constant flow of information to the public on all aspects of the question of Namibia;

(l) To prepare and disseminate a thematic atlas on Namibia;

(m) To reproduce and disseminate the comprehensive economic map of Namibia;

(n) To produce and disseminate booklets on the activities of the Council;

(o) To update and disseminate widely a compendium of resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council relating to Namibia and relevant documents of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of African Unity, as well as decisions, declarations and communiques of the front-line States on the question of Namibia;

(p) To publicize and distribute the indexed reference book on transnational corporations that plunder the human and natural resources of Namibia, and on the profits they extract from the Territory;

(q) To produce and disseminate widely, on a monthly basis, a bulletin containing analytical and updated information intended to mobilize maximum support for the Namibian cause;

(r) To produce and disseminate, on a weekly basis, an information newsletter containing updated information on developments in and relating to Namibia, in support of the Namibian cause;

(s) To acquire books, pamphlets and other materials relating to Namibia for dissemination;

(t) To prepare, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, a list of Namibian political prisoners;

(u) To assist the South West Africa People's Organization in the production and distribution of material on Namibia;

2. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to organize, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, media encounters on developments relating to Namibia particularly prior to the activities of the Council during 1987;

3. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to redouble its efforts to inform international public opinion of developments in Namibia in order to counteract the total news black-out on Namibia imposed by the illegal South African regime, which forbids foreign journalists from entering and reporting from the Territory;

4. Further requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to exert all efforts to counteract the campaign of slander and disinformation against the United Nations and the liberation struggle in Namibia carried out by South African agents from the so-called information centres established in several Western countries;

5. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to co-operate closely with relevant intergovernmental organizations in order to increase the awareness of the international community of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and the continued illegal occupation of that Territory by the racist regime of South Africa;

6. Calls upon the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to co-operate with non-governmental organizations in its efforts to mobilize international public opinion in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization;

7. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to prepare, update and disseminate lists of non-governmental organizations, in particular those in the major Western countries, in order to ensure better co-operation and co-ordination among non-governmental organizations working in support of the Namibian cause and against apartheid;

8. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to organize workshops for non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians, trade unionists, academics and media representatives at which the participants will consider how they can contribute to the implementation of the decisions of the United Nations relating to the dissemination of information on Namibia;

9. Decides to allocate the sum of \$500,000 to be used by the United Nations Council for Namibia for its programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations, including support to conferences in solidarity with Namibia arranged by those organizations, dissemination of conclusions of such conferences and support to such other activities as will promote the cause of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, subject to decisions to be taken by the Council in each individual case in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

10. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to contact leading opinion makers, media leaders, academic institutions, trade unions, legislators and parliamentarians, cultural organizations, support groups and other concerned persons and non-governmental organizations and inform them about the objectives and functions of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization;

11. Appeals to non-governmental organizations, associations, institutions, support groups and individuals sympathetic to the Namibian cause:

(a) To increase the awareness of their national communities and legislative bodies concerning South Africa's

illegal occupation of Namibia, the liberation struggle being waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, the gross violation of basic human rights by the South African regime in Namibia and the plunder of the resources of the Territory by foreign economic interests;

(b) To mobilize in their countries broad public support for the national liberation of Namibia by holding hearings, seminars and public presentations on various aspects of the Namibian question, as well as by producing and distributing pamphlets, films and other information material;

(c) To expose and campaign against the political and economic collaboration of certain Western Governments with the South African regime, as well as diplomatic visits to and from South Africa;

(d) To intensify public pressure for the immediate withdrawal from Namibia of foreign economic interests that are exploiting the human and natural resources of the Territory;

(e) To continue and develop campaign and research work, in order to expose the involvement and operations of Western-based oil companies in the supply of petroleum products to Namibia and South Africa;

(f) To step up their efforts to persuade universities, local governments and other institutions to divest themselves of all investments in firms doing business in Namibia and South Africa;

(g) To intensify the campaign for the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners and the granting of prisoner-of-war status to all Namibian freedom fighters, in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and the Additional Protocol thereto;

12. Requests Member States to broadcast programmes on their national radio and television networks and to publish material in their official news media, informing their populations about the situation in and around Namibia and the obligation of Governments and peoples to assist in the struggle of Namibia for independence;

13. Requests all Member States to observe Namibia Day in a befitting manner, by giving the widest possible publicity to and ensuring the dissemination of information on Namibia, including the issuance of special postage stamps for the occasion;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information and to ensure that all activities of the United Nations on dissemination of information on the question of Namibia follow the policy guidelines laid down by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist, as a matter of priority, the United Nations Council for Namibia in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Council for Namibia with the work programme of the Department of Public Information for the year 1987 covering the activities of dissemination of information on Namibia, followed by periodic reports on the programme undertaken, including details of expenses incurred;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to group under a single heading in the section of the proposed programme budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1986-1987 relating to the Department of Public Information all of the activities of the Department relating to the dissemination of information on Namibia and to direct the Department to submit to the United Nations Council for Namibia a detailed report on the utilization of the allocated funds;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information to disseminate, in 1987, the list of Namibian political prisoners, in order to intensify international pressure for their immediate and unconditional release.

General Assembly resolution 41/39 D

20 November 1986 Meeting 79 135-0-23 (recorded vote)

Draft by Council for Namibia (A/41/24); agenda item 36.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/41/854; S-G, A/C.5/41/38.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 28; plenary 67-71, 79.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None.

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

* Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

Ireland said it was unable to support the appeal to expose and campaign against political and economic collaboration of certain Western Governments with South Africa as well as diplomatic visits to and from South Africa. Lesotho and Botswana gave full support to all the resolutions, but reiterated that they were not capable of imposing sanctions against South Africa. Belgium had doubts regarding the volume of the programme planned and the real objectives of many of the concepts that it advocated.

Related resolutions: GA 41/42, 41/68 A.

UN Commissioner for Namibia

Activities of the Commissioner

In 1986, the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, through offices at Headquarters, Gaborone (Botswana), Luanda (Angola) and Lusaka (Zambia), continued to protect Namibian interests principally by means of the travel

documents programme and by attempts to implement Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia⁽⁵⁾ (see p. 953). During the period from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986, the offices issued 985 new travel documents in Africa, North America and Western Europe and renewed 1,599 others. They also collected and analysed information relating to Namibia, closely followed internal political, economic and legal developments in South Africa concerning Namibia, and provided services to the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

Pursuant to a 1982 General Assembly resolution⁽⁶⁸⁾ the Office published in 1986 a two-volume study entitled *Namibia: Perspectives for National Reconstruction and Development*, containing a detailed account of existing resources and the potential for development in major economic sectors, and, in an abridged version, the main conclusions and recommendations. The study was launched during the July Conference on Namibia. In response to a 1981 Assembly resolution⁽⁶⁹⁾ the Office also published, in 1986, a comprehensive economic map of Namibia. Further, it collected and analysed data on the socio-economic and legal situation prevailing in Namibia as a result of South Africa's illegal occupation.

The primary function of the Luanda office remained to serve as liaison between SWAPO's headquarters and the New York office, as well as to maintain frequent consultations with the Government of Angola. It was responsible for co-ordination with other United Nations agencies in Angola and, in this context, organized inter-agency meetings on key programme activities. It also worked on the implementation of some 30 Nationhood Programme projects and eight projects of the United Nations Fund for Namibia. Further, it provided support to the Namibia Technical Secondary School at Loudima, Congo, and to the United Nations Vocational Training Centre for Namibia, which was attended by 200 trainees, the maximum number it could accommodate. The office supported the construction of a multi-purpose recording studio for the Voice of Namibia, which was completed in 1986, and it assisted in radio-broadcasting training. It also assisted in basic training for the SWAPO Women's Council in areas such as nutrition and skills in small-scale industries.

The Lusaka office operated as a regional centre for political, administrative and information activities, providing assistance and counselling to Namibians. It maintained contact with the Government of Zambia and diplomatic missions accredited there concerning issue of travel documents and visas to Namibians. Another activity was the implementation of the Field Attachment Programme of the Commissioner, for which it acted as contact point with African Governments

and organizations. It also assisted in placing Namibian trainees in government services and parastatals.

The Gaborone office maintained consultative contacts with the Government of Botswana, monitored developments in the entire southern African region and made evaluations and assessments for the New York office. In support of the Nationhood Programme and other programmes of assistance, the office took part in projects on railway transport, extension of agricultural activities and field attachments. Co-ordinating United Nations scholarships under the Fund for Namibia, it assisted in placing Namibians in educational institutions in Botswana and Kenya in the agricultural and business fields. It also administered the secondment programme for students on attachment to the Botswana Government for practical training and issued travel and identity documents to Namibians in Botswana.

Appointment of the Commissioner

On the Secretary-General's proposal⁽⁷⁰⁾ the General Assembly, by decision 41/320 adopted without vote on 11 December 1986, appointed Bernt Carlsson as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a sixth-month term beginning on 1 July 1987. Brajesh Chandra Mishra, who was first appointed in 1982⁽⁷¹⁾ was to continue as Commissioner up to 30 June 1987.

Political and military aspects

During 1986, the Council for Namibia continued monitoring the political and military aspects of the situation in the Territory. The Council's Standing Committee II submitted two reports in April, one on political developments⁽⁷²⁾ and one on the military situation.⁽⁷³⁾

South Africa continued to maintain an occupation army of over 100,000 troops in Namibia, comprising mercenaries and additional reinforcements frequently airlifted into the Territory, as well as locally recruited persons and an increasingly armed settler community. It launched repeated acts of aggression against the front-line States and pursued a campaign to destabilize the States of the region. Political repression, racial discrimination and economic exploitation characterized the occupation. South African military and police were used not only to oppose SWAPO, but also to suppress the widespread resistance of Namibian civilians to colonial domination.

Dusk-to-dawn curfews were rigidly imposed in all of northern Namibia, including the Caprivi Strip. Entire communities were forced to relocate from their homes and ancestral lands to so-called protected hamlets. In January 1986, a so-called Constitutional Council of the interim administration began drafting a "constitution", in violation

of United Nations resolutions and decisions. During the year, South Africa stepped up its forced conscription campaign, with the first batch of Namibians being recruited in January 1986. The only alternatives to conscription for young Namibian males were imprisonment or exile.

The year saw much political activity in Namibia. SWAPO declared 1986 as the Year of General Mobilization and Decisive Action for Final Victory, and trade unions, student and youth groups and church, professional and women's organizations were active in organizing boycotts, demonstrations and mass displays of defiance of South Africa's occupation. On 26 January, the SWAPO Youth League organized an open air festival at Windhoek to observe the International Year of Peace. South African police forcibly broke up the celebration and arrested 60 SWAPO members. On 29 June, a number of groups, including the Namibian National Students' Organization, gathered at Katatura township. A SWAPO representative speaking at the rally called on all supporters of the national liberation movement to unite and demand the immediate implementation of Security Council resolution 435(1978). Political rallies were held by SWAPO on 27 July to call for sanctions against South Africa and the resignation of the interim government in Windhoek, and on 24 August in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the launching of its armed struggle. The Central Committee of SWAPO held its eighth annual meeting at Luanda from 14 to 17 August, when it resolved to intensify the political and military struggle for national liberation and called on all Namibians, including the white community, to unite and fight for independence.

The year also marked the twentieth anniversary of the first armed encounters of SWAPO's military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), with South African troops. During the year, PLAN inflicted heavy damage and casualties, ambushed convoys of military vehicles, cut off vital supply lines and escalated its attacks on South African military installations and troop concentrations. On 21 June, according to a SWAPO press release, PLAN launched a mortar attack on the regional military headquarters at Oshakati in northern Namibia, killing 10 South African soldiers and wounding many others. On the previous day, PLAN had disrupted the power supply from the Ruacana hydroelectric station, Namibia's largest source of electricity. According to the same source, PLAN shot down on 27 June a South African Air Force transport plane at Oheeti, and two nights later attacked a large military base at Eenhana, killing 50 South African soldiers and setting fire to the base. A similar attack was launched on the military base in the area of Nkongo on 2 July, resulting in extensive

casualties and damage to facilities and equipment. In November, PLAN forces launched mortar and machine-gun attacks on South African military bases at Okahau, Elundu and Eenhana, and in December shot down three helicopter gun-ships.

In his address to the twenty-second session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU (Addis Ababa, 28-30 July), the President of Angola stated that 20,000 South African troops were massed on the Namibian-Angolan border, backed by 120 tanks, 350 heavy artillery pieces, 800 armoured cars, and 60 ground-to-air missile systems. He further stated that those ground forces were supported by 90 military aircraft and 50 combat helicopters, and that South African air forces had violated Angolan airspace 90 times in the previous six months. On 10 August 1986, South African troops invaded Angolan territory and attacked the town of Kuito Kuanavale, in the southern province of Kuando Kubango, approximately 300 kilometres inside Angolan territory. Similar attacks into Angola took place in November and December.

In its Declaration and Programme of Action⁽⁹⁾ adopted in July (see p. 925), the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia denounced South Africa for its militarization of Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for and forced recruitment of Namibians for tribal armies, its recruitment of mercenaries and its use of the Territory as a launching pad for aggression against neighbouring African States. It condemned the detention and imprisonment of Namibians, demanded the release of all political prisoners, and called on the Security Council to adopt measures in order to ensure strict compliance by all States with the arms embargo against South Africa.

The Committee on colonial countries, on 11 August⁽⁴³⁾ denounced all manoeuvres by South Africa to bring about a sham independence in Namibia through fraudulent political schemes, condemned South Africa for its military buildup in Namibia and its recent acts of aggression against Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, condemned the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain Western and other countries, and noted that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability added another dangerous dimension to the already grave situation.

The Commission on Human Rights, on 28 February⁽⁴⁷⁾ condemned South Africa for the militarization in Namibia, the use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people, the recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, the imposition of military conscription on all Namibian males between 17 and 55 years of age, the proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia,

and the torture and other brutalities against the population, particularly captured SWAPO fighters, and demanded the immediate release of all Namibian political prisoners.

Related resolutions and decision: GA 41/15, 41/39 A; 41/405.

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workers had no legal protection and frequently lived and worked in unsanitary conditions. Mining constituted almost half of the Territory's gross domestic product (GDP), but employed only 10 per cent of the labour force. Commercial agriculture provided a lucrative income for some 5,000 white farmers who owned more than 95 per cent of the marketed agricultural output. On the other hand, subsistence agriculture constituted virtually the only economic activity for the indigenous population. They produced only 2.5 per cent of total marketed agricultural output. As much as 60 per cent of Namibia's GDP was repatriated abroad as company profits before taxes; of the remainder, a large part was used as operating expenses of foreign economic interests. The Territory's per capita GDP showed one of the most inequitable distributions of income in the world; white per capita income was approximately 3,000 rand, while that of blacks was 125 rand, a ratio of 24 to 1. For blacks living on "reserves" and "homelands", the per capita figure was estimated to be considerably less.

Foreign economic interests involved in the exploitation of Namibian resources conducted their operations by means of licences illegally issued by the South African administration. They were lured to Namibia because of the unusually high profits made possible by the apartheid system, which essentially guaranteed an abundance of cheap, enslaved labour. Three principal TNCs operated in the mining sector: Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa, Ltd. (CDM), a wholly owned subsidiary of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd.; the Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd., owned by Gold Fields of South Africa and the Newmont Mining Corporation of the United States; and Rössing Uranium, Ltd., in which the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, Ltd. of the United Kingdom owned the majority of equity capital.

A number of South Africa-based corporations controlled the fishing industry, and firms based in Canada and the United Kingdom were involved in marketing caracul furs (persian lamb). Other major South African companies included two parastatals: the Iron and Steel Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. South African corporations also controlled Namibia's fish-processing industry. Among Western European corporations operating in the mining, banking and petroleum sectors were Barclays Bank PLC, Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd. and the British Petroleum Company (United Kingdom), Dresdner Bank (Federal Republic of Germany) and the Shell Transport and Trading Company, Ltd., part of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group. Corporations based in the United States and Canada with operations in the Territory included

Economic and social conditions

Foreign investment

The Council for Namibia continued in 1986 to consider foreign economic interests operating in Namibia, with its Standing Committee II submitting a report in June on the situation.⁽¹⁾

Namibia's economic structure was colonial in character, unbalanced and precarious, the Council pointed out. Economically, Namibia was almost totally dependent on South Africa. Foreign exchange control and external transactions were handled by the South African Reserve Bank, and goods entering or leaving Namibia were subject to South African tariffs. The Namibian labour force was governed by a system of apartheid patterned after that in South Africa. Namibian

the Standard Oil Company of California, Texaco, Inc., Mobil Oil Corporation and Hudson's Bay Company.

The foreign economic interests neither reinvested their profits in Namibia for development purposes nor tried to integrate the different sectors of Namibia's economy. As a result, their activities imposed a typical colonial economy on Namibia, unbalanced, distorted and dependent on foreign imports.

Two reports on the activities of TNCs in South Africa and Namibia were submitted by the Secretary-General to the April 1986 session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations.

A 30 January report⁽³⁾ stated that TNCs in Namibia continued to exploit non-renewable resources of great value which belonged to the Namibian people. Though a number of States had taken measures to prohibit or discourage the activities of TNCs in Namibia, the majority of companies had chosen to continue their operations there under the auspices of the South African administration, providing support to its occupation of Namibia in a number of ways. Petroleum supplies for South Africa's military forces were made available from refineries in South Africa; Barclays Bank and Standard Chartered Bank PLC provided financial services to military personnel of the occupying forces and, more generally, taxes paid by TNCs in Namibia contributed to equipping, deploying and maintaining the South African military forces there. Concerning employment practices, the report summarized different employment codes adopted by EC and Canada for TNCs based in those areas, as well as the so-called Sullivan Principles that applied to companies based in the United States. The application of these codes seemed to have had some positive effects; however, the overall picture was unclear because of gaps in information and difficulties of verification. The report concluded that an assessment of the overall impact of TNCs on socioeconomic conditions in Namibia had to go beyond their employment practices and focus on their direct and indirect contribution to the survival of the apartheid system.

The second report, dated 4 February,⁽³⁾ was prepared in response to a 1985 Economic and Social Council resolution⁽⁴⁾ and updated an earlier one on the responsibilities of home countries with respect to TNCs operating in South Africa and Namibia in violation of United Nations decisions, submitted in 1985.⁽⁵⁾ Relying partly on information supplied by nine Member States and information collected from public sources, the report analysed the measures taken by home countries in response to United Nations decisions regarding investment, trade and provision of loans and technical assistance; the sale and export of

arms and military technology and related materials; and the supply of petroleum products. (For subsequent action by the Commission and the Economic and Social Council, see p. 139.)

The Commission on Human Rights, on 10 March,⁽⁶⁾ condemned the continuing activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples⁽⁷⁾ with respect to colonial Territories, particularly Namibia. On 28 February,⁽⁸⁾ the Commission called on Governments that had not done so to prevent their nationals and corporations under their jurisdiction from trading, manufacturing and investing in South Africa and Namibia.

On 11 August,⁽⁹⁾ the Committee on colonial countries called on all States to terminate investments in Namibia; reiterated that the activities of foreign economic interests and TNCs in Namibia, in violation of United Nations decisions, were illegal under international law and that such interests were liable to pay damages to the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia; and called on States to refrain from entering into any relations with South Africa, which might lend support to its continued occupation. Also on 11 August,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Committee condemned South Africa's illegal exploitation of Namibia's natural resources, noted with concern their rapid depletion and demanded that such exploitation cease forthwith. On 15 August,⁽¹¹⁾ the Committee requested United Nations specialized agencies to withhold from South Africa financial, economic and other co-operation until the Namibian people had exercised their right to self-determination and independence.

Related resolutions: GA 41/14, 41/39 A, 41/41 B, 41/95.

Natural resources

In its annual report,⁽¹²⁾ the Council for Namibia noted that mining constituted by far the largest sector of the Namibian economy. It was the biggest contributor to the Territory's GDP and made up to 85 per cent of its exports. Namibia possessed a wide range of minerals, including large quantities of diamonds, uranium, arsenic, lead, cadmium, zinc and copper. Significant quantities of other minerals, including gold, silver, pyrite, tin and tantalite, were also available. The recent discovery of massive gas fields off the coast had substantially increased Namibia's already extensive wealth in mineral resources.

The exploitation of Namibian gem diamond deposits, the most extensive in the world, was monopolized by CDM, which had been mining in Namibia since 1920. CDM's Oranjemund mine operated along a 100-kilometre strip of the

southern desert coast. To maximize profits and accelerate the plunder of Namibian diamonds, the sea had been pushed back in some areas to allow mining in the surf zone. As a result of CDM's extensive exploitation, the diamond resources were rapidly being depleted and it was estimated that the mine would be exhausted in another 20 years. Diamond production and exports were controlled by South Africa through the Diamond Board of Namibia, and marketed through the De Beers Central Selling Organization, which buffered market fluctuations through stockpiling and selective sales. It had been estimated that as a result of the collusion between South Africa and CDM, the Territory had lost up to 1 billion rand in taxable diamond sales and over 500 million rand in revenue over the previous five years.

The Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd., was the largest producer of Namibian base metals, which were of strategic importance to South Africa and some Western countries. Almost all of the zinc, tin, lead, vanadium and tungsten extracted from the Territory went to South Africa and Western countries. The exploitation of Namibian uranium was monopolized by Rossing Uranium, Ltd., a consortium of Western and South African firms incorporated in 1970 and the world's largest producer. Rossing processed 50,000 to 60,000 metric tons of ore per day and had a production capacity of 5,250 metric tons of uranium oxide per year. Since its mine started production in 1976, the identity of buyers from Rossing had remained secret. The United Kingdom was the only country which admitted importing Namibian uranium. The sanctions package that EC adopted against South Africa in September 1985 (see p. 925) did not include uranium.

Besides Rossing, other TNCs were involved in uranium prospecting operations in Namibia, including the Anglo-American Corporation and the Union Corporation of South Africa, together with Societe Nationale Elf Aquitaine (SNEA), Compagnie francaise des petroles and Pechiney-Ugine Kuhlmann of France. SNEA, 70 per cent of which was owned by Enterprise de Recherche et d'Activites Petrolieres, a French State company, was engaged in further activities through its wholly owned subsidiary Aquitaine, under a joint venture agreement with both the Anglo-American Corporation and Total-Compagnie Miniere et Nucleaire of France. Companies from the United States, particularly Union Carbide Corporation and Newmont Mining Corporation, were also reported to be involved in prospecting for Namibian uranium. Others had registered as external companies in Namibia, including Delaware Nuclear, Inc., the Southern Uranium Corporation and Tristate Nuclear, Inc. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions published the

names of vessels that in 1986 had transported Namibian uranium to the Belgian port of Zeebrugge. Seven ships were involved in this illegal trade: the Sederberg, Helderberg, Waterberg, Winterberg, Transvaal and Ortelius (all of the Belgian shipping company CMB), and the Hoorn (of the Dutch shipping company Nedlloyd).

Foreign economic interests had been prospecting for oil and gas in Namibia for many years. It was recently confirmed that a sizeable gas find rated to be among the largest in the world had been discovered in the Kudu field, with reserves estimated to be worth in excess of 8 billion rand and capable of supplying up to 65 per cent of South Africa's fuel needs for 30 years. South Africa had authorized the Southern Oil Exploration Corporation (Pty), Ltd., to develop the gas field. It had also decided to route the gas directly to Cape Town rather than to refine it in Namibia.

Major banks involved in exploiting Namibia's resources were Barclays National Bank and Standard Bank South West Africa, subsidiaries of British-based international banking groups. Another, the South West Africa Bank, had the majority of its shares registered in the name of Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de la Dresdner Bank, A.G., a company incorporated in Luxembourg and belonging to the Dresdner Bank group of the Federal Republic of Germany. The operations of banks in Namibia were exclusively directed at the needs of expatriates and South African and other foreign economic interests, and were instrumental in integrating the financial and customs systems of Namibia and South Africa. Banks provided money for the occupying South African administration and for foreign economic interests operating in Namibia, and channelled the funds of their clients, as well as their own profits, to accounts in South Africa and Western Europe.

In the agricultural sector, a substantial portion of the land in the so-called police zone, the area set aside for white settlement which comprised about two thirds of the total area of Namibia, was owned by South African individuals and corporations, both absentee owners and South African nationals living in Namibia. South African marketing boards or agencies controlled virtually all marketing of cattle, caracul pelts and wool, and South African individuals and companies controlled a major share of the meat-processing plants. The coastal waters of Namibia had long been known to be a rich fishing area; however, its pelagic fish was considerably depleted as a result of plunder by South African and other foreign economic interests. Ownership of the inshore processing industry and much of the fishing fleet was in the hands of South African companies (Ovenstone, Silverman, Du Preez) or South African-based corporate capital (Barlow Rand,

Anglo-Vaal, Anglo-American, Fedfood/Federale Volksbeleggings) which repatriated their profits to South Africa and elsewhere rather than investing locally. They exploited the migrant labour system, employing thousands of migrant workers in appalling conditions, at starvation wages, and laying them off without pay as soon as each season was over.

During the year, the Council for Namibia intensified its efforts for the effective implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, which it had adopted in 1974.⁽¹³⁾ It sent consultation missions to Western Europe in February and May 1986 to exchange views with Governments on ways of securing the Decree's implementation (see p. 925).

The Vienna International Conference, in its July Declaration and Programme of Action⁽¹⁴⁾ (see p. 925), affirmed that the natural resources of Namibia were the inviolable heritage of its people; expressed concern at the rapid depletion of those resources as a result of plunder by South Africa and other foreign economic interests, in contravention of United Nations resolutions and Decree No. 1; condemned the activities of all foreign economic and other interests in Namibia as constituting one of the major obstacles to its independence; and urged all States to recognize Decree No. 1 and to take effective measures, including legislative and enforcement action, to ensure compliance with the Decree by all corporations and individuals within their jurisdiction.

The Commission on Human Rights, on 28 February⁽⁸⁾ condemned the activities of foreign economic interests which were illegally exploiting Namibia's resources, and demanded that TNCs comply with United Nations resolutions by refraining from any new investment or activities in Namibia, by withdrawing from the Territory and by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration.

On 11 August⁽⁹⁾ the Committee on colonial countries reaffirmed that Namibia's natural resources were its people's inviolable heritage, stating that their illegal exploitation and depletion by South Africa and foreign economic interests violated United Nations resolutions, particularly Decree No. 1. It condemned the plunder of Namibian uranium and called on States to prohibit State-owned and other corporations from dealing in Namibian uranium. The Committee requested the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, which operated the Urenco uranium-enrichment plant at Almelo, Netherlands, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the 1970 Treaty of Almelo regulating Urenco's activities.

The Committee, on the same date⁽¹⁰⁾ condemned South Africa's illegal exploitation of Na-

mbia's natural resources, including its extension of the territorial sea, the proclamation of a purported exclusive economic zone off the coast of Namibia and the exploitation of the Territory's marine resources. It noted with concern the rapid depletion of Namibia's natural resources as a result of their systematic illegal plunder by South Africa and other foreign economic interests, in disregard of Decree No. 1, and demanded that it cease. It also condemned the exploitation of Namibian uranium by State-owned or State-controlled corporations, which constituted a violation by the Governments involved of binding resolutions of the Security Council and was thus in violation of Article 25 of the United Nations Charter.

Related resolutions: GA S-14/1, 41/14, 41/35 B, 41/39 A, 41/55 B.

Social conditions and the exploitation of labour

The Council for Namibia kept under constant review the social conditions in the Territory⁽¹³⁾ and its Standing Committee II prepared in March 1986 a report on those conditions⁽¹⁵⁾

South Africa had extended its apartheid system to Namibia and introduced inhuman measures, such as arbitrary imprisonment and detention of leaders, members and supporters of SWAPO, the killing of Namibian patriots and other acts of brutality and torture. Mass shootings of civilians, arbitrary searches, destruction of villages and detention and torture of individuals were reported. Acts of cold-blooded killings, systematic torture, abductions, rapes, detentions without trial by South African murder squads, namely the "Koevoet", the "Takkies" and the "Etango", and disappearances of civilians had become widespread. The inhuman practices of the South African army in Namibia included death by decapitation, setting fire to homesteads, kicking and beating to death, and tying explosive devices against the bodies of victims. The occupation regime continued to make use of banning orders aimed at restricting political and civil liberties. SWAPO members released from detention were placed under restriction in their homes or areas where they resided and were prohibited from leaving them, attending meetings or receiving visitors.

On 18 January 1986, a bomb explosion at the Oshigambo Lutheran High School in northern Namibia caused extensive damage. On 23 January, the main offices of the Council of Churches in Namibia were deliberately destroyed in a fire. In February 1986, the Council denounced the imprisonment and trial of seven SWAPO members, who had been charged under the so-called security legislation, and demanded their immediate release. The charges were related to their activities against the occupation regime and its agents in Namibia;

the accused were refused bail and imprisoned for over one year.

Newspapers and institutions opposed to South Africa's occupation of Namibia and its puppet administration suffered constant harassment and attacks. The offices of The Namibian newspaper were attacked on at least three occasions. Reporters working for the newspaper were systematically harassed, and vehicles used by staff had their wind-screens smashed and tyres slashed.

The labour force in Namibia was divided along racial lines. Apartheid existed in the conditions of work, wages earned, the right to organize in trade unions and the types of jobs available. Black Namibians working for Western and South African TNCs were employed under a discriminatory system of wages, working conditions and living standards. There was neither protective labour legislation for the majority of workers nor statutory right to a pension, to set pay, holiday pay or maternity leave. A worker could be dismissed without prior notice and such occurrences were frequent. The nature of the migrant worker system had prevented the emergence of a significant permanent industrial labour force in Namibia. Workers returned to subsistence farming for several months each year. Owing to lack of housing and other social services, they could not move their families to their work place. In order to guarantee a constant supply of cheap black labour, great restrictions were placed on a worker's ability to seek work, live in a family setting, earn a living and organize.

Genuine trade unionism was prevented by South Africa in conjunction with other foreign interests and corporations. The effectiveness of trade unions in Namibia was heavily circumscribed through selective and discriminatory representation, through suppression of all but "co-operative" unions and through rising unemployment. In the absence of any legal framework protecting them, black workers made remarkable efforts in 1986 to organize themselves and co-ordinate their collective actions. The largest boost to unionization was the launching of potentially the most powerful trade union, the Mineworkers Union of Namibia (MUN), which brought together representatives from five Namibian mines: De Beers, Rössing Uranium, Rio Tinto Zinc, Tsumeb Corporation and CDM. The founding of MUN marked part of a concerted bid to reinforce the umbrella National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW), which had a long-standing affiliation with SWAPO and was a member of ILO. Also under NUNW was the 6,000-member Namibian Food and Allied Union, formed in September 1986 after 38 workers' committees were established at food and food-related industries around Windhoek.

The dispossession of land, the war and the repression brought about by South Africa's oc-

cupation continued to force thousands of Namibians to seek refuge in neighbouring countries, particularly Angola and Zambia. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated that there were approximately 70,000 to 80,000 Namibian refugees in neighbouring countries, creating additional expenditure in agriculture, health, education and vocational training for those countries.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/CONF.138/7-A/AC.131/203. (2)E/C.10/1986/8. (3)E/C.10/1986/10. (4)YUN 1985, p. 148, ESC res. 1985/72, 26 July 1985. (5)Ibid., p. 147. (6)E/1986/22 (res. 1986/24). (7)YUN 1960, p. 49, GA res. 1514(XV), 14 Dec. 1960. (8)E/1986/22 (res. 1986/5). (9)A/41/23 (A/AC.109/881). (10)Ibid. (A/AC.109/880). (11)Ibid. (A/AC.109/884). (12)A/41/24. (13)YUN 1974, p. 152. (14)Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986 (A/CONF.138/11 & Add.1), Sales No. E.86.I.16. (15)A/CONF.138/3-A/AC.131/187/Add.1.

International assistance

The International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, in its July Declaration and Programme of Action(1) (see p. 925), noted with satisfaction the positive role played by NGOs, parliamentarians and individuals in support of the Namibian cause. It emphasized the need for all States, United Nations bodies, intergovernmental organizations and individuals to intensify their political, diplomatic, military and material assistance to the Namibian people and SWAPO. The Conference called on them to exert maximum pressure for the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia and to support United Nations actions, and urged them to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of Namibian refugees in neighbouring countries. Further, it appealed to Governments, institutions and individuals to contribute or increase contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia to assist the Nationhood Programme and the United Nations Institute for Namibia, and appealed to them to provide scholarships, internships and other forms of training and assistance so that Namibians could acquire the skills and experience necessary to carry out administrative and technical duties in an independent Namibia.

Related resolutions and decision: ESC 1986/48; GA 41/41 B, 41/405.

UN Fund for Namibia

Activities of the Fund

Voluntary contributions were the major source of financing of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, which in 1986 continued to serve as the

main vehicle through which the Council for Namibia, acting as its trustee, channelled assistance to the Territory. The Fund's activities were concentrated in three programmes—the Nationhood Programme and the United Nations Institute for Namibia (see p. 959), and educational, social and relief assistance.

The Nationhood Programme and the Institute were set up to prepare for the future attainment of independence, the establishment of State machinery and the assumption of administrative responsibilities by Namibians. The educational, social and relief assistance programme, in addition to providing individual scholarships, emphasized immediate needs and the welfare of Namibians in their independence struggle. Assistance in this area was administered, to the extent possible, through individual projects.

Between 1 July 1985 and 30 June 1986,^(c) 115 new scholarships were awarded and 18 students completed their courses. As of 1 July 1986, 224 students in 11 countries were studying various subjects.

Money from the Fund was used to finance vocational and technical training, to provide assistance in health and medical care, nutrition and social welfare, to acquire books and periodicals for Namibian refugee camps and SWAPO offices, and to facilitate the attendance of Namibian representatives at international seminars, meetings and conferences.

A sum was made available from the Fund for emergency assistance to be allocated by the Commissioner. The field offices of the Commissioner were given a small imprest from these emergency funds to be used in accordance with the approved guidelines for the funds. During the period under review, assistance was provided to 31 individual Namibians in need of emergency medical treatment and other forms of humanitarian assistance.

Fund expenditures in 1986 for the three programmes totalled \$7,248,016, as follows: Nationhood Programme, \$756,164; Institute, \$3,728,538; and educational, social and relief assistance, \$2,763,314.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 November 1986, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/39 E** by recorded vote.

United Nations Fund for Namibia

The General Assembly,

Having examined the parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia relating to the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 2679(XXV) of 9 December 1970, by which it established the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling also its resolution 3112(XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it appointed the United Nations Council for Namibia trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976, by which it decided to launch the Nationhood Programme for Namibia,

Recalling further its resolution 34/92 A of 12 December 1979, by which it approved the charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, and its resolution 37/233 E of 20 December 1982, by which it approved amendments to the charter,

1. Takes note of the relevant parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall:

(a) Continue to formulate policies of assistance to Namibians and co-ordinate assistance for Namibia provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

(b) Continue to act as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and, in this capacity, administer and manage the Fund;

(c) Continue to provide broad guidelines and formulate principles and policies for the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

(d) Continue to co-ordinate, plan and direct the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, with the aim of consolidating all measures of assistance by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system into a comprehensive assistance programme;

(e) Continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of assistance programmes for Namibians;

(f) Report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the programmes and activities undertaken through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

3. Decides that the United Nations Fund for Namibia, which comprises the General Account, the United Nations Institute for Namibia Account and the Nationhood Programme Account, shall be the primary source of development assistance to Namibians;

4. Expresses its appreciation to all States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia to support the activities under the General Account, the activities of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and calls upon them to increase their assistance to Namibians through those channels;

5. Requests the Secretary-General and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to intensify appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for more generous voluntary contributions to the General Account, the Nationhood Programme Account and the United Nations Institute for Namibia Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia in view of the increased activities undertaken through the Fund for Namibia, and, in this connection, emphasizes the need for contributions in order to increase the number of scholarships awarded to Namibians under the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

6. Invites Governments to appeal once more to their national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

7. Decides to allocate as a temporary measure to the United Nations Fund for Namibia the sum of \$1.5 million from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1987;

8. Requests the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, in order to mobilize additional resources, to continue to formulate, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, projects of assistance to the Namibian people to be co-financed by Governments and non-governmental organizations;

9. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in the light of the urgent need to strengthen the programmes of assistance to the Namibian people, to make every effort to expedite the execution of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia projects and other projects in favour of Namibians on the basis of procedures that will reflect the role of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

10. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have contributed to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and calls upon them to continue their participation in the Programme by:

(a) Implementing projects approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(b) Planning and initiating new project proposals in co-operation with, and at the request of, the Council;

(c) Allocating funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the projects approved by the Council;

11. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue and to intensify its field attachment programme, enabling Namibians trained under various programmes to gain practical on-the-job experience in governments and institutions in diverse countries, particularly in Africa;

12. Appeals to all Governments, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia in order to support the field attachment programme and to meet the financial requirements;

13. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme for its contribution to the financing and administration of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the financing of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, and calls upon it to continue to allocate, at the request of the United Nations Council for Namibia, funds from the indicative planning figure for Namibia for the implementation of the Nationhood Programme projects and for the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

14. Calls upon the United Nations Development Programme to increase the indicative planning figure for Namibia for the 1987-1991 programming cycle, and, taking into consideration that Namibia remains a unique responsibility of the United Nations, to exercise maximum flexibility and understanding in financing projects funded from the indicative planning figure;

15. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance provided by the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme to Namibian refugees, and requests them to expand their assistance in order to provide for the basic needs of the refugees;

16. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have waived agency support costs in respect of projects in favour of Namibians, financed from the United Nations Fund for Namibia and other sources, and urges those that have not yet done so to take appropriate steps in this regard;

17. Decides that Namibians shall continue to be eligible for assistance through the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

18. Commends the progress made in the implementation of the pre-independence components of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to elaborate and consider policies and contingency plans regarding the transitional and post-independence phases of the Programme;

19. Commends the United Nations Institute for Namibia for the effectiveness of its training programmes for Namibians and its research activities on Namibia, which contribute substantially to the struggle for freedom of the Namibian people and to the establishment of an independent State of Namibia;

20. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate closely with the United Nations Institute for Namibia in strengthening its programme of activities;

21. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, through the United Nations Institute for Namibia, to finalize, publish and disseminate at an early date a comprehensive reference book on Namibia covering all aspects of the question of Namibia as considered by the United Nations since its inception;

22. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in consultation with the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, to finalize and publish, at an early date, a demographic study of the Namibian population;

23. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with the necessary resources for the performance of the responsibilities entrusted to it by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the coordinating authority for the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, as well as other assistance programmes.

General Assembly resolution 41/39 E

20 November 1986 Meeting 79 152-0-6 (recorded vote)

Draft by Council for Namibia (A/41/24); agenda item 36.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/41/854; S-G, A/C.5/41/38.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 28; plenary 67-71, 79.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: Canada, Fiji, **France**, Germany, Federal Republic of. United Kingdom, United States.

*Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to **vote** in favour.

Related resolutions: GA 41/27, 41/35 G, 41/94, 41/123, 41/136.

Financing of the Fund

In 1986, 36 States made a total contribution of \$5,740,799 to the United Nations Fund for Namibia.⁽⁵⁾ In addition, \$1.5 million was allocated to the Fund for 1986 from the United Nations regular budget, as authorized by the General Assembly in 1985.⁽⁴⁾

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) also financed assistance programmes for Namibia and had established an indicative planning figure (IPF) of \$7,750,000 for 1982-1986. Following a 1985 UNDP Governing Council decision⁽⁵⁾ to increase that figure for the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991) by 50 per cent, the Council, on 27 June 1986,⁽⁶⁾ requested the Administrator to prepare new recommendations to maximize utilization of the increase.

Fund-raising missions were undertaken by the Council for Namibia in 1986 to Western Europe, visiting Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Finland and the EC Commission from 24 to 29 April, and Austria, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the Netherlands from 1 to 4 and 11 to 14 July.⁽⁷⁾ Received at a high political level in all countries visited, the missions reminded the Governments of the pressing needs of the Namibian people, explained the purposes of the Fund and reviewed priority projects for which new contributions were sought. The Governments recognized the need to prepare the Namibian people for independence and expressed their continuing support for the Council's assistance programmes.

The Committee on colonial countries, on 11 August,⁽⁷⁾ urgently called on all States and the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations to continue supporting the Fund and all the Council's programmes of assistance.

Nationhood Programme

The Nationhood Programme was launched by the General Assembly in 1976 to help Namibia prepare for independence.⁽⁸⁾ Its programmes fell into three categories: pre-independence projects, transitional projects and post-independence projects. The Programme consisted of two major components—manpower training programmes and surveys and analyses of the Namibian economic and social sectors. Implementation of

the projects was made difficult by the general unavailability of reliable socio-economic data and was further complicated by the lack of access to the Territory owing to South Africa's illegal occupation. The training aspects of the projects required special attention because of the scarcity of educational opportunities under South African rule.

The Council reported that, during 1985 and the first half of 1986,⁽⁹⁾ Namibians continued their training at various institutions in a number of countries and new training activities were initiated. Twenty-two handicapped Namibians began studies in the English language and in basic mathematics in Zambia in June 1985 and were, in September, joined by another 71 students. Two students began a two-year journalism course while another started a French-language course. Six trainees commenced tailoring programmes in Kenya. At Alexandria, Egypt, nine Namibians started a one-year course in port management, while two began a four-year course in marine engineering. Five students undertook a course at the Eastern African Statistical Centre in the United Republic of Tanzania and 30 Namibians began training at the Namibian Nurses Training School. At the Vocational Training Centre at Cuacra, Angola, about 200 students continued their studies. The first group of about 80 trainees completed their training in August 1986.

Related resolutions: ESC 1986/48; GA 41/39 E.

UN Institute for Namibia

The United Nations Institute for Namibia, inaugurated in 1976 at Lusaka, Zambia,⁽⁹⁾ continued training middle-level skilled manpower for an independent Namibia and carrying out applied research in the various sectors of the Namibian economy. Admission to the Institute was open to all persons of Namibian origin who fulfilled the requirements of its 16-member Senate. Operating on an average annual budget of \$4 million, it continued to be financed by the Council through its Fund and received additional financial assistance from UNDP and UNHCR.

In 1986, 230 new students were admitted—143 in the management and development studies programme, 30 in the teacher-training upgrading programme and 57 in the secretarial programme, for a total student body of almost 600.

In January, 141 students of the seventh graduating group were awarded diplomas in management and development studies, bringing the total number of such graduates to 548. In addition, 29 students graduated in basic education and another 20 received certificates in a special programme for magistrates.

The Institute's research programme was intended to make available basic documentation for

policy formulations by the future Government of an independent Namibia. Studies were completed on manpower requirements and development implications, constitutional options, agrarian reform, a language policy for Namibia, a new legal system, the agricultural economy, a health survey of Namibia, educational policy options and economic development strategy options for Namibia. Studies under way dealt with mineral development strategy options, State succession, administrative systems and policy options.

The Namibian Extension Unit continued to expand its distance education programme for Namibians who had been denied education by the South African régime. It currently served some 40,000 Namibian adults and youths in Zambia and Angola.

Other UN assistance

UN Educational and Training Programme. In a report covering the period from 16 October 1985 to 30 September 1986,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Secretary-General stated that the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (see p. 171) had granted 210 new scholarships to Namibians and extended 132, not including awards financed by the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

UNDP activities. In 1986, UNDP provided assistance to SWAPO through three ongoing projects in education and a new health project, according to a March 1987 report by the UNDP Administrator.⁽¹¹⁾ The educational projects were all executed by UNESCO. At the Namibia Education Centres at Kwanza Sul, Angola, and Nyango, Zambia, UNDP financed teacher salaries. The upgrading of women's role in development was the aim of the third educational project. The new project of support in community health services aimed to strengthen the capacity of SWAPO for delivering basic health services to Namibians in SWAPO-administered settlements in Angola and Zambia.

Of two formulation missions for future projects, undertaken under the direct supervision of UNDP, one, with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research providing technical expertise, was on training in development aid planning, coordination and administration, while the other dealt with assistance in agricultural development. The four projects and two missions accounted for \$962,500 in UNDP inputs, thereby representing

34.5 per cent of its total expenditures for national liberation movements as a whole.

Agency assistance. United Nations specialized agencies and other organizations continued to provide assistance to colonial people, including Namibians, according to a June 1986 report⁽¹²⁾ by the Secretary-General. Updated information on the topic was contained in a May 1987 report.⁽¹³⁾

Some agencies, among them ILO and FAO, gave assistance through the Nationhood Programme. ILO focused its assistance to Namibians on overcoming discriminatory education and training and on working conditions experienced under apartheid. It also assisted in the functioning of the vocational training centre for Namibia in Angola. FAO's programmes consisted mainly of training activities, support for food production, sectoral surveys and policy analysis, as well as the conduct of occasional studies and dissemination of resulting information. The World Health Organization made, for the period under review, a total of \$84,895 available for medical supplies to SWAPO and provided Namibia, as an associate member, with \$352,645 for health and training purposes. UNIDO was the executing agency for assistance to SWAPO in establishing a woodworking and metalworking workshop, for pre-independence assistance in preparation of the study on national reconstruction and development in Namibia, and for an exploratory mission for a technical visit to Namibia to look into the possibility of establishing rural industry. UNHCR allocated in 1986 \$1.8 million for an assistance programme in favour of Namibian refugees in the sectors of health, education, domestic needs, agriculture and construction of communal facilities. UNESCO, among other activities, organized an eight-month course in social science research methods and development studies for Namibian women at the Institute of Social Studies at The Hague, Netherlands (August 1985-April 1986).

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- (1) Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986 (A/CONF.138/11 & Add.1), Sales No. E.86.I.16. (2) A/41/24. (3) A/42/24. (4) YUN 1985, p. 1128, GA res. 40/97 E, 13 Dec. 1985. (5) Ibid., p. 471. (6) E/1986/29 (dec. 86/29). (7) A/41/23 (A/AC.109/880). (8) YUN 1976, p. 791, GA res. 31/153, 20 Dec. 1976. (9) Ibid., p. 779. (10) A/41/678 & Corr.1. (11) DP/1987/63. (12) A/41/407 & Add.1. (13) A/42/264 & Add.1.

Chapter IV

Other colonial Territories

With the dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) remaining unresolved, the General Assembly in November 1986 again requested both parties to initiate negotiations and the Secretary-General to continue his good offices mission to assist them (resolution 41/40).

In addition to that question, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Committee on colonial countries) continued to examine the situations in Western Sahara and East Timor and decided to review them again in 1987. In October, the Assembly reaffirmed that Western Sahara was a decolonization matter and again requested Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to negotiate a cease-fire and a referendum for self-determination of the people of the Territory (41/16).

In addition, the Assembly took action on the questions of American Samoa (41/23), Guam (41/25) and the United States Virgin Islands (41/24), under United States administration; and Anguilla (41/17), Bermuda (41/18), the British Virgin Islands (41/19), the Cayman Islands (41/20), Montserrat (41/21) and the Turks and Caicos Islands (41/22), administered by the United Kingdom.

The Assembly adopted decisions on the questions of Pitcairn (41/406), Gibraltar (41/407) and St. Helena (41/408).

A visiting mission, dispatched to Tokelau in July, reported that its people had expressed the desire to maintain their current association with New Zealand, the administering Power. The Assembly approved the mission's report and urged New Zealand to intensify its political education programme to improve the awareness of the Territory's people of their right to self-determination (resolution 41/26).

Background papers on developments in most of the Territories were prepared for the Committee on colonial countries by the United Nations Secretariat.

Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Communications. A number of letters were addressed to the Secretary-General by Argentina, the United Kingdom and others on the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) situation in 1986.

Argentina charged that United Kingdom aircraft had overflown and harassed Argentine fishing vessels—on 11 and 15 August,⁽¹⁾ 1 October⁽²⁾ and 24 November⁽³⁾—outside the so-called protection zone which the United Kingdom had unilaterally set up at 150 nautical miles around the Malvinas. The United Kingdom denied those charges—in letters dated 4 September,⁽⁴⁾ 10 October⁽⁵⁾ and 15 December⁽⁶⁾—saying that the vessels were found within the zone and that its aircraft approached the ships to confirm their identity without harassing them in any way.

Conservation measures in the South Atlantic fishing grounds were the subject of a series of letters. On 22 September,⁽⁷⁾ the United Kingdom expressed its concern over a report that Argentina had concluded with the USSR a bilateral fisheries agreement purportedly applicable to the waters around the Falkland Islands, at a time when a technical study was under way by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) that could pave the way for a multilateral agreement on long-term conservation measures. On 29 October,⁽⁸⁾ the United Kingdom said the bilateral fisheries agreements which Argentina had signed with Bulgaria and the USSR were intended to prejudice matters in dispute between itself and Argentina, that it had informed the parties that those agreements were contrary to international law and that it had concluded that there was no longer a realistic prospect of achieving multilateral arrangements under FAO for the 1987 fishing season. Therefore, in the interest of responsible conservation and management, it issued a declaration, effective immediately, on the Falkland Islands Interim Conservation and Management Zone extending 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Falkland Islands was measured; legislative measures for the zone were expected to be taken by the authorities in the Falkland Islands as an interim step pending internationally agreed arrangements for the south-west Atlantic fishery as a whole.

On 30 October,⁽⁹⁾ Argentina transmitted the text of a government press communiqué calling the United Kingdom's claim over the control of the fishing resources and jurisdiction over the continental shelf as juridically and politically inadmissible as it encroached on waters over which Argentina exercised rights of sovereignty and jurisdiction. On 3 November,⁽¹⁰⁾ Argentina stated that the United

Kingdom's declaration marked a step backwards in the elimination of colonialism and was a violation of General Assembly recommendations on the Malvinas question; the pretext of concern for marine resources conservation was a cover for its unilateral move to improve its position in the sovereignty controversy. Annexed to the letter was the text of a 31 October note to the United Kingdom, transmitted through the Embassy of Brazil at Buenos Aires, formally rejecting Britain's claims and reaffirming Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, the South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and the surrounding maritime waters, sea-bed and marine subsoil. In a declaration of 17 November⁽¹¹⁾ Argentina expressed its willingness to start negotiations with the United Kingdom—with the Secretary-General's assistance—on problems between the two countries besides the sovereignty dispute, namely, trade, consular and diplomatic relations, transport and communications, and fishing resources.

On 21 November⁽¹²⁾ the United Kingdom, responding to the 30 October and 3 November letters from Argentina, stated that its 29 October declaration respected the rights that Argentina might legitimately claim under international law; that the declaration was aimed at fish-stock conservation, not at bolstering Britain's sovereignty over the Falkland Islands; that it was Argentina which had sought to use the fisheries issue to advance its sovereignty claim; and that the United Kingdom rejected Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, the South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. It added that the Interim Conservation and Management Zone, proclaimed by the Governor of the Falkland Islands on 29 October, did not extend beyond the protection zone it had set up as a defensive measure.

Peru, on 5 November⁽¹³⁾ deplored the United Kingdom's decision on the fishing zone, contending that the unilateral measure frustrated Argentina's efforts to resolve its dispute with the United Kingdom peacefully. Venezuela, on 6 November⁽¹⁴⁾ transmitted a 30 October government statement in which it declared that the latest United Kingdom decision disrupted international efforts aimed at settling the sovereignty dispute.

Argentina, on 13 November⁽¹⁵⁾ transmitted the text of an 11 November resolution adopted by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS), at Guatemala City, in which the Council expressed its concern over the new element of potential conflict introduced by the United Kingdom's declaration, asked both parties to negotiate and to refrain from taking actions that might affect the *de facto* situation, and asked OAS to ask the international community to redouble its efforts to gain a settlement. On 20

November⁽¹⁶⁾ Argentina transmitted a letter dated 4 November from the FAO Director-General, confirming that FAO, within its limits of competence and mandate as a specialized technical agency, was assessing the state of fishery resources in the south-west Atlantic, as requested at the FAO Conference in 1985.

India transmitted on 15 May⁽¹⁷⁾ the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (New Delhi, 16-19 April), in which the Ministers again supported Argentina's right to have its sovereignty over the Malvinas restored through negotiations and reaffirmed that the massive United Kingdom military and naval presence in the area was a cause for concern to the countries of the region. That position was reiterated in a communique adopted by the Plenary Meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries (New York, 20 November) forwarded by Zimbabwe on 21 November.⁽¹⁸⁾

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. The Committee on colonial countries⁽¹⁹⁾ considered the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) question at two meetings, on 12 and 14 August, hearing statements by Argentina and Committee members as well as a representative of the Legislative Council of the Falkland Islands and two other petitioners. The United Kingdom, the administering Power concerned, did not participate; it had informed the Committee in January that it would no longer take part in the Committee's work (see p. 967).

The Committee, on 14 August, reiterated that the way to end the colonial situation in the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) was by a negotiated settlement of the sovereignty dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom. Expressing regret that implementation of Assembly resolutions on the question had not started, the Committee urged the parties to resume negotiations and reiterated its support for the renewed good offices mission of the Secretary-General to assist them.

Report of the Secretary-General. In accordance with a 1985 General Assembly request⁽²⁰⁾ the Secretary-General submitted, in November 1986, a report on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)⁽²¹⁾ in which he stated that he had exchanged views on the question with Argentina and the United Kingdom, meeting with both heads of Government and, on a number of occasions, with their Foreign Ministers and Permanent Representatives to the United Nations. Their positions remained essentially unchanged, he said, with the United Kingdom remaining committed to improving bilateral relations with Argentina over practical matters, setting aside the sovereignty issue, on which it considered that views were fun-

damentally opposed, and to defending the rights of the Falkland Islands to self-determination. Argentina had expressed its willingness to initiate negotiations in accordance with the 1985 Assembly resolution⁽²⁰⁾ in order to resolve the differences, including all aspects concerning the future of the Territory. The Secretary-General regretted the lack of progress and stated that time was not necessarily working in favour of overcoming the obstacles to a peaceful settlement; he remained ready to assist the parties.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 25 November, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote **resolution 41/40**.

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and having received the report of the Secretary-General,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the peaceful and definitive settlement by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of all their differences, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the interest repeatedly expressed by both parties in normalizing their relations,

Convinced that such purpose would be facilitated by a global negotiation between both Governments that will allow them to rebuild mutual confidence on a solid basis and to resolve the pending problems, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. Reiterates its request to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to initiate negotiations with a view to finding the means to resolve peacefully and definitively the problems pending between both countries, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made in paragraph 1 above, and to take the necessary measures to that end;

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

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)".

General Assembly resolution 41/40

25 November 1986 Meeting 84 116-4-34 (recorded vote)

12-nation draft (A/41/L.19 & Add.1); agenda item 28.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 4th Committee 18, 19; plenary 82, 84.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belize, Oman, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Burma, Cameroon, Denmark, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Nepal, New Zealand, Portugal, Qatar, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Swaziland, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates.

In the plenary debate, Argentina declared that the situation had worsened, with the United Kingdom introducing a new and alarming factor as a result of its 29 October declaration which, it charged, sought to expand British domination over the area. Stating that the sovereignty dispute with the United Kingdom dated back to 1833, Argentina said that all United Kingdom action was aimed at asserting its purported sovereignty, while everything Argentina was doing was aimed at recovering its sovereignty.

The United Kingdom asserted that the sovereignty issue had dogged attempts to make progress in Anglo-Argentine relations, that Argentina continued to reject United Kingdom efforts to re-establish contacts and rebuild mutual confidence, and that the people of the Falkland Islands should be allowed to exercise their right to self-determination. It said the fisheries declaration was made basically for conservation reasons, but also because Argentina claimed a 200-mile zone centred on the Falkland Islands and thus challenged the United Kingdom on the sovereignty question. In its view, the Argentine proposal of 17 November (see p. 962) on formal cessation of hostilities was laden with conditions; the United Kingdom remained ready to discuss everything except sovereignty and, while there was a sovereignty dispute, the essential question was that of self-determination.

In explanation of vote, Argentina said the text contained a procedural request to the two parties to negotiate on all aspects on the future of the islands; the international community had recognized the dispute as that of sovereignty. The United Kingdom said the text, despite its seductive simplicity and cosmetic appeal, was pro-Argentine in calling for negotiations on "all aspects" and thus supporting the Argentine contention that sovereignty must be discussed.

Oman expressed hope that a balanced text would be produced in the future for approval by consensus. Sri Lanka said the draft should have stressed the right of the peoples to be consulted on their future constitutional status; merely urging the two parties to resolve the conflict was insufficient.

Asserting that both parties must agree to negotiate without any pre-conditions, Lesotho said it would have liked the text not to include the phrase "including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)". Solomon Islands hoped to see a more compromising approach to working out an agenda for negotiations.

Botswana called for negotiations on solving the dispute in all its aspects, while upholding the right of the inhabitants to self-determination. Although regretting the absence of a consensus text, Sweden considered the draft to be a constructive attempt at promoting a dialogue between the parties without any pre-conditions. Kuwait considered the text balanced, as did the Netherlands, which felt the wording did not prejudice the outcome of negotiations. France favoured negotiations without prior conditions and covering all aspects of the problem; similarly, Canada considered the text to offer the most appropriate means for solving the dispute. Mongolia said the international community was entitled to require that the permanent member of the Security Council renounce its colonial policy. Jordan, Lesotho and Sweden supported the continuation of the Secretary-General's good offices mission.

On 25 November, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee on the question (**decision 41/414**).⁽²²⁾ The Committee had heard on 24 November two petitioners representing the Falkland Islands Legislative Council and two others as natives of the islands.⁽²³⁾

REFERENCES

- (1)A/41/529-S/18290. (2)A/41/669-S/18378. (3)A/41/884-S/18478. (4)A/41/585-S/18321. (5)A/41/708-S/18399. (6)A/41/974-S/18529. (7)A/41/636. (8)A/41/777. (9)A/41/784-S/18438. (10)A/41/788-S/18441. (11)A/41/845-S/18460. (12)A/41/868-S/18473. (13)A/41/797. (14)A/41/808. (15)A/41/828-S/18457. (16)A/41/863-S/18468. (17)A/41/341-S/18065 & Corr.1. (18)A/41/867-S/18471. (19)A/41/23. (20)YUN 1985, p. 1134, GA res. 40/21, 27 Nov. 1985. (21)A/41/824. (22)A/41/870. (23)A/C.4/41/9 & Add.1,2.

East Timor

In 1986, the General Assembly did not consider the question of East Timor as the result of a recommendation of the General Committee (see p. 378).

Communications. On 16 January,⁽¹⁾ Mozambique forwarded to the Secretary-General a November 1985 article from what it called a publication of Tahanan Politick (TAPOL), an Indonesian opposition exile group, regarding what it labelled Indonesian colonialism in East Timor, and asked that it be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Portugal informed the Secretary-General on 4 March⁽²⁾ that it had nothing to add to the infor-

mation it had provided in 1979,⁽³⁾ as required by Article 73 (e) of the Charter of the United Nations.

Indonesia, on 31 July⁽⁴⁾ and 4,⁽⁵⁾ 13⁽⁶⁾ and 14 August,⁽⁷⁾ expressed its opposition to the appearance of petitioners before the Committee on colonial countries to discuss the question of East Timor. It said that the process of decolonization in East Timor had been carried out under the provisions of the Charter and 1960 General Assembly resolutions 1514(XV)⁽⁸⁾ and 1541(XV),⁽⁹⁾ and that, East Timor having been integrated into Indonesia in 1976, the Committee's consideration of the question would constitute interference in internal affairs of a sovereign State.

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. The Committee on colonial countries⁽¹⁰⁾ considered the East Timor question at three meetings on 4 and 15 August 1986. It heard statements by Angola, Cape Verde, Indonesia, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe and Sweden. In addition, it granted requests for hearing from petitioners and heard statements by a representative of the Frente Revolucionaria de Timor Leste Independente (FRETILIN) as well as by a member of the Japanese National Diet, members of two universities, and representatives of 16 non-governmental organizations and the East Timor refugee community in Australia.

On 15 August, the Committee decided to continue consideration of the item in 1987, subject to Assembly directives.

Note by the Secretary-General. In September,⁽¹¹⁾ the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly that talks were continuing between Indonesia and Portugal under his auspices, with a view to achieving a comprehensive and internationally acceptable settlement of the question of East Timor. The last round of talks was held from 9 to 12 September, further meetings were scheduled and a report would be submitted in due course.

REFERENCES

- (1)S/17744. (2)A/41/190. (3)YUN 1979, p. 1117. (4)A/AC.109/872. (5)A/AC.109/872/Add.1. (6)A/AC.109/872/Add.2. (7)A/AC.109/872/Add.3 & Corr.1. (8)YUN 1960, p. 49, GA res. 1514(XV), 14 Dec. 1960. (9)Ibid., p. 509, GA res. 1541(XV), 15 Dec. 1960. (10)A/41/23. (11)A/41/602.

Western Sahara

Action by the Commission on Human Rights. On 10 March 1986,⁽¹⁾ the Commission on Human Rights reaffirmed that the Western Sahara question was one of decolonization and again requested the parties to the conflict, Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (POLISARIO Front), to

bring about a cease-fire and the necessary conditions for a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara. It welcomed the efforts of the Secretary-General and the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to achieve a solution and decided to consider the situation in 1987 as a matter of priority. (See also p. 700.)

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. The Committee on colonial countries⁽⁷⁾ considered the Western Sahara question at one meeting each on 4 and 11 August. The Committee heard statements by Afghanistan, the Congo, Cuba, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania; a representative of the POLISARIO Front also spoke. On 11 August, the Committee decided to consider the item in 1987, subject to General Assembly directives.

Report of the Secretary-General. In accordance with a 1985 General Assembly resolution,⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General submitted in October 1986 a report⁽⁴⁾ in which he reviewed contacts he and the OAU Chairman had made with Morocco and the POLISARIO Front between March and September 1986. The Secretary-General and the OAU Chairman concluded that the positions of the parties remained far apart on such basic questions as the arrangements for the cease-fire and the conducting of an envisaged referendum, and that it was necessary for the parties to show more flexibility in order for progress to be made.

Communications. On 17 October,⁽⁵⁾ Morocco informed the Secretary-General of its decision not to participate in the Assembly debate on the question, asserting that the draft resolution put forward at the current Assembly session attempted to diminish the Secretary-General's cease-fire and referendum initiative by setting a number of pre-conditions.

The failure to find a peaceful settlement to the conflict in Western Sahara was deplored by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Harare, Zimbabwe, 1-6 September 1986).⁽⁶⁾ The Conference urged Morocco and the POLISARIO Front to hold direct negotiations to reach a cease-fire and create the conditions necessary for a referendum under the auspices of OAU and the United Nations.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The Fourth Committee, in October, heard four petitioners at their request,⁽⁷⁾ including a representative of the POLISARIO Front.

On 31 October, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/16** by recorded vote.

Question of Western Sahara

The General Assembly,

Having considered in depth the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 40/50 of 2 December 1985 on the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling resolution AHG/Res.104(XIX) on Western Sahara, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its nineteenth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Taking note with appreciation of the part of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986 concerning Western Sahara,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara,

Noting with appreciation the joint good offices process initiated in New York on 9 April 1986 by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to implementing resolution AHG/Res.104(XIX) and General Assembly resolution 40/50,

1. Reaffirms that the question of Western Sahara is a question of decolonization which remains to be completed on the basis of the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

2. Reaffirms also that the solution of the question of Western Sahara lies in the implementation of resolution AHG/Res.104(XIX) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, which establishes ways and means for a just and definitive political solution to the Western Sahara conflict;

3. Again requests, to that end, the two parties to the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro, to undertake direct negotiations, in the shortest possible time, with a view to bringing about a cease-fire to create the necessary conditions for a peaceful and fair referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, a referendum without any administrative or military constraints, under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations;

4. Welcomes the efforts of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote a just and definitive solution of the question of Western Sahara, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 40/50;

5. Invites the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to exert every effort to persuade the two parties to the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro, to negotiate, in the shortest possible time and in conformity with resolution AHG/Res.

104(XIX), General Assembly resolution 40/50 and the present resolution, the terms of a cease-fire and the modalities for organizing the said referendum;

6. Appeals to the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to display the political will necessary to implement resolution AHG/Res.104(XIX), General Assembly resolution 40/50 and the present resolution;

7. Reaffirms the determination of the United Nations to co-operate fully with the Organization of African Unity with a view to implementing the relevant decisions of that organization, in particular resolution AHG/Res.104(XIX);

8. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara as a matter of priority and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

9. Invites the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations informed of the progress achieved in the implementation of the decisions of the Organization of African Unity relating to Western Sahara;

10. Invites the Secretary-General to follow the situation in Western Sahara closely with a view to the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second

readiness of both sides to accept the result of the referendum and the United Nations role. Brazil and Egypt shared that view. Colombia, Somalia and Zaire felt the text should have emphasized more fully the Secretary-General's initiatives and good offices. Canada commended the Secretary-General for his efforts and urged the parties involved to take advantage of the good offices at their disposal to reach a mutually acceptable solution. Sweden would have preferred a consensus text, as would the United States, which considered that the draft was heavily biased in favour of the Algerian position, failed to accommodate certain legitimate concerns of Morocco and took little account of the progress made by the Secretary-General. Turkey viewed the draft as not conforming to the expectations of all the parties concerned. Guatemala said the parties involved should be allowed to find their own solution to the dispute. Thailand abstained as it did not recognize the POLISARIO Front.

China and Oman did not participate in the Committee vote, with China urging the people of Western Sahara themselves to solve the issue and expressing support for the Secretary-General's efforts to that end.

Among those voting in favour, Australia cautioned against formulations prejudicial to the outcome of an act of self-determination. New Zealand called for such an act to be held under United Nations auspices. Finland supported the appeal made to the parties concerned. Austria and Norway believed that a political solution to the conflict fell primarily within the scope of OAU. Uruguay and the Sudan felt the draft should have reflected the progress made.

In the plenary Assembly, Costa Rica urged that the new process of indirect negotiations under the Secretary-General's good offices be given an opportunity to prove its effectiveness. Bolivia said the Secretary-General should be given a broader mandate and Senegal called for a display of political will.

REFERENCES

- (1)E/1986/22 (res.1986/21). (2)A/41/23. (3)YUN 1985, p. 1138, GA res. 40/50, 2 Dec. 1985. (4)A/41/673. (5)A/41/723. (6)A/41/697-S/18392. (7)A/C.4/41/3 & Add.1-3.

General Assembly resolution 41/16

31 October 1986 Meeting 52 98-0-44 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/41/760) by recorded vote (92-2-46), 22 October (meeting 18); 47-nation draft (A/C.4/41/L2); agenda item 19.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 4th Committee 9-18; plenary 52.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None

Abstaining: Bahrain, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Paraguay, Portugal, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire.

In explanation of its negative vote in the Committee, Chile said the text did not facilitate the negotiations.

Peru felt the draft should have referred more explicitly to the new developments, particularly the

Other Territories

In 1986, the Committee on colonial countries,(1) charged with overseeing the implementation of the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,(2) held two sessions in New York—on 18 March, and from 4 to 15 August and on 10

September. The Committee had before it working papers by the Secretariat on the situation in the Territories under consideration.

By a letter of 30 January, the United Kingdom informed the Committee Chairman that it had decided not to participate henceforth in the work of the Committee or its sub-committees; it added that it would continue to fulfil its responsibilities under the United Nations Charter towards its Non-Self-Governing Territories and that it would also inform the Secretary-General of any relevant political and constitutional developments in those Territories.

By a 4 August resolution on sending visiting missions to Territories, the Committee expressed regret over the United Kingdom's decision and urged that it permit the access of missions to the Territories under its administration.

The General Assembly, in October, adopted resolutions or decisions, most of which were based on drafts proposed by the Committee on colonial countries. The Assembly also considered the situation in New Caledonia (see p. 912).

American Samoa

In November 1986, proposed changes to the Constitution of American Samoa relating to expansion of the territorial legislature, qualifications and impeachment of public officials and judicial reconstruction were rejected by the voters in a referendum.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 31 October, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 41/23.

Question of American Samoa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to American Samoa, including in particular its resolution 40/41 of 2 December 1985,

Taking into account the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to American Samoa,

Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of American Samoa,

Noting with appreciation the continued participation of the United States of America, as the administering Power, in the work of the Special Committee in regard to American Samoa, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory,

Noting that a constitutional convention to consider amendments to the present Constitution was held from 30 June to 11 July 1986 and that proposals adopted would be put to the voters for approval in November 1986,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling the dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to American Samoa;

4. Calls upon the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to take all necessary steps, taking into account the rights, interests and wishes of the people of American Samoa as expressed freely in conditions leading to real self-determination, to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of American Samoa of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

5. Notes that, pursuant to an act of Congress, the United States Secretary of the Interior is no longer authorized to make changes unilaterally in the Constitution of American Samoa and that the people of the Territory are the final ratifying authority over the Constitution;

6. Calls upon the administering Power to respond favourably to the request of the Samoan people to appoint the Chief Justice and other members of the judiciary of the Territory themselves;

7. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of American Samoa and calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory and to make it more viable in order to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States and to create employment opportunities for the people of the Territory;

8. Expresses the hope that the development planning process initiated by the first five-year development plan will be continued and strengthened;

9. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development with a view to creating conditions for a balanced, diversified and viable economy;

10. Urges the administering Power to continue to facilitate close relations and co-operation between the peoples of American Samoa and the neighbouring island communities and between the territorial Government and the regional institutions in order to enhance further the economic and social welfare of the people of the Territory;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the dispatch of a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, taking into account, in particular, the wishes of the people of the Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/23

31 October 1986 Meeting 52 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/41/760) without objection, 22 October (meeting 18); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/41/23); agenda item 19. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 4th Committee 9-18; plenary 52.

Anguilla

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 31 October, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted resolution 41/17 without vote.

Question of Anguilla

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Anguilla,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Anguilla, including in particular its resolution 40/48 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting the appointment of a Constitution Review Committee in October 1985, and the statement by the Governor of the Territory, in which he reiterated that the administering Power would only consider substantial changes to the Constitution as part of a process to move towards independence within eighteen months to two years,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory,

Noting that the economy of Anguilla continued to grow during the period under review, particularly the tourist industry, and that the Government accorded the highest priority to the development of the Territory's economic and social infrastructure and was reviewing options for the diversification of its economy in such sectors as fisheries, agriculture and small-scale manufacturing,

Noting with satisfaction the increase in funds administered by the United Nations Development Programme and in funds from other sources,

Noting the participation of Anguilla for the first time, in June 1985, in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development,

Recalling the dispatch in 1984 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Anguilla;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Anguilla;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in Anguilla as will enable its people to exercise freely and without interference, from a well-informed standpoint as to the available options, their inalienable right to determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514(XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of Anguilla, to continue to strengthen the economy of the Territory and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary for the increased employment of the local population in the civil service, as well as in managerial, technical and other sectors of the economy;

8. Reiterates its request to the administering Power, in the light of the observations, conclusions and recommen-

datations of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Anguilla, 1984, to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and other regional and international bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of Anguilla;

9. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development;

10. Recalls the recommendation of the Visiting Mission that the administering Power should continue to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of representatives of the Territory in regional and international organizations, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, in order to enable them to examine political, economic and social developments in other Territories and countries similar to their own;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/17

31 October 1986 Meeting 52 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/41/760) without objection, 22 October (meeting 18); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/41/23); agenda item 19.

Meeting numbers GA 41st session: 4th Committee 9-18; plenary 52.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 31 October, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 41/18,

Question of Bermuda

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Bermuda,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Bermuda, including in particular its resolution 40/43 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting the planned introduction of a Private Member's Bill in the Senate of Bermuda demanding a referendum on the issue of independence to take place on 7 April 1987.

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and further strengthening its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Welcoming the role being played in the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme, specifically in programmes of agriculture, forestry and fisheries,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Bermuda;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Bermuda;

4. Reiterates that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in Bermuda as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Bermuda of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right;

5. Reaffirms that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to determine their own future political status;

6. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

7. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda in any offensive acts or interference directed against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. Urges once again the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take all effective measures to guarantee the right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development with a view to creating conditions for a diversified, balanced and viable economy;

9. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of Bermuda;

10. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the

assistance necessary for increased employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels;

11. Emphasizes the desirability of sending a visiting mission to the Territory and requests the administering Power to facilitate such a mission at the earliest possible opportunity;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/18

31 October 1996 Meeting 52 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/41/760) without objection, 22 October (meeting 18); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/41/23); agenda item 19.
Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 4th Committee 9-18; plenary 52.

British Virgin Islands

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 31 October, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 41/19.

Question of the British Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the British Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the British Virgin Islands, including in particular its resolution 40/44 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and further strengthening its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory,

Noting that, while the service sectors of the economy of the British Virgin Islands are growing, agriculture and manufacturing have remained relatively static, and noting in that connection the continuing commitment of the territorial Government to attaining economic diversification, particularly in the areas of agriculture, fisheries and small industries, and the constraints which the Territory faces in that regard,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the British Virgin Islands by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that operate in the Territory, as well as that of regional organizations, including the Caribbean Development Bank, and noting the further allocation of funds by the United Nations Development Programme,

Welcoming also the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, sponsored by the World Bank, and in other regional and international organizations, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary bodies, and noting the admission of the Territory in April 1985 to membership in the Caribbean Centre for Development Administration,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the British Virgin Islands;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the British Virgin Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the British Virgin Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514(XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and in that connection reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to intensify its efforts to broaden the base of the economy of the Territory;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of the British Virgin Islands, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

8. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic development of the Territory;

9. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power to continue to facilitate the participation of the British Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system;

10. Calls upon the administering Power, noting that nearly two fifths of the employed labour force consists of expatriates, to facilitate, in co-operation with the territorial Government, the adoption of a manpower training programme by further upgrading the educational system, in order to expand the participation of the local population in the decision-making process in all sectors and to fill managerial and technical positions with local persons;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/19

31 October 1986 Meeting 52 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/41/760) without objection, 22 October (meeting 18); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/41/23); agenda item 19.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 4th Committee 9-18; plenary 52.

Cayman Islands

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 41/20 on 31 October.

Question of the Cayman Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Cayman Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Cayman Islands, including in particular its resolution 40/45 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and Considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Cayman Islands;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Cayman Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Cayman Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514(XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and in that connection reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and recommends that priority must continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development;

7. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

8. Request the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/20

31 October 1986 Meeting 52 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/41/760) without objection, 22 October (meeting 18); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/41/23); agenda item 19.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 4th Committee 9-18; plenary 52.

Gibraltar

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. On 15 August,⁽¹⁾ the Committee on colonial countries, taking into account the continuing discussions between the parties concerned, decided to continue its consideration of the item in 1987, subject to Assembly directives.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted decision 41/407 without vote in October.

Question of Gibraltar

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 31 October 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly, noting that the Governments of Spain and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland agreed at Brussels on 27 November 1984 on a statement whereby they decided to apply, before 15 February 1985, the Lisbon Declaration of 10 April 1980 in all its parts; noting that this involved, simultaneously, the provision of equality and reciprocity of rights for Spaniards in Gibraltar and Gibraltarians in Spain, the establishment of the free movement of persons, vehicles and goods between Gibraltar and the neighbouring territory and the establishment of a negotiating process; and noting that, as regards this last point, the Brussels statement reads as follows:

" '(c) The establishment of a negotiating process aimed at overcoming all the differences between them over Gibraltar and at promoting co-operation on a mutually beneficial basis on economic, cultural, touristic, aviation, military and environmental matters. Both sides accept that the issues of sovereignty will be discussed in that process. The British Government will fully maintain its commitment to honour the wishes of the people of Gibraltar as set out in the preamble of the 1969 Constitution';

"welcomes the fact that on 5 February 1985 equality and reciprocity of rights were established for Spaniards in Gibraltar and Gibraltarians in Spain, together with the free movement of persons, vehicles and goods between Gibraltar and the neighbouring territory; also welcomes the fact that the two Governments initiated, at Geneva on 5 February 1985, the negotiating process provided for in the Brussels statement and foreseen in the consensus approved by the Assembly on 14 December 1973; notes that the Ministers for Foreign Affairs met at Madrid on 5 and 6 December 1985 as part of this process; and urges both Governments to continue this process with the object of reaching a lasting solution to the problem of Gibraltar in the light of the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations."

General Assembly decision 41/407

Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/41/760) without objection. 22 October meeting 18; draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/C.4/41/L.4); agenda item 19. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 4th Committee 9-18; plenary 52.

Guam

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 31 October, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 41/25.

Question of Guam

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Guam,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Guam, including in particular its resolution 40/42 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power, relating to Guam,

Taking note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the Guam Commission on Self-Determination, which was appointed in February 1984, has completed its work on the draft text of a Commonwealth Act,

Taking note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the Department of Defense had authorized the release of nearly 2,000 hectares of land previously under its control and that it was expected that legislation to release that land would be enacted later in 1986,

Noting the potential offered for diversifying and developing the economy of the Territory, for example, in the areas of commercial fishing and agriculture, and the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the draft Commonwealth Act seeks to promote economic development by establishing a free trade zone between Guam and the United States of America,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that provisions of the proposed Commonwealth Act would recognize the distinct cultural identity of the Chamorro people, the indigenous inhabitants of Guam,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review, particularly in the light of the plebiscite planned for 1987, referred to in paragraph 5 below,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Guam;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Guam;

4. Reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Guam of the possibilities open to them with regard to their right to self-determination and calls upon the United States of America, as the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the process of decolonization strictly in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Territory;

5. Takes note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that should the Guamanian voters approve it in a plebiscite planned for 1987, the draft text of a Commonwealth Act proposed by the Guam Commission on Self-Determination will be submitted to the United States Congress for consideration;

6. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against any other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of Guam and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to take further steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory, with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power;

9. Reiterates that one obstacle to economic growth, and particularly to agricultural development, stems from the fact that large tracts of land are held by the United States federal authorities, and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory;

10. Calls upon the administering Power to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at removing constraints to growth in the areas of agriculture and commercial fishing and to ensure the development of those areas to the fullest extent;

11. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the right of the people of Guam to the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources within its exclusive economic zone, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources and requests the administering Power to take the necessary steps to protect the property rights of the people of the Territory;

12. Reaffirms the importance of continued efforts by the territorial Government, with the support of the administering Power, towards promoting the Chamorro language and culture;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including

the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/25

31 October 1986 Meeting 52 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/41/760) without objection, 22 October (meeting 18); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/41/23); agenda item 19. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 4th Committee 9-18; plenary 52.

Montserrat

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 31 October, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 41/21.

Question of Montserrat

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Montserrat,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Montserrat, including in particular its resolution 40/46 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting that during the period under review the Government of Montserrat reiterated the view that independence was both inevitable and desirable, provided it was preceded by Montserrat's achievement of a level of economic and financial viability sufficient to sustain it as an independent State, and reaffirmed its intention to enlist such assistance from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and from other sources as would enable it to achieve such viability and not to seek independence without the support of the majority of the people of the Territory,

Noting with concern that during the period under review the world recession has continued to affect the territorial economy adversely,

Noting that the territorial Government has taken a series of measures with a view to upgrading the efficiency of its civil service and to that end has continued to accord high priority to the training of cadres and that, in that connection, it has continued to seek financial assistance from international funding agencies to facilitate both long-term and short-term training,

Welcoming the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, as well as in regional organizations such as the Caribbean Community and its associated institutions, including the Caribbean Development Bank,

Welcoming also the contribution to the development of the Territory by the United Nations Development Pro-

gramme, the United Nations Children's Fund and other specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat,

Noting with concern that Montserrat became ineligible for assistance from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as a result of the change in its membership which it had shared with former eastern Caribbean Territories and noting, in that connection, that the Territory would be eligible for readmission as an associate member under the sponsorship of the administering Power, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which withdrew from the organization in December 1985,

Recalling the dispatch in 1975 and 1982 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Montserrat;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Montserrat;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in Montserrat as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514(XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to launch programmes, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to foster an awareness among the people of Montserrat of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of Montserrat;

7. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to strengthen the economy of the Territory and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification in order to promote balanced growth and the economic and financial viability of the Territory;

8. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of Montserrat, to take effective measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of the Territory to own and dispose of the natural resources

of the Territory, including marine resources within its exclusive economic zone, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary for the employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels;

10. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social life of the Territory, and invites donor Governments and regional organizations to do the same;

11. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of Montserrat, to take urgent steps to facilitate the readmission of the Territory as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/21

31 October 1986 Meeting 52 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/41/760) without objection, 22 October (meeting 18); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/41/23); agenda item 19. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 4th Committee 9-18; plenary 52.

Pitcairn

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Acting on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly in October adopted without vote decision 41/406.

Question of Pitcairn

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 31 October 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Assembly further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual life-style that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session."

General Assembly decision 41/406

Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/41/760) without objection, 22 October (meeting 18); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/41/23); agenda item 19. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 4th Committee 9-18; Plenary 52.

St. Helena

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In October, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote decision 41/408.

Question of St. Helena

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 31 October 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly urged the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of this Territory and in that connection reaffirmed the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Assembly expressed the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community, including the critical unemployment situation, and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. The Assembly, in view of the serious developments in South Africa, noted with concern the trade and transportation dependency of the Territory on South Africa. The Assembly reaffirmed that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constituted an important means of developing and diversifying the economy of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Assembly noted with deep concern the continued presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island and, in that regard, recalled all the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Assembly considered that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review, and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session.

General Assembly decision 41/408

1252-26 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/41/760) by recorded vote (108-2-26), 22 October (meeting 18); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/41/23); agenda item 19. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 4th Committee 9-18; plenary 52.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bo-

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

Against: United Kingdom, United States,

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Samoa, Spain, Swaziland,² Sweden, Turkey.

² Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

In the Fourth Committee, the United Kingdom requested a separate vote on the sixth sentence of the draft decision. The sentence, which referred to the presence of military facilities on Ascension Island, was retained by a recorded vote of 75 to 30, with 21 abstentions. The United Kingdom noted that Ascension Island was uninhabited and 700 miles distant from St. Helena and any links between the two were administrative. The so-called military facilities were only staging facilities for transport aircraft and it was difficult to see why they should be considered a threat to anyone. Further, the United Kingdom objected to a new idea introduced in the fourth sentence, and stated that St. Helena was dependent on South Africa because of geographical proximity and not because of political choice.

Tokelau

Report of the visiting mission. A visiting mission, composed of three members of the Committee on colonial countries, visited Tokelau in July 1986, in response to a 1985 invitation by New Zealand, the administering Power, and by the people of the Territory.⁽³⁾ The report of the mission⁽⁴⁾ provided information on constitutional and political developments as well as the economic, social and educational conditions in the Territory—consisting of Nukunonu, Fakaofu and Atafu atolls—outlined the mission's activities and gave its conclusions and recommendations. Annexes to the report included requests presented to the mission by the Taupulega (Council of Elders) and aumaga (village work-force) of Fakaofu for assistance from New Zealand or the United Nations, and a statement by the Fakaofu Taupulega on political developments.

The mission reported that the people of Tokelau had unequivocally expressed their desire to maintain their current status and relationship with New Zealand, which had initiated discussions on alternatives available to Tokelau in exercising its right to self-determination. The mission recommended that the administering Power continue to encourage

Tokelau to pursue its political development towards assuming greater political autonomy while preserving its cultural heritage. Among the areas of importance to Tokelau's development, the mission listed transport, communications and education; noting the lack of economic resources as well as the scarcity of land in the Territory and erosion caused by the sea, the mission recommended remedial measures.

The Committee on colonial countries considered the question of Tokelau at four meetings between 12 August and 10 September 1986.(1)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Acting on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/26 on 31 October without vote.

Question of Tokelau

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Tokelau,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing; the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau dispatched in July 1986 at the invitation of the Government of New Zealand and of the General Fono (Council) of Tokelau,

Having heard the statement of the Chairman of the Visiting Mission,

Having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power,

Noting with satisfaction the continuing exemplary co-operation of the administering Power with regard to the work of the Special Committee relating to Tokelau and its readiness to permit access by United Nations visiting missions thereto,

Aware of the special problems facing Tokelau by virtue of its isolation, small size, limited resources and lack of infrastructure,

Reiterating the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Tokelau,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Tokelau;

2. Approves the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau in July 1986, and endorses the observations, conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

3. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and dependence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

4. Expresses its deep appreciation to the elders, people and public service of Tokelau and to the administering

Power for the courtesies, co-operation and assistance extended to the Visiting Mission;

5. Notes that the people of Tokelau with whom the Visiting Mission consulted expressed their desire to maintain at this stage their present status and relationship with the administering Power;

6. Notes the continuing development of the General Fono (Council) of Tokelau as the Territory's highest political body, and considers that the process of devolution of authority to Tokelau's political and administrative institutions should continue;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the Tokelau public service, to expand and intensify its programme of political education in the Territory so as to improve the awareness of the people of the Territory of the options available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration;

8. Commends the people of Tokelau for their determination to manage their economic and political development in such a way as to ensure that it does not compromise or undermine Tokelau's distinct and valued cultural heritage, and urges the administering Power and international agencies to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in this regard;

9. Welcomes the assurance of the administering Power that legislation affecting Tokelau will only be passed after consultation with the General Fono (Council) of Tokelau, and commends the Fono for the role it is playing in the development of a new legal code to give due recognition to Tokelauan customs and culture;

10. Welcomes also the efforts being made to develop an education system specifically geared to the needs of Tokelau and urges that these efforts be intensified;

11. Requests the administering Power, taking into account the Visiting Mission's observations, conclusions and recommendations, to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other regional and international bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of the Territory;

12. Welcomes the participation of Tokelau in South Pacific regional organizations and institutions and requests the administering Power to facilitate the participation of the Territory as an associate member of various organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other regional and international bodies;

13. Expresses the view that measures to promote the economic and social development of Tokelau are an essential element in the process of self-determination and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in close co-operation with the General Fono (Council), to continue to intensify and diversify its programmes of development assistance to Tokelau;

14. Notes the assistance extended to Tokelau by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization and other regional and international institutions and urges them to continue to increase such assistance to the Territory in close consultation with the Tokelau Administration;

15. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time and in consultation with

the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/26

31 October 1986 Meeting 52 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/41/760) without objection, 22 October (meeting 18); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/41/23); agenda item 19.
Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 4th Committee 9-18; plenary 52.

Turks and Caicos Islands

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 31 October, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 41/22.

Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands, including in particular its resolution 40/47 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Turks and Caicos Islands and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability and develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Noting that there was a general economic decline in the Territory during the period under review and bearing in mind the need to develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Welcoming the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1980 of two United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable

right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Turks and Caicos Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514(XV) and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter of the United Nations to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and, in particular, to intensify and expand its programme of assistance in order to accelerate the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Territory;

6. Emphasizes that greater attention should be paid to diversification of the economy, which will benefit the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands, and, in that connection, takes note of the progress reported by the territorial Government regarding the development of mariculture in the Territory;

7. Recalls that it is the responsibility of the administering Power, in accordance with the wishes of the people, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources within its exclusive economic zone, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands;

9. Urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the assistance necessary for the training of qualified local personnel in the skills essential to the development of various sectors of the economy and the society of the Territory;

10. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/22

31 October 1986 Meeting 52 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/41/760) without objection, 22 October (meeting 18); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/41/23); agenda item 19.
Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 4th Committee 9-18; plenary 52.

United States Virgin Islands

On 4 November 1986, general elections were held in the United States Virgin Islands for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the 15 seats in the Legislature, also known as the Senate, and the Ter-

ritory's delegate to the United States House of Representatives. The candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the Democratic Party of the Virgin Islands won a majority in a run-off election on 16 November. Following vote recounts and party and other realignments, a coalition was formed with the Democratic Party as the majority party in the Senate. The incumbent delegate to the United States Congress was unopposed.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 31 October, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/24 without vote.

Question of the United States Virgin Islands
The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the United States Virgin Islands, including in particular its resolution 40/49 of 2 December 1985,

Noting with appreciation the continued active participation of the United States of America, as the administering Power, and of the representative of the territorial Government in the work of the Special Committee in regard to the United States Virgin Islands, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the Territory of the United States Virgin Islands enjoys a large measure of self-government through its elected representatives, namely, the Governor, members of the Legislature and the Territory's delegate to the United States House of Representatives, and that a delegate-elected for a two-year period-participates in the House of Representatives without the right to vote although he participates and votes in the Committees,

Noting that general elections are to be held in November 1986 in the Territory,

Noting that, during the period under review, despite some set-backs to its industrialization programme, the economy of the Territory improved, and that, in particular, tourism, construction and private investment increased and the level of unemployment decreased, and taking note of the infrastructural developments taking place in the Territory,

Welcoming the continued participation of the United States Virgin Islands, as an associate member, in the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary bodies, including the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, and noting the continued participation of a representative of the Territory, as a member of the

delegation of the administering Power, in annual meetings of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development since 1982,

Noting the continued policy of the administering Power that representatives of the Territory should participate in forums where the Territory was the subject of discussion,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review, particularly in the light of the referendum referred to in paragraph 5 below and the preparations for that event,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the United States Virgin Islands;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples? contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the United States Virgin Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with resolution 1514(XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Takes note of the statement of the administering Power that the Government of the United States Virgin Islands had decided that, before a referendum on the issue was called, more time was necessary for the purpose of allowing a further opportunity to study the implications of the various future status options and that, in that connection, it stood ready to respond to the wishes of the people of the Territory concerning their future status;

6. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the United States Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, resolution 1514(XV) and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate programmes in the Territory to foster an awareness among the people of

the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

7. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands;

8. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory by, inter alia, taking additional measures of diversification and continuing to develop the Territory's infrastructure with a view to reducing the heavy economic dependence of the Territory on the administering Power;

9. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

10. Urges the administering Power to seek a status in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development for the territorial Government, similar to that of other dependent Territories within the Group;

11. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power to facilitate further the participation of the United States Virgin Islands in various regional and intergovernmental

bodies and organizations, particularly in their central organs, and in other organizations of the United Nations system;

12. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/24

31 October 1986 Meeting 52 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/41/760) without objection, 22 October (meeting 18); draft by Committee on colonial countries (A/41/23); agenda item 19.
Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 4th Committee 9-18; plenary 52.

REFERENCES

(1)A/41/23. (2)YUN 1960, p. 49, GA res. 1514(XV), 14 Dec. 1960. (3)YUN 1985, p. 1150. (4)A/AC.109/877 & Add.1.

Legal questions

Chapter I

International Court of Justice

In 1986, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) considered live contentious cases, remained seized of a request for an advisory opinion and delivered two Judgments and three Orders. In November, the General Assembly urged immediate compliance with the Court's 1986 Judgment in the case of military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua (resolution 41/31) (see also

The Secretary-General, in September, forwarded to the Assembly recommendations by the Joint Inspection Unit on ways for the Court to issue some of its publications in more than the current two languages.

Judicial work of the Court

In 1986, the Court or its Chambers-meeting at The Hague, Netherlands-delivered Judgments in two cases concerning, respectively, military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua, and a frontier dispute between Burkina Faso and Mali. Three new disputes referred to it concerned border and transborder armed actions (Nicaragua v. Costa Rica and Nicaragua v. Honduras), and a land, island and maritime frontier dispute between El Salvador and Honduras. In addition, the Court remained seized of a request for an advisory opinion concerning a judgement of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal.

The 1986 activities of ICJ were described in two reports to the General Assembly, covering the periods 1 August 1985 to 31 July 1986⁽¹⁾ and 1 August 1986 to 31 July 1987.⁽²⁾ By decision 41/411 of 3 November 1986, the Assembly took note of the 1985/86 report.

Military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua

In 1984,⁽³⁾ Nicaragua had instituted proceedings against the United States with a request for an indication of provisional measures concerning responsibility for military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua. The Court con-

sidered various aspects of the matter in 1984 and 1985.⁽⁴⁾

On 27 June 1986, at a public sitting, the Court delivered a Judgment,⁽⁵⁾ the operative provisions of which read as follows:

The Court,

(1) By eleven votes to four,

Decides that in adjudicating the dispute brought before it by the Application filed by the the Republic of Nicaragua on 9 April 1984, the Court is required to apply the "multilateral treaty reservation" contained in proviso (c) to the declaration of acceptance of jurisdiction made under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court by the Government of the United States of America deposited on 26 August 1946;

In favour: President Nagendra Singh; Vice-President de Lacharrière; Judges Lachs, Oda, Ago, Schwebel, Sir Robert Jennings, Mbaye, Bedjaoui and Evensen; Judge ad hoc Colliard;

Against: Judges Ruda, Elias, Sette Câmara and Ni,

(2) By twelve votes to three,

Rejects the justification of collective self-defence maintained by the United States of America in connection with the military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua the subject of this case;

In favour: President Nagendra Singh; Vice-President de Lacharrière; Judges Lachs, Ruda, Elias, Ago, Sette Câmara, Mbaye, Bedjaoui, Ni and Evensen; Judge ad hoc Colliard;

Against: Judges Oda, Schwebel and Sir Robert Jennings.

(3) By twelve votes to three,

Decides that the United States of America, by training, arming, equipping, financing and supplying the contra forces or otherwise encouraging, supporting and aiding military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua, has acted, against the Republic of Nicaragua, in breach of its obligation under customary international law not to intervene in the affairs of another State;

In favour: President Nagendra Singh; Vice-President de Lacharrière; Judges Lachs, Ruda, Elias, Ago, Sette Câmara, Mbaye, Bedjaoui, Ni and Evensen; Judge ad hoc Colliard;

Against: Judges Oda, Schwebel and Sir Robert Jennings.

(4) By twelve votes to three,

Decides that the United States of America, by certain attacks on Nicaraguan territory in 1983-1984, namely attacks on Puerto Sandino on 13 September and 14 October 1983; an attack on Corinto on 10 October 1983; an attack on Potosí Naval Base on 4/5 January 1984; an attack on San Juan del Sur on 7 March 1984; attacks on patrol boats at Puerto Sandino on 28 and 30 March 1984; and an attack on San Juan del Norte on 9 April 1984; and further by those acts of intervention referred to in subparagraph (3) hereof which involve the use of force, has acted, against the Republic of Nicaragua, in breach of its obligation under customary international law not to use force against another State;

In favour: President Nagendra Singh; Vice-President de Lacharrière; Judges Lachs, Ruda, Elias, Ago, Sette Câmara, Mbaye, Bedjaoui, Ni and Evensen; Judge ad hoc Colliard; I

Against: Judges Oda, Schwebel and Sir Robert Jennings.

(5) By twelve votes to three,

Decides that the United States of America, by directing or authorizing overflights of Nicaraguan territory, and by the acts imputable to the United States referred to in subparagraph (4) hereof, has acted, against the Republic of Nicaragua, in breach of its obligation under customary international law not to violate the sovereignty of another State;

In favour: President Nagendra Singh; Vice-President de Lacharrière; Judges Lachs, Ruda, Elias, Ago, Sette Câmara, Mbaye, Bedjaoui, Ni and Evensen; Judge ad hoc Colliard;

Against: Judges Oda, Schwebel and Sir Robert Jennings.

(6) By twelve votes to three,

Decides that, by laying mines in the internal or territorial waters of the Republic of Nicaragua during the first months of 1984, the United States of America has acted, against the Republic of Nicaragua, in breach of its obligations under customary international law not to use force against another State, not to intervene in its affairs, not to violate its sovereignty and not to interrupt peaceful maritime commerce;

In favour: President Nagendra Singh; Vice-President de Lacharrière; Judges Lachs, Ruda, Elias, Ago, Sette Câmara, Mbaye, Bedjaoui, Ni and Evensen; Judge ad hoc Colliard;

Against: Judges Oda, Schwebel and Sir Robert Jennings.

(7) By fourteen votes to one,

Decides that, by the acts referred to in subparagraph (6) hereof, the United States of America has acted, against the Republic of Nicaragua, in breach of its obligations under Article XIX of the Treaty of Friendship: Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua signed at Managua on 21 January 1956;

In favour: President Nagendra Singh; Vice-President de Lacharrière; Judges Lachs, Ruda, Elias, Oda, Ago, Sette Câmara, Sir Robert Jennings, Mbaye, Bedjaoui, Ni and Evensen; Judge ad hoc Colliard;

Against: Judge Schwebel.

(8) By fourteen votes to one,

Decides that the United States of America, by failing to make known the existence and location of the

mines laid by it, referred to in subparagraph (6) hereof, has acted in breach of its obligations under customary international law in this respect;

In favour: President Nagendra Singh; Vice-President de Lacharrière; Judges Lachs, Ruda, Elias, Ago, Sette Câmara, Schwebel, Sir Robert Jennings, Mbaye, Bedjaoui, Ni and Evensen; Judge ad hoc Colliard;

Against: Judge Oda.

(9) By fourteen votes to one,

Finds that the United States of America, by producing in 1983 a manual entitled *Operaciones psicológicas en guerra de guerrillas*, and disseminating it to contra forces, has encouraged the commission by them of acts contrary to general principles of humanitarian law; but does not find a basis for concluding that any such acts which may have been committed are imputable to the United States of America as acts of the United States of America;

In favour: President Nagendra Singh; Vice-President de Lacharrière; Judges Lachs, Ruda, Elias, Ago, Sette Câmara, Schwebel, Sir Robert Jennings, Mbaye, Bedjaoui, Ni and Evensen; Judge ad hoc Colliard;

Against: Judge Oda.

(10) By twelve votes to three,

Decides that the United States of America, by the attacks on Nicaraguan territory referred to in subparagraph (4) hereof, and by declaring a general embargo on trade with Nicaragua on 1 May 1985, has committed acts calculated to deprive of its object and purpose the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the Parties signed at Managua on 21 January 1956;

In favour: President Nagendra Singh; Vice-President de Lacharrière; Judges Lachs, Ruda, Elias, Ago, Sette Câmara, Mbaye, Bedjaoui, Ni and Evensen; Judge ad hoc Colliard;

Against: Judges Oda, Schwebel and Sir Robert Jennings.

“(11) By twelve votes to three,

Decides that the United States of America, by the attacks on Nicaraguan territory referred to in subparagraph (4) hereof, and by declaring a general embargo on trade with Nicaragua on 1 May 1985, has acted in breach of its obligations under Article XIX of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the Parties signed at Managua on 21 January 1956;

In favour: President Nagendra Singh; Vice-President de Lacharrière; Judges Lachs, Ruda, Elias, Ago, Sette Câmara, Mbaye, Bedjaoui, Ni and Evensen; Judge ad hoc Colliard;

Against: Judges Oda, Schwebel and Sir Robert Jennings.

(12) By twelve votes to three,

Decides that the United States of America is under a duty immediately to cease and to refrain from all such acts as may constitute breaches of the foregoing legal obligations;

In favour: President Nagendra Singh; Vice-President de Lacharrière; Judges Lachs, Ruda, Elias, Ago, Sette Câmara, Mbaye, Bedjaoui, Ni and Evensen; Judge ad hoc Colliard;

Against: Judges Oda, Schwebel and Sir Robert Jennings.

(13) By twelve votes to three,

Decides that the United States of America is under an obligation to make reparation to the Republic of Nicaragua for all injury caused to Nicaragua by the breaches of obligations under customary international law enumerated above;

In favour: President Nagendra Singh; Vice-President de Lacharrière; Judges Lachs, Ruda, Elias, Ago, Sette Câmara, Mbaye, Bedjaoui, Ni and Evensen; Judge ad hoc Colliard;

Against: Judges Oda, Schwebel and Sir Robert Jennings.

(14) By fourteen votes to one,

Decides that the United States of America is under an obligation to make reparation to the Republic of Nicaragua for all injury caused to Nicaragua by the breaches of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the Parties signed at Managua on 21 January 1956;

In favour: President Nagendra Singh; Vice-President de Lacharrière; Judges Lachs, Ruda, Elias, Oda, Ago, Sette Câmara, Sir Robert Jennings, Mbaye, Bedjaoui, Ni and Evensen; Judge ad hoc Colliard;

Against: Judge Schwebel.

(15) By fourteen votes to one,

Decides that the form and amount of such reparation, failing agreement between the Parties, will be settled by the Court, and reserves for this purpose the subsequent procedure in the case;

In favour: President Nagendra Singh; Vice-President de Lacharrière; Judges Lachs, Ruda, Elias, Oda, Ago, Sette Câmara, Sir Robert Jennings, Mbaye, Bedjaoui, Ni and Evensen; Judge ad hoc Colliard;

Against: Judge Schwebel.

(16) Unanimously,

Recalls to both Parties their obligation to seek a solution to their disputes by peaceful means in accordance with international law.

Separate opinions were appended to the Judgment by Judges Nagendra Singh, Lachs, Ruda, Elias, Ago, Sette Câmara and Ni. Judges Oda, Schwebel and Sir Robert Jennings appended dissenting opinions.

By resolution 41/31 of 3 November 1986, the General Assembly called for full and immediate compliance with the ICJ Judgment of 27 June. Earlier, in October, the Security Council had also considered the question but did not adopt a draft resolution containing that call, due to the negative vote of a permanent Council member (see p. 186).

Border and transborder armed actions (Nicaragua v. Costa Rica)

On 28 July 1986, Nicaragua filed an Application instituting proceedings against Costa Rica, complaining of specific border and transborder armed actions, of increasing frequency and intensity since 1982, organized by *contras* on its territory from Costa Rica (see also p. 180). Nicaragua re-

quested the Court to declare that the acts and omissions of Costa Rica constituted breaches of the various obligations of customary international law; and that Costa Rica was duty-bound to cease and to refrain from all such acts and to make reparations for all injury caused to Nicaragua by the breaches of international obligations. Costa Rica informed the Court on 12 August that it reserved the right to present a counter-claim in due course.

By a letter of 12 August, Costa Rica informed the Court that it reserved the right in due course to present a counter-claim against Nicaragua.

By an Order dated 21 October 1986,⁽⁶⁾ the Court fixed time-limits for the written proceedings—21 July 1987 for the Memorial (written pleading) of Nicaragua and 21 April 1988 for the Counter-Memorial of Costa Rica.

Border and transborder armed actions (Nicaragua v. Honduras)

On 28 July 1986, Nicaragua filed an Application instituting proceedings against Honduras. In so doing, Nicaragua alleged border and transborder armed actions, of increasing frequency and intensity since 1980, organized by *contras* on its territory from Honduras, assistance being given to the *contras* by the armed forces of Honduras, direct participation by the latter in military attacks against its territory and threats of force against it emanating from the Government of Honduras (see also p. 181). Nicaragua requested the Court to declare that the acts and omissions of Honduras constituted breaches of the various obligations of customary international law; and that Honduras was duty-bound to cease and to refrain from all such acts and to make reparation for all injury caused to Nicaragua by the breaches of international obligations.

By a letter of 29 August, Honduras declared that the Court had no jurisdiction over the matters raised by the Application. By an Order of 22 October,⁽⁷⁾ the Court decided, as agreed between the Parties, that the preliminary stage of the proceedings should be confined to the issues of jurisdiction and admissibility, and fixed the time-limits for the filing of pleadings at 23 February 1987 for the Memorial of Honduras and 22 June 1987 for the Counter-Memorial of Nicaragua.

Frontier dispute between Burkina Faso and Mali

Following incidents which had brought the armed forces of Burkina Faso and Mali into conflict in the frontier region at the end of 1985, the two Parties—which had referred to the Court in 1983⁽⁸⁾ their dispute over the delimitation of part of their land frontier—made parallel requests in January 1986 for the indication of provisional

measures by the Chamber formed in 1985.(9) The Chamber held a hearing on 9 January to hear the oral observations of both Parties on the requests.

By an Order of 10 January 1986,(10) made at a public sitting, the Chamber called on the Governments concerned to ensure that no action was taken which might aggravate the dispute and to withdraw their armed forces to positions determined by mutual agreement; it also indicated that, as regards the administration of the disputed area, the situation that prevailed before the armed actions at the end of 1985 should not be modified. On the same day,(11) the Court Registrar submitted to the Secretary-General an official copy of the Order for transmittal to the Security Council.

In a letter dated 24 January, Mali transmitted to the Court Registrar a communiqué of 18 January, reporting on an agreement reached between the heads of State on the withdrawal of their respective armed forces on either side of the disputed area.

Both Parties having filed a Counter-Memorial within the time-limit (2 April 1986) fixed by the Order of the President of the Chamber in October 1985,(9) the oral proceedings took place between 16 and 26 June 1986; statements were made on behalf of Burkina Faso and Mali during 12 public sittings.

On 22 December 1986, the Chamber delivered, at a public sitting, a Judgment,(12) the operative provisions of which read as follows:

The Chamber,
Unanimously,
Decides

A. That the frontier line between Burkina Faso and the Republic of Mali in the disputed area, as defined in the Special Agreement concluded on 16 September 1983 between those two States, is as follows:

(1) From a point with the geographical co-ordinates $1^{\circ} 59' 01''$ W and $14^{\circ} 24' 40''$ N (point A), the line runs in a northerly direction following the broken line of small crosses appearing on the map of West Africa on the scale 1:200,000 published by the French Institut géographique national (IGN) (hereinafter referred to as "the IGN line") as far as the point with the geographical co-ordinates $1^{\circ} 58' 49''$ W and $14^{\circ} 28' 30''$ N (point B).

(2) At point B, the line turns eastwards and intersects the track connecting Dionouga and Diguel at approximately 7.5 kilometres from Dionouga at a point with the geographical co-ordinates $1^{\circ} 54' 24''$ W and $14^{\circ} 29' 20''$ N (point C).

(3) From point C, the line runs approximately 2 kilometres to the south of the villages of Kounia and Oukoulourou, passing through the point with the geographical co-ordinates $1^{\circ} 46' 38''$ W and $14^{\circ} 28' 54''$ N (point D), and the point with the co-ordinates $1^{\circ} 40' 40''$ W and $14^{\circ} 30' 03''$ N (point E).

(4) From point E, the line continues straight as far as a point with the geographical co-ordinates $1^{\circ} 19' 05''$ W and $14^{\circ} 43' 45''$ N (point F), situated approximately 2.6 kilometres to the south of the pool of Toussougou.

(5) From point F, the line continues straight as far as the point with the geographical co-ordinates $1^{\circ} 05' 34''$ W and $14^{\circ} 47' 04''$ N (point G) situated on the west bank of the pool of Soum, which it crosses in a general west-east direction and divides equally between the two States; it then turns in a generally north/north-easterly direction to rejoin the IGN line at the point with the geographical co-ordinates $0^{\circ} 43' 29''$ W and $15^{\circ} 05' 00''$ N (point H).

(6) From point H, the line follows the IGN line as far as the point with the graphical co-ordinates $0^{\circ} 26' 35''$ W and $15^{\circ} 05' 00''$ N (point I); from there it turns towards the south-east and continues straight as far as point J defined below.

(7) Points J and K, the geographical co-ordinates of which will be determined by the Parties with the assistance of the experts nominated pursuant to Article IV of the Special Agreement, fulfil three conditions: they are situated on the same parallel of latitude; point J lies on the west bank of the pool of In Abao and point K on the east bank of the pool; the line drawn between them will result in dividing the area of the pool equally between the Parties.

(8) At point K the line turns towards the north-east and continues straight as far as the point with the geographical co-ordinates $0^{\circ} 14' 44''$ W and $15^{\circ} 04' 42''$ N (point L), and, from that point, continues straight to a point with the geographical co-ordinates $0^{\circ} 14' 39''$ E and $14^{\circ} 54' 48''$ N (point M), situated approximately 3 kilometres to the north of the Kabia ford.

B. That the Chamber will at a later date, by Order, nominate three experts in accordance with Article IV, paragraph 3, of the Special Agreement of 16 September 1983.

Separate opinions were appended to the Judgment by Judges ad hoc François Luchaire and Georges Abi-Saab.

Frontier dispute between El Salvador and Honduras

On 11 December 1986, El Salvador and Honduras referred to the Court a Special Agreement-concluded between them on 24 May and which entered into force on 1 October-to submit to ICJ the land, island and maritime frontier dispute between the two countries. The Agreement defined the questions submitted for decision and provided for submission of those questions to a chamber of the Court, to be composed of three members as well as two judges ad hoc.

Review of a judgement by the UN Administrative Tribunal

In 1986, the Court remained seized of a request for an advisory opinion, received in 1984(13) from the General Assembly's Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements, on Vladimir Victorovich Yakimetz v.

Secretary-General, involving the staff member's request for further employment after the expiry of his contract with the United Nations.

As in previous similar cases, the Court decided not to hear oral statements, and the United Nations and several States having presented written statements⁽⁹⁾ were so informed by a letter of 3 November.

Organizational questions

Publications of the Court

In September 1986, the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly a report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)⁽¹⁴⁾ on the publications of the International Court of Justice. The Inspector observed in the report that, since the Judgments, advisory opinions and Orders of the Court, as the main judicial organ of the United Nations, had fundamental significance for the development of international law, it was unfortunate that ICJ publications were issued only in the two official languages of the Court—English and French. Due to financial constraints, the report concentrated on analysing the possibility of publishing, within the existing funds, the Judgments and advisory opinions—among other

ICJ publications—in other official languages of the United Nations to ensure widest possible dissemination.

The addendum⁽¹⁵⁾ to the report contained the comments of the Secretary-General and ICJ on the JIU recommendations, which included the possibilities for publication of paper back editions and the use of new technology in the printing process.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/41/4. (2)A/42/4. (3)YUN 1984, p. 1084. (4)YUN 1985, p. 1156. (Case concerning Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States Of America), Merits, Judgment of 27 June 1986, I.C.J. Sales No. 520. (6)Case concerning Border and Transborder Armed Actions (Nicaragua v. Costa Rica), Order of 21 October 1986, I.C.J. Sales No. 523. (7)Case concerning Border and Transborder Armed Actions (Nicaragua v. Honduras), Order of 22 October 1986, I.C.J. Sales No. 524. (8)YUN 1983, p. 1103. (9)YUN 1985, p. 1157. (10)Case concerning the Frontier Dispute (Burkina Faso/Mali), Request for the Indication of Provisional Measures, Order of 10 January 1986, I.C.J. Sales No. 518. (11)S/17776. (12)Case concerning the Frontier Dispute (Burkina Faso/Republic of Mali), Judgment of 22 December 1986, I.C.J. Sales No. 525. (13)YUN 1984, p. 1085. (14)A/41/591. (15)A/41/591/Add.1.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

International Court of Justice: Reports of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders, Index 1986, I.C.J. Sales No. 530. International Court of Justice Yearbook 1985-1986, No. 40, I.C.J. Sales No. 522; 1986-1987, No. 41, I.C.J. Sales No. 537.

Chapter II

Legal aspects of international political relations

In 1986, the United Nations continued work towards effective legal measures for promoting friendly relations among States. In December, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to continue work on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States (resolution 41/74), and invited the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations to submit in 1987 a draft declaration on enhancing the principle's effectiveness (41/76). In addition, the Assembly invited a sub-committee of the Sixth (Legal) Committee to complete in 1987 the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness (41/84), and the International Law Commission to continue work on the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind (41/75) and on the non-navigational uses of international watercourses. Due to the financial difficulties facing the United Nations, the Committee on drafting an international convention against mercenary activities did not hold a session in 1986; the Assembly decided that it was to meet in 1987 (41/80).

Peaceful settlement of disputes between States

In December 1986, the General Assembly again requested the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to continue work on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, and asked the Secretary-General to continue preparing a draft handbook on the topic for the Committee's consideration in 1987.

Special Committee consideration. The Special Committee, at its April/May 1986 session,^(*) continued work on the peaceful settlement of disputes, in addition to considering two other main items-proposals on rationalizing the existing procedures of the United Nations and ways to maintain international peace and security (see p. 999).

An open-ended Working Group of the Committee held eight meetings on the question between 8 and 16 April, at seven of which it examined a 1986 working paper by Romania⁽²⁾ containing a proposal on the resort to a commission of good of-

fices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations for settling disputes and preventing conflicts among States. The idea of creating a commission was originally submitted in 1983 by Ni-
the Philippines and Romania,⁽³⁾ and considered by the Special Committee in 1984⁽⁴⁾ and 1985.⁽⁵⁾ At one meeting, the Working Group examined a progress report by the Secretary-General⁽⁶⁾ on a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, which was being prepared at the Assembly's annual request since 1983.⁽⁷⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted resolution 41/74 without vote.

Peaceful settlement of disputes between States

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States",

Recalling its resolution 37/10 of 15 November 1982, by which it approved the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, annexed thereto,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/131 of 19 December 1983, 39/79 of 13 December 1984 and 40/68 of 11 December 1985,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of conflict situations and the emergence of new sources of disputes and tension in international life, and especially at the growing tendency to resort to force or the threat of force and to intervention in internal affairs, and at the escalation of the arms race, which gravely endanger the independence and security of States as well as international peace and security,

Taking into account the need to exert the utmost effort in order to settle any situations and disputes between States exclusively by peaceful means and to avoid any military actions and hostilities against other States, which can only make more difficult the solution of existing problems,

Considering that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes should represent one of the central concerns for States and for the United Nations, and that efforts for strengthening the process of peaceful settlement of disputes should be continued,

Noting with satisfaction that the consideration by the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization of the proposal on the resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations had constituted a positive step and

revealed the existence of some elements on which general agreement may well be possible and that this should enable further progress on the proposal.

Taking note of the progress achieved in the preparation of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

1. Again urges all States to observe and promote in good faith the provisions of the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes in the settlement of their international disputes;

2. Stresses the need to continue efforts to strengthen the process of the peaceful settlement of disputes through progressive development and codification of international law and through enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in this field;

3. Requests the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, during its session in 1987, to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and, in this context:

(a) To continue the consideration of the working paper on the resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations with the aim of submitting conclusions thereon to the General Assembly at the earliest possible date;

(b) To examine the progress report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the preparation of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, on the basis of the outline elaborated by the Special Committee and in the light of the views expressed in the course of the discussions in the Sixth Committee and in the Special Committee, and to report to the Special Committee at its session in 1987 on the progress of work before submitting to it the draft handbook in its final form, with a view to its approval at a later stage;

5. Decides that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States shall be considered at its forty-second session as a separate agenda item, in conjunction with the item of the provisional agenda entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

General Assembly resolution 41/74

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/41/889) by recorded vote (107-0-7), 19 November (meeting 48); 45-nation draft (A/C.6/41/L.2), orally revised; agenda item 124.

Sponsors: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Singapore, Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Uganda, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 6th Committee 15-21, 47, 48; plenary 95.

The draft as approved in the Sixth Committee incorporated an oral amendment by Romania to paragraph 5, following a debate on an oral proposal by Canada to have the dispute-settlement question considered under the agenda item on the report of the Special Committee, and the rejection-by a recorded vote of 69 to 19, with 22 abstentions-of a French proposal to have the former considered as a sub-item of the latter. By

a separate recorded vote, requested by Brazil, the Committee approved paragraphs 3 and 4 by 88 votes to 12, with 13 abstentions. The Assembly adopted paragraph 5 by a recorded vote of 117 to none, with 32 abstentions.

In explanation of vote, Australia, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States saw no need to keep a separate item on the peaceful settlements of disputes, when the question was already dealt with under the item on the report of the Special Committee. France and the United Kingdom, joined by Japan, regretted that the Sixth Committee did not apply the recommendations of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee on the rationalization of the Assembly's procedures (see p. 1016). While voting in favour, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Sweden, on behalf of the Nordic countries, expressed disapproval of the duplication of work. The Netherlands and the Nordic countries considered it unnecessary to set up a new body for dispute settlement, such as the commission referred to in the draft. Turkey shared that view, adding that the reluctance of States to settle their disputes by peaceful means was due more to the absence of political will than to the lack of machinery. Spain regretted that the text had to be adopted by vote rather than consensus. Albania did not participate in the vote, asserting that any discussion on international conflicts and disputes must point out the roles played in them by the USSR and the United States.

Related resolution: GA 41/90.

Good-neighbourliness between States

On 26 September 1986, the Assembly's Sixth Committee re-established the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness, in response to a 1985 Assembly request(8) that the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness be completed in 1986. The Sub-Committee held 12 meetings in October and November, under the chairmanship of Ioan Voicu (Romania)(9). Documents before it included its 1985 report and the reports submitted by the Secretary-General in previous years, containing the views of States and intergovernmental organizations on the content of good-neighbourliness, as well as a paper submitted by Romania on elements of good-neighbourliness.

The Sub-Committee examined the possible elements for developing and strengthening good-neighbourliness, grouped into four categories to facilitate work-legal and other elements, areas of co-operation, ways and means, and action of international organizations. Despite some progress, no general agreement was achieved on the elements, and the Sub-Committee reported to the Sixth Committee that a considerable amount of

work remained to be done and that the process of identifying and clarifying those elements should continue.

Communication. In January 1986,(10) Argentina and Brazil jointly submitted to the Secretary-General the text of a bilateral declaration signed on 30 November 1985 at Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil, by the heads of State concerned, requesting that it be circulated under the Assembly agenda item on good-neighbourliness.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted resolution 41/84 without vote.

Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the determination of the peoples of the United Nations, as expressed in the Charter of the United Nations, to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, approved by its resolution 2625(XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Recalling its resolutions 1236(XII) of 14 December 1957, 1301(XIII) of 10 December 1958, 2129(XX) of 21 December 1965, 34/99 of 14 December 1979, 36/101 of 9 December 1981, 37/117 of 16 December 1982, 38/126 of 19 December 1983 and 39/78 of 13 December 1984, as well as its decision 40/419 of 11 December 1985,

Bearing in mind that, for various reasons, there are particularly favourable opportunities for co-operation and mutual advantage between neighbouring countries in many fields and various forms, and that the development of such co-operation may have a positive influence on international relations as a whole,

Considering that the great changes of a political, economic and social nature, as well as the scientific and technological advances that have taken place in the world and led to unprecedented interdependence of nations, have given new dimensions to good-neighbourliness in the conduct of States and increased the need to develop and strengthen it,

Taking into account the working papers concerning the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States, as well as the written replies sent by States and international organizations on the content of good-neighbourliness and on ways and means to enhance it, the views expressed by States on this subject and the reports of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness set up by the Sixth Committee,

Recalling its opinion that it is necessary to continue to examine the question of good-neighbourliness in order to strengthen and develop its content, as well as ways and modalities to enhance its effectiveness, and that the results of this examination could be included, at an appropriate time, in a suitable international document,

1. Reaffirms that good-neighbourliness fully conforms with the purposes of the United Nations and shall be founded upon the strict observance of the principles of

the United Nations as embodied in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and so presupposes the rejection of any acts seeking to establish zones of influence or domination;

2. Calls once again upon States, in the interest of the maintenance of international peace and security, to develop good-neighbourly relations, acting on the basis of these principles;

3. Reaffirms that the generalization of the long practice of good-neighbourliness and of principles and rules pertaining to it is likely to strengthen friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter;

4. Takes note of the report of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness, which functioned within the Sixth Committee during the forty-first session of the General Assembly;

5. Decides to continue and complete at its forty-second session, on the basis of the present resolution and the report of the Sub-Committee, the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness within the framework of a sub-committee on good-neighbourliness;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States".

General Assembly resolution 41/84

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/C.6/41/L.17) without vote, 25 November (meeting 52);

34-nation draft (A/C.6/41/L.17), orally revised; agenda item 133.

Sponsors: Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iraq, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 6th Committee 5, 50-52; plenary 95.

Non-use of force in international relations

In December 1986, the General Assembly invited the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations to submit in 1987 a draft declaration on the enhancement of the effectiveness of the principle, which it had asked the Committee in 1985(11) to prepare as an intermediate stage leading to a world treaty.

Special Committee consideration. The Special Committee, established in 1977(12) to consider proposals with a view to drafting a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations, met in New York from 20 January to 13 February 1986,(13)

As in previous years, the 35-member Committee had before it, among other things, a draft world treaty on the non-use of force, submitted in 1976 by the USSR; (14) a 1979 working paper by Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom; (15) a 1981 working paper from 10 non-aligned countries (Benin, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iraq, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Senegal, Uganda); (16) the view of Oman,

submitted in response to a 1985 Assembly invitation;⁽¹¹⁾ and an informal paper by the 1982 Chairman, grouping together the suggestions made at that time.⁽¹⁷⁾ The Committee devoted four meetings to a general exchange of views, in which divergent opinions were expressed on the Committee's mandate.

An open-ended Working Group, re-established by the Committee in 1986, held 13 meetings between 28 January and 13 February, focusing on an examination of headings contained in the 1982 informal paper: peaceful settlement of disputes; role of the United Nations; manifestations, scope and dimensions of the threat or use of force; legitimate use of force; consequences of the threat or use of force; disarmament and confidence-building measures; and general prohibition of the threat or use of force. In addition to a summary of the exchange of views on various aspects of the headings, the report of the Working Group contained a list of proposals, made at its 1986 session, for inclusion in a possible future document to be worked out by the Committee. Although there was a preliminary consideration of the proposals, no final conclusions were reached concerning any of them; it was understood that the proposals in the list were preliminary in nature.

On 13 February, the Committee approved the report of the Working Group as well as its own. Since the Committee had not completed its work, it generally recognized the desirability of further considering the question.

Communications. Israel transmitted to the Secretary-General⁽¹⁸⁾ the text of a 5 January 1986 letter from its Minister for Transportation to the members of the International Civil Aviation Organization, calling for the convening of a ministerial-level conference to adopt practical measures to ensure the safety of civil aviation and airports.

Other communications dealt with the non-use-of-force question in the context of disarmament (see p. 13).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted **resolution 41/76** without vote.

Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/9 of 8 November 1976, 32/150 of 19 December 1977, 33/96 of 16 December 1978, 34/13 of 9 November 1979, 35/50 of 4 December 1980, 36/31 of 13 November 1981, 37/105 of 16 December 1982, 38/133 of 19 December 1983, 39/81 of 13 December 1984 and 40/70 of 11 December 1985,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the work of the session it held in 1986,

Taking into account that the Special Committee has not completed its work,

Reaffirming the need for effectiveness in the universal application of the principle of non-use of force in international relations and for assistance by the United Nations in this endeavour,

1. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations;

2. Decides that the Special Committee shall complete a draft declaration on the enhancement of the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force in international relations, including, as appropriate, recommendations on the peaceful settlement of disputes;

3. Decides that the Special Committee shall hold its session from 9 to 27 March 1987 and informal consultations at the appropriate time to enable the work to be completed;

4. Requests the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever it has significance for the outcome of its work;

5. Decides that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the necessary facilities and services;

7. Invites the Special Committee to submit its final report containing a draft declaration to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations".

General Assembly resolution 41/76

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/41/860) without vote, 14 November (meeting 45); 38-nation draft (A/C.6/41/L.5); agenda item 126.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/41/914; S-G, A/C.5/41/47, A/C.6/41/L.6. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 36; 6th Committee 9-14, 45; plenary 95.

Draft code of offences against peace and security

In December 1986, the General Assembly invited the International Law Commission (ILC) to continue work on the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind—a topic on which ILC had resumed work in 1982.⁽¹⁹⁾ The draft Code, originally prepared by ILC in 1954⁽²⁰⁾ in response to a 1947 Assembly request⁽²¹⁾ defined offences which were crimes under international law and for which the responsible individual was to be punished.

ILC consideration. The Commission considered in 1986⁽²²⁾ the fourth report submitted by its Special Rapporteur on the topic, Doudou Thiam (Senegal).⁽²³⁾ The report comprised five parts:

crimes against humanity, war crimes, related offences, general principles and a set of 14 draft articles. After a general discussion of the report, ILC decided to defer consideration of the draft articles to future sessions, thereby allowing the Special Rapporteur to recast them in the light of the opinions expressed in ILC and in the Assembly's Sixth Committee. The Commission discussed again the problem of implementing the Code as it related to criminal law in space; it remained ready to examine carefully any guidance that might be furnished on various options on criminal jurisdiction.

Report of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly, in August 1986, a report with later addenda⁽²⁴⁾ containing comments received from seven Member States and one intergovernmental organization in response to an Assembly invitation for views on the 1985 conclusions of ILC.⁽²⁵⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/75** by recorded vote.

Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind

The General Assembly,

Mindful of Article 13, paragraph 1 a, of the Charter of the United Nations, which provides that the General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling its resolution 177(II) of 21 November 1947, by which it directed the International Law Commission to prepare a draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind,

Having considered the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind prepared by the International Law Commission and submitted to the General Assembly in 1954,

Recalling its belief that the elaboration of a code of offences against the peace and security of mankind could contribute to strengthening international peace and security and thus to promoting and implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolution 36/106 of 10 December 1981, in which it invited the International Law Commission to resume its work with a view to elaborating the draft Code and to examine it with the required priority in order to review it, taking into account the results achieved by the process of the progressive development of international law,

Bearing in mind that the International Law Commission should fulfil its task on the basis of early elaboration of draft articles thereof,

Having considered chapter V of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-eighth session, in particular paragraph 185 of the report, containing the conclusions of its discussions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject,

Taking into account the views expressed during the debate on this item at the current session,

Recognizing the importance and urgency of the subject,

1. Invites the International Law Commission to continue its work on the elaboration of the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind by elaborating an introduction as well as a list of the offences, taking into account the progress made at its thirty-eighth session, as well as the views expressed during the forty-first session of the General Assembly;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States regarding the conclusions contained in paragraph 185 of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-eighth session, taking into account the conclusions contained in paragraph 69 (c) (i) of the Commission's report on the work of its thirty-fifth session;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to include the views received from Member States in accordance with paragraph 2 above in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind", to be considered in conjunction with the examination of the report of the International Law Commission.

General Assembly resolution 41/75

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 141-5-8 (recorded vote)

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/41/890) by recorded vote (102-5-7), 21 November (meeting 50); 26-nation draft (A/C.6/41/L.16); agenda item 125.

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 6th Committee 27-34, 36-44, 49, 50; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey.

In explanation of vote, France, Israel, the United Kingdom and the United States objected to taking the topic from the regular work programme of ILC and placing it as a separate item on the Assembly's agenda. The United Kingdom added that the Assembly should not exert political pressure on the Commission; the United States, concurring, feared that paragraphs 2 and 3 could lead to considerable expenditure without serving

any useful purpose. Similarly, Norway (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden) and Turkey saw no reason to give the item special priority or a separate status on the agenda.

Draft convention against mercenaries

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries—which had been asked by the General Assembly in 1985⁽²⁶⁾ to complete and submit a draft convention in 1986—did not hold its sixth session in 1986 due to the financial crisis facing the United Nations.

In the course of the year, the Secretary-General received a number of communications, with requests that they be circulated under the agenda item on mercenaries. Many dealt with the situations in Afghanistan (see p. 212) and in Central America (see p. 175).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted **resolution 41/80** without vote.

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need for strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions, particularly resolutions 2395(XXIII) of 29 November 1968, 2465(XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708(XXV) of 14 December 1970 and 3103(XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, and its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, as well as Security Council resolutions 405(1977) of 14 April 1977, 419(1977) of 24 November 1977, 496(1981) of 15 December 1981 and 507(1982) of 28 May 1982, in which the United Nations denounced the practice of using mercenaries, in particular against developing countries and national liberation movements,

Recalling in particular its resolution 40/74 of 11 December 1985, by which it decided to renew the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries and to hold the sixth session of the Ad Hoc Committee for four weeks in 1986,

Bearing in mind its decision 40/472 of 9 May 1986, as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the current financial crisis of the United Nations, on the

basis of which the Ad Hoc Committee did not hold its sixth session in 1986,

Taking into account the statement made by the Chairman of the Sixth Committee on 28 October 1986 and the views expressed by Member States during the consideration of the item at the current session,

Recognizing that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and seriously impede the process of self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and apartheid and all forms of foreign domination,

Bearing in mind the pernicious impact that the activities of mercenaries have on international peace and security,

Considering that the progressive development and codification of the rules of international law on mercenaries would contribute immensely to the implementation of the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Taking account of the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Committee at its previous sessions,

Reaffirming the need for the elaboration, at the earliest possible date, of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries,

1. Decides to renew the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries to enable it to continue its work on the drafting of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries;

2. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee, in the fulfilment of its mandate, to use the draft articles contained in chapter V of its report on its fifth session, entitled "Consolidated negotiating basis of a convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries", as a basis for future negotiation on the text of the proposed international convention;

3. Invites the Ad Hoc Committee to take into account the suggestions and proposals of Member States submitted to the Secretary-General on the subject and the views and comments expressed at the fortieth and forty-first sessions of the General Assembly during the debate in the Sixth Committee devoted to the consideration of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee;

4. Decides that the Ad Hoc Committee shall hold its sixth session for a period of three weeks, from 19 January to 6 February 1987;

5. Also decides that the Ad Hoc Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States, including participation in the meetings of its working groups;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide, on a priority basis, the Ad Hoc Committee with any assistance and facilities it may require to hold its sixth session in 1987;

7. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to make every effort to fulfil the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly and to proceed with all deliberate speed with the drafting of a convention;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries".

General Assembly resolution 41/80

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/41/872) without vote, 18 November (meeting 47); 41-nation draft (A/C.6/41/L.7), orally revised; agenda item 129.

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/41/922: S-G, A/C.5/41/54, A/C.6/41/L.9. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 38; 6th Committee 25, 26, 46, 47; plenary 95.

Related resolutions and decision: GA 41/39 A, 41/102; 41/405; ESC 1986/43.

Draft articles on non-navigational uses of international watercourses

In 1986, ILC⁽²²⁾ continued work on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses, as recommended by the General Assembly in 1985.⁽²⁷⁾ The Special Rapporteur, Stephen C. McCaffrey (United States), submitted his second report on the topic,⁽²⁸⁾ containing his views on articles 1 to 9 (dealing with introductory articles, general principles, rights and duties of watercourse States) proposed by the previous Special Rapporteur, a review of the legal authority supporting those views, and a set of five draft articles (articles 10-14) concerning procedural rules applicable in cases involving proposed new uses that might cause appreciable harm to other States using the watercourse.

In considering the report, ILC concentrated on four issues concerning articles 1 to 9: whether it

could, for the time being, defer defining the term "international watercourse"; whether the term "shared natural resource" should be used in the text of the draft articles; whether an article should contain a list of factors to be taken into account in determining reasonable and equitable use, or whether those factors should be referred to in the commentary; and whether the relationship between the obligation not to cause harm to other States using a watercourse, on the one hand, and the principle of equitable utilization, on the other, should be made clear in the text of an article.

Commission members who participated in the discussion generally favoured deferring the definition of "international watercourse", while they were divided on the other three points.

In December, the General Assembly recommended that ILC continue its work on the topic (resolution 41/81).

REFERENCES

- (1)A/41/33. (2)A/AC.182/L.47. (3)YUN 1983, p. 1106. (4)YUN 1984, p. 1087. (5)YUN 1985, p. 1160. (6)A/AC.182/L.46. (7)YUN 1983, p. 1106, GA res. 38/131, 19 Dec. 1983. (8)YUN 1985, p. 1161, GA dec. 40/419, 11 Dec. 1985. (9)A/C.6/41/L.14. (10)A/41/112. (11)YUN 1985, p. 1162, GA res. 40/70, 11 Dec. 1985. (12)YUN 1977, p. 118, GA res. 32/150, 19 Dec. 1977. (13)A/41/41. (14)YUN 1976, p. 105. (15)YUN 1979, p. 153. (16)YUN 1981, p. 1204. (17)YUN 1982, p. 1374. (18)A/41/81-S/17723 & Corr.1. (19)YUN 1982, p. 1375. (20)YUN 1954, p. 411. (21)YUN 1947-48, p. 215, GA res. 177(II), 21 Nov. 1947. (22)A/41/10. (23)A/CN.4/398 & Corr.1-3. (24)A/41/537 & Add.1.2. (25)YUN 1985, p. 1164, GA res. 40/69, 11 Dec. 1985. (26)Ibid., p. 1165, GA res. 40/74, 11 Dec. 1985. (27)Ibid., p. 1197, GA res. 40/75, 11 Dec. 1985. (28)A/CN.4/399 & Add.1.2.

Chapter III

States and International Law

The United Nations remained concerned, throughout 1986, with protecting diplomats and consular missions, as it received reports of incidents threatening their security and safety. Condemning acts of violence and recommending close co-operation among States to enhance the protection and safety of diplomatic missions and personnel, the General Assembly in December asked the Secretary-General to prepare guidelines so as to strengthen the procedures for reporting such incidents and corrective measures taken (resolution 41/78).

On the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the Assembly, also in December, reaffirmed its conviction of the essential role played by it in promoting co-operation among States (41/79).

The International Law Commission continued work with a view to elaborating legal instruments on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by courier, jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, international liability for injurious consequences arising from acts not prohibited by international law, and State responsibility for internationally wrongful acts.

Diplomatic relations

Protection of diplomats

As at 31 December 1986, the number of parties to the various international instruments relating to the protection of diplomats and diplomatic and consular relations⁽¹⁾ was as follows: 148 States were parties to the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations⁽²⁾ with Qatar and Yemen acceding and Saint Lucia succeeding in 1986; 42 States were parties to the Optional Protocol concerning the acquisition of nationality⁽³⁾ and 52 States were parties to the Optional Protocol concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes.⁽⁴⁾

With Yemen acceding and Saint Lucia succeeding to the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations⁽⁴⁾ the number of parties in 1986 was 112, while 33 States were parties to the Optional Protocol concerning the acquisition of na-

tionality⁽⁵⁾ and 40 States were parties to the Optional Protocol concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes⁽⁵⁾

The 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents⁽⁶⁾ had 68 States parties, with the Bahamas and Egypt having acceded in 1986.

Report of the Secretary-General. Following a 1985 General Assembly request⁽⁷⁾ the Secretary-General submitted, in September 1986, a report with later addenda⁽⁸⁾ containing information from States on serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, and on action taken to bring offenders to justice. Annexed to the report was a survey of the reporting procedures (see below).

Canada reported on the hostage-taking of the Vice-Consul of the Bahamas at the Bahamian High Commission at Ottawa in April 1986 and the subsequent criminal prosecution of the offender; it also provided information on the criminal prosecution of those involved in 1982 and 1985 attacks on the Embassy of Turkey and its Counsellor, and of those who had attacked the Acting High Commissioner of India to Canada in 1984. Denmark reported that the Embassy of Peru at Copenhagen was seized by an Iranian refugee and two others in February 1986. The Federal Republic of Germany reported that police continued investigations into two incidents at Bonn: a 1984 bomb explosion at the French Embassy and a 1985 letter bomb received at the Embassy of Iran, causing injury to a staff member.

Greece listed several 1983 and 1984 incidents. In 1983, cars belonging to the Ambassador of Saudi Arabia and to the Consulate of the Syrian Arab Republic were blown up; an explosion occurred outside the Consulate of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; and the perpetrator of an attempted murder of a Jordanian diplomat was arrested. In 1984, vehicles belonging to the Iraqi Embassy were booby-trapped with explosive mechanisms; and there was an assassination attempt against the Charge d'affaires of Jordan.

Israel reported the March 1986 fatal shooting of the wife of an Israeli diplomat and the wounding of three members of the Israeli Embassy at Cairo, Egypt, when the car they were in was fired upon. Jordan reported three 1985 incidents: a

bazooka attack in May against the office of its Ambassador at Rome, Italy; the July fatal shooting of the First Secretary of its Embassy at Ankara, Turkey; and the August arrest of an armed suspect in the vicinity of its Ambassador's residence at Athens, Greece.

Pakistan reported two September 1986 incidents: the killing of an officer of the Iraqi Consulate General at Karachi by the explosion of a bomb planted in his car; and the fatal shooting of the assistant military attaché of the USSR Embassy at Islamabad.

Portugal provided information on the targeting of an explosive device and rockets against the United States Embassy at Lisbon in October and November 1984; a rocket explosion in front of the South African Embassy in July 1985; and the February 1986 explosion of a car belonging to a staff member of the United States Embassy.

Turkey reported the arrest of two Israelis and two Jordanians as a result of investigations into the July 1985 assassination of the First Secretary of the Jordanian Embassy at Ankara; in addition, measures were being taken to extradite two more suspects from abroad.

The USSR charged a number of countries with failing to provide adequate security protection—the United States for acts of provocation and for enacting measures which rendered difficult the functioning of diplomatic missions in the territory, including the decision to restrict the number of staff at the USSR Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York (see also p. 1002); the United Kingdom for breaches of the security and immunity of Soviet diplomatic missions and representatives, including attempts to examine their luggage at London's Heathrow Airport and the adoption of new parking regulations for vehicles with diplomatic number plates; Canada for taking similar steps; and the Netherlands and Italy for not providing adequate protection while the situation around Soviet missions deteriorated with hostile demonstrations and what it called terrorist acts.

The United Kingdom, responding to the USSR charges, said the action at Heathrow Airport had been taken solely in the interests of aviation security, and rejected the contention that the regulations concerning illegal parking of diplomatic vehicles contravened the 1961 Vienna Convention. In addition, the United Kingdom drew attention to incidents of harassment of its Embassy and diplomatic personnel in Moscow, including damage to vehicles owned by staff, illegal entry into staff residential premises and theft.

Australia, Belgium, Lesotho and Luxembourg informed the Secretary-General that they had no serious incidents to report. Views on measures to

enhance the protection of diplomatic missions and representatives were transmitted by Australia, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Denmark, Guatemala, Mexico, Portugal, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom and Venezuela.

Annexed to the report was a survey of the reporting procedures, which had been in use since the Assembly established them in 1980.⁽⁹⁾ Among the suggestions to strengthen the reporting procedures and to enhance the comprehensiveness of the information was for States to inform the Secretary-General of serious violations having occurred in a given year, or the absence thereof, as some were already doing.

Communications. On 21 May⁽¹⁰⁾ Japan transmitted to the Secretary-General documents adopted at the Economic Summit of the seven major industrialized countries (Tokyo, 4-6 May): the Tokyo Declaration on "Looking forward to a better future" and a statement on international terrorism. On 25 September⁽¹¹⁾ Afghanistan informed the Secretary-General that its Ministry of Foreign Affairs had summoned the Charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy to lodge a protest against a 12 August incident involving the Charge d'affaires and one employee of the Afghan Embassy, who—while leaving for the USSR by train from Teheran on an official mission—had been attacked and robbed of documents and money by five Persian-speaking masked persons. In October⁽¹²⁾ the USSR transmitted a TASS news agency statement of 18 September on the murder of a Soviet diplomat in Islamabad, accusing the Pakistani authorities of disregard for the safety of diplomats.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth (Legal) Committee, adopted resolution 41/78 without vote.

Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

Emphasizing the important role of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as of missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, in the maintenance of international peace and the promotion of friendly relations among States and also the need for enhancing global understanding thereof,

Convinced that respect for the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations, in particular those aimed at ensuring the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, is a basic prerequisite for the normal conduct of relations among States and for the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned at the continued large number of failures to respect the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, and at the serious threat presented by such violations to the maintenance of normal and peaceful international relations, which are necessary for co-operation among States,

Alarmed by the increase of acts of violence against diplomatic and consular representatives, as well as against representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, which endanger or take innocent lives and seriously impede the normal work of such representatives and officials,

Expressing its sympathy for the victims of illegal acts against diplomatic and consular representatives and missions, as well as against representatives and missions to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations,

Emphasizing the duty of States to take all appropriate steps, as required by international law:

(a) To protect the premises of diplomatic and consular missions, as well as of missions to international intergovernmental organizations,

(b) To prevent any attacks on diplomatic and consular representatives, as well as on representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations,

(c) To apprehend the offenders and to bring them to justice,

Noting that, in spite of the call by the General Assembly at its previous sessions, not all States have yet become parties to the relevant conventions concerning the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

Having considered the survey, prepared by the Secretary-General, of the operation of the reporting procedures provided for in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 40/73 of 11 December 1985,

Noting the suggestions made in the survey for strengthening those procedures,

Convinced that the reporting procedures established under General Assembly resolution 35/168 of 15 December 1980 and further elaborated in later Assembly resolutions, as well as in the survey of the Secretary-General, are important steps in the efforts to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

Desiring to maintain and further strengthen those reporting procedures,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Strongly condemns acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, and emphasizes that such acts can never be justified;

3. Emphasizes the importance of enhanced awareness throughout the world of the necessity of ensuring the protection, security and safety of such missions, representatives and officials, as well as of the role of the United Nations in this regard;

4. Urges States to observe and to implement the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations and, in particular, to take all necessary measures in conformity with their international obligations to ensure effectively the protection,

security and safety of all diplomatic and consular missions and representatives officially present in territory under their jurisdiction, including practicable measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions and representatives;

5. Calls upon States to take all necessary measures at the national and international levels to prevent any acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, and, in accordance with national law and international treaties, to prosecute or extradite those who perpetrate such acts;

6. Recommends that States should co-operate closely through, *inter alia*, contacts between the diplomatic and consular missions and the receiving State, with regard to practical measures designed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and with regard to exchange of information on the circumstances of all serious violations thereof;

7. Calls upon States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

8. Calls upon States, in cases where a dispute arises in connection with a violation of the principles and rules of international law concerning the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, to make use of the means for peaceful settlement of disputes, including the good offices of the Secretary-General;

9. Requests:

(a) All States to report to the Secretary-General as promptly as possible serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations;

(b) The States in which the violation took place—and, to the extent possible, the State where the alleged offender is present—to report as promptly as possible on measures taken to bring the offender to justice and eventually to communicate, in accordance with its laws, the final outcome of the proceedings against the offender, and on measures adopted with a view to preventing a repetition of such violations;

10. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To circulate to all States, upon receipt, the reports received by him pursuant to paragraph 9 above, unless the reporting State requests otherwise;

(b) To draw the attention, when appropriate, of the States directly concerned to the reporting procedures provided for in paragraph 9 above, when a serious violation has been reported pursuant to paragraph 9 (a) above;

(c) To address reminders to States where such violations have occurred and have been reported, if no follow-up report has been made pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) above by such States within a reasonable period of time;

(d) To send, in due time before the issuance of his yearly report on the present item, a circular note to all

States requesting them to indicate whether they have any such violations, as referred to in paragraph 9 (a) above, to report for the preceding twelve months;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare guidelines embodying the relevant questions that States may wish to consider when reporting; the guidelines shall be circulated to all States with a view to strengthening the reporting procedures provided for in paragraph 9 above;

12. Also requests the Secretary-General to invite States to inform him of their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

13. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report containing:

(a) Information on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the instruments referred to in paragraph 7 above;

(b) The reports received and views expressed pursuant to paragraphs 9 and 12 above;

14. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session any views he may wish to express on the matters referred to in paragraphs 11 and 13 above;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General".

General Assembly resolution 41/78

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/41/891) by consensus, 20 November (meeting 49); 18-nation draft (A/C.6/41/L.B); agenda item 128.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Japan, Mongolia, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 6th Committee 22-24, 45, 49; plenary 95.

On the same day, the Assembly adopted resolution 41/79, also without vote.

Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the development of diplomatic relations in accordance with norms of international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations is an important factor in building confidence, developing co-operation among States and strengthening international peace and security,

Convinced that the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 has been widely recognized as the most authoritative and universal of the international treaties codifying the norms of international law governing diplomatic relations,

Confirming the importance it attaches to the strict compliance by States with their obligations under the Convention,

Concerned, at the same time, at still persistent cases of non-compliance with obligations under the Convention,

Expressing particular concern at the terrorist acts committed against diplomatic missions and representatives and at infringements of their inviolability,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Convention, without prejudice to their privileges and immunities, it

is the duty of all persons enjoying such privileges and immunities to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State,

1. Reaffirms its conviction that the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations has played, for over twenty-five years, and will continue to play an essential role in promoting co-operation and understanding among States, in creating normal conditions for the activities of diplomatic missions and representatives and in the progressive development of international law in this field;

2. Notes with satisfaction that at present one hundred and forty-nine States are parties to the Convention;*

3. Recommends to States that have not yet become parties to the Convention to consider doing so at an early date;

4. Stresses the importance of the process of codification and progressive development of international law in the field of diplomatic relations;

5. Calls upon all States to observe strictly the provisions of the Convention in order to create an appropriate atmosphere essential for the normal discharge by diplomatic missions of their functions;

6. Urges all States to take effective action at national and international levels to suppress terrorist and other acts of violence against diplomatic missions and representatives, to prosecute without delay the perpetrators of such acts and, in accordance with the Convention, to avoid abuses of diplomatic privileges and immunities.

*As at 3 December 1986, when the resolution was adopted, 148 States were parties to the Convention.

General Assembly resolution 41/79

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/41/891) unanimously, 20 November (meeting 49); 20-nation draft (A/C.6/41/L.15); agenda item 128.

Sponsors: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Romania, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 6th Committee 22-24, 45, 49; plenary 95.

Status of diplomatic bags and couriers

In 1986, the International Law Commission (ILC)⁽¹³⁾ after considering the seventh report⁽¹⁴⁾ of the Special Rapporteur, Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria), on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier, adopted provisionally on first reading a set of 33 draft articles on the topic.

The draft articles were divided into four sections. Part I (articles 1 to 6) dealt with general provisions. Part II (articles 7 to 23) concerned the status of the diplomatic courier and the captain of a ship or aircraft entrusted with the diplomatic bag—appointment of the diplomatic courier; documentation of the courier; nationality of the courier; functions of the courier; end of the functions of the courier; the courier declared persona non grata or not acceptable; facilities accorded to the courier; entry into the territory of the receiving State or the transit State; freedom of movement; personal protection and inviolability; in-

violability of temporary accommodation; immunity from jurisdiction; exemption from personal examination, customs duties and inspection; exemption from dues and taxes; duration of privileges and immunities; waiver of immunities; and status of the captain of a ship or aircraft entrusted with the diplomatic bag. Part III (articles 24 to 29) concerned the status of the diplomatic bag—its identification, content, transmission by postal service or by any mode of transport, facilities accorded, protection, and exemption from customs duties, dues and taxes. Part IV (articles 30 to 33) contained miscellaneous provisions.

The Commission decided that the 33 draft articles should be transmitted to Governments for comments and observations, for submission to the Secretary-General by 1 January 1988.

In December, the Assembly urged Governments to respond as fully and expeditiously as possible to the ILC request (resolution 41/81).

REFERENCES

- (1) Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1986 (ST/LEG/SER.E/5), Sales No. E.87.V.6. (2) YUN 1961, p. 512. (3) *Ibid.*, p. 516. (4) YUN 1963, p. 510. (5) *Ibid.*, p. 512. (6) YUN 1973, p. 775, GA res. 3166(XXVIII), annex, 14 Dec. 1973. (7) YUN 1985, p. 1173, GA res. 40/73, 11 Dec. 1985. (8) A/41/547 & Add.1-4. (9) YUN 1980, p. 1149, GA res. 35/168, 15 Dec. 1980. (10) A/41/354. (11) A/41/656-S/18366. (12) A/C-6/41/3. (13) A/41/10. (14) A/CN.4/400.

State immunity, liability and responsibility

In response to the Assembly's 1985 recommendation⁽¹⁾ ILC, at its 1986 session⁽²⁾ continued work on three aspects of international law concerning States: jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law, and State responsibility for internationally wrongful acts.

In December, the Assembly recommended that, taking into account government comments, ILC should continue its work on those topics (resolution 41/81).

Draft articles on State immunities

At its 1986 session, ILC, after considering the eighth report⁽³⁾ of the Special Rapporteur, Sompong Sucharitkul (Thailand), on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, adopted provisionally on first reading a set of 28 draft articles on the topic.

The draft was divided into five sections. Part I (articles 1 to 5) constituted the introduction. Part II (articles 6 to 10) dealt with general principles—State immunity; modalities for giving effect to State immunity; express consent to the exercise of

jurisdiction; effect of participation in a proceeding before a court; and counter-claims.

The Commission deferred to the second reading the decision on whether "limitations on" or "exceptions to" State immunity was more appropriate as the title of part III (articles 11 to 20)—commercial contracts; contracts of employment; personal injuries and damage to property; ownership, possession and use of property; patents, trade marks and intellectual or industrial property; fiscal matters; participation in companies or other collective bodies; State-owned or State-operated ships engaged in commercial service; effect of an arbitration agreement; and cases of nationalization.

Part IV (articles 21 to 23) was on State immunity in respect of property from measures of constraint—State immunity from measures of constraint; consent to measures of constraint; and specific categories of property. Part V (articles 24 to 28) concerned miscellaneous provisions.

The draft articles provisionally adopted were to be transmitted to Governments for comments and observations, to be submitted to the Secretary-General by 1 January 1988.

In December, the Assembly urged Governments to respond as fully and expeditiously as possible to the ILC request (resolution 41/81).

Draft articles on State liability

In 1986, ILC⁽⁴⁾ continued work on international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law, basing its work on the preliminary and the second reports—submitted in 1985⁽⁴⁾ and in 1986, ⁽⁵⁾ respectively—by the new Special Rapporteur on the topic, Julio Barboza (Argentina). (5) The Commission focused its discussion mainly on the second report, as the preliminary one, not considered in 1985 due to lack of time, analysed what had been done prior to its submission.

The Special Rapporteur indicated his intention of basing his work on the schematic outline.⁽⁶⁾ A number of points, however, needed reconsideration, among them, unity of the topic; scope of the topic; and the question of obligations and their interrelated aspects, including the obligation of reparation and its basis in international law.

In the Commission discussion, it was generally understood that injury in the sense of material harm was what constituted the unity of the topic and its focus should be on activities involving risk. Differing views were expressed on the question of obligations to inform and to negotiate, and the matter was deferred for further consideration.

A number of speakers asked that in the future elaboration of the topic special account should be taken of the needs of the developing countries and what suited them, a view already expressed by the Special Rapporteur in his preliminary report.

Although ILC had not time for a full debate on the topic, due to the shortening of the 1986 session, it was decided that the Special Rapporteur, in his next report, should begin the drafting of articles developing the ideas put forward by ILC members.

Draft articles on **State** responsibility

In 1986, ILC continued preparing draft articles on State responsibility for internationally wrongful acts, taking up the seventh report⁽⁷⁾ by the Special Rapporteur, Willem Riphagen (Netherlands). The report was divided into two sections: five articles and an annex for part III of the topic (implementation of international responsibility and dispute settlement); and a section, neither introduced nor discussed at the 1986 session, dealing with the first stage of preparation for the second reading of part

I (origin of international responsibility), comprising written comments of Governments on 13 draft articles.

Following an exchange of views, the Commission referred draft articles 1 to 5 of part III and its annex to the Drafting Committee. However, due to the shortening of the 1986 session, the Drafting Committee was not able either to begin consideration of those draft articles or conclude its work on article 6 of part II (content, forms and degrees of State responsibility). (See also p. 1014.)

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1985, p. 1197, GA res. 40/75, 11 Dec. 1985.
- (2)A/41/10. ⁽³⁾A/CN.4/396 & Corr.1. ⁽⁴⁾YUN 1985, p. 1176.
- ⁽⁵⁾A/CN.4/402 & Corr.1,2,4. ⁽⁶⁾YUN 1982, p. 1384.
- ⁽⁷⁾A/CN.4/397 & Corr.1,2 & Add.1 & Add.1/Corr.1.

Chapter IV

International organizations and international law

In 1986, the year proclaimed as the International Year of Peace, the United Nations remained concerned with strengthening its role in maintaining international peace and security, and the General Assembly, in December, requested the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to accord priority to that question (resolution 41/83).

The Assembly, having considered the annual report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, urged that country, the United States, to continue to prevent criminal acts, including harassment and violations of the security of missions and the safety of their personnel (41/82). The Assembly again called on States which hosted international organizations or conferences to accord to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for their functioning (41/71).

The Assembly decided to retain an item on the implementation of United Nations resolutions on the agenda of its forty-first session, to resume in 1987, and to give further consideration in the future to draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences.

Strengthening the role of the United Nations

In 1986, the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization continued consideration of the maintenance of international peace and security, with a view to strengthening the United Nations role in that regard and promoting co-operation among States.

Report of the Secretary-General for 1985/86

The Secretary-General, in his annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization (see p. 3), stated that the United Nations had been subjected in 1986 to a severe crisis challenging its solvency and viability, just when the world observed the International Year of Peace and renewed efforts were called for to strengthen

the Organization as the constructive force in an increasingly interdependent world.

Criticism of the United Nations as failing to prevent or end international conflicts, the Secretary-General said, overlooked the most useful work done by the Organization in helping to limit the expansion of conflict and in providing the possibility for negotiations, which could reduce the inclination towards armed exchange. However, there was no doubt that the Organization's inability to avoid, or resolve, many of the armed conflicts between Member States seriously affected its credibility in the eyes of the public on whose support its vitality ultimately depended.

Among measures for dealing effectively with the threat of armed conflict was the suggestion of the Secretary-General that the permanent members of the Security Council co-operate within the Council and apply their collective influence to resolve regional disputes. Further, all Member States had to observe in far greater measure that the existence of an authoritative international organ capable of maintaining peace and security was in their individual as well as the common interest and that its decisions therefore had to be respected. In order to enhance the effectiveness of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General believed that its important purposes under the Charter were seldom served by intemperate rhetoric or excessive repetition.

Activities of the Special Committee

The 47-member Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization,⁽¹⁾ meeting in New York from 7 April to 2 May 1986, continued consideration of the maintenance of international peace and security, in addition to peaceful settlement of disputes between States (see also p. 108) and the rationalization of United Nations procedures, as requested by the General Assembly in 1985.⁽²⁾

A Working Group of the Committee devoted 13 meetings between 18 and 28 April to discussing the question of maintenance of international peace and security. In that connection, it examined the second revised text⁽³⁾ of a working paper—first submitted in 1984⁽⁴⁾ by Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, New Zealand and Spain—on prevention and removal by the

United Nations of situations which may lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute. It also discussed a working paper⁽⁵⁾—submitted by Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Poland—on the role of Member States and of the United Nations in that respect. Submitting its views in response to a 1985 Assembly request,⁽²⁾ Oman supported giving priority to consideration of the topic in order to strengthen the United Nations role.⁽⁶⁾

Three Working Group meetings were held on 16 and 17 April to consider a revised working paper⁽⁷⁾ on rationalizing existing procedures of the United Nations, which was first submitted in 1985⁽⁸⁾ by France and the United Kingdom.

Other activities

Security Council consideration. At a Security Council meeting on 17 January 1986, on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of its first meeting, the Council President, on behalf of the members, reaffirmed their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations, which conferred on the Council the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. He stressed that the inauguration of the International Year of Peace on 1 January 1986 provided an added impetus for the Council to enhance its effectiveness, and called on all Member States to abide by their obligation under the Charter to accept and carry out the Council's decisions.

On 13 June, the Council President stated that, since June 1985, members of the Council had been engaged in consultations of the whole in connection with the issues raised in the Secretary-General's annual reports on the work of the Organization, presented to the thirty-seventh (1982) through fortieth (1985) General Assembly sessions; during that time, the members had explored possible ways of enhancing the effectiveness of the Council in accordance with the powers entrusted to it under the Charter.

ACC consideration. In September 1986, the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC)⁽⁹⁾ on a 1985 Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) report entitled "Some reflections on reform of the United Nations".⁽¹⁰⁾ ACC regretted that the report was not prepared in accordance with JIU practices and the provisions of its statute⁽¹¹⁾—relating, among other things, to the scope, prior consultations, and dissemination and publicity of reports—and considered it, therefore, inappropriate to comment on the report.

Communication. On 24 November, the USSR transmitted to the Secretary-General a memorandum on the development of international law⁽¹²⁾ in which it asserted that the United Nations should play a central role in making international law

evolve into a law of comprehensive security and collective State responsibility towards mankind.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth (Legal) Committee, adopted resolution 41/83 without vote.

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3499(XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which it established the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, and its relevant resolutions adopted at subsequent sessions,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh, thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-first sessions, as well as of the views and comments expressed on them by Member States,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization on the work of the session it held in 1986,

Concerned that the Special Committee, since its establishment, has not yet submitted any conclusions to the General Assembly on the question of the maintenance of international peace and security,

Taking into account the work accomplished by the Special Committee on the basis of the working paper on the question of the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and of situations that may lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute,

Taking note of the progress achieved in the preparation of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

Recognizing the importance that pre-session consultations among the members of the Special Committee and other interested States may have in facilitating the smooth conduct of the work of the Special Committee towards the fulfilment of its task, especially as regards the composition of the Bureau and the organization of work,

1. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization;

2. Decides that the Special Committee shall hold its next session from 9 to 27 February 1987;

3. Requests the Special Committee at its session in 1987:

(a) To accord priority, by devoting more time, to the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations, in particular the Security Council, and to enable it to discharge fully its responsibilities under the Charter in this field, and to work with the aim of submitting its conclusions to the General Assembly in accordance with paragraph 5 below, and in doing so:

(i) To concentrate its efforts on the question of the prevention and removal of threats to peace and of situations that may lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, on the basis of the

working paper and on any other proposals specific to this question, with a view to completing its consideration thereof and elaborating appropriate conclusions thereon for submission to the General Assembly as soon as possible;

- (ii) To continue its consideration of the proposal contained in the working paper on the role of Member States and of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security;
- (b) To continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 41/74 of 3 December 1986;

4. Requests the Special Committee to keep the question of the rationalization of the procedures of the United Nations under active review;

5. Also requests the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that has significance for the outcome of its work;

6. Urges members of the Special Committee to participate fully in its work in fulfilment of the mandate entrusted to it;

7. Decides that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States, including in the meetings of its working groups;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to render all assistance to the Special Committee;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the preparation of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, in accordance with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 41/74;

10. Requests the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

General Assembly resolution 41/83

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/41/894) without vote, 19 November (meeting 48); 30-nation draft (A/C.6/41/L11), orally amended by Brazil; agenda item 132.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Paraguay, Philippines, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

financial implications. 5th Committee, A/41/923; S-G, A/C.5/41/53, A/C.6/41/L.12. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 38; 6th Committee 15-21, 47, 48; plenary 95.

Related resolutions: GA 41/74, 41/90, 41/92, 41/213.

Publication of repertoires of practice

Pursuant to a 1981 General Assembly request⁽¹³⁾ that the Secretary-General give priority to updating the supplements to the Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council and the Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs, volumes I(14) and (15) of Supplement No. 5 to the Repertory, covering 1 January 1970 to 31 December 1978, were published in English. As regards the Repertoire, a Supplement⁽¹⁶⁾ covering 20 February 1975 to 19 December 1980, was published in 1986.

Implementation of UN resolutions

The General Assembly, on 15 September 1986, decided to include in the draft agenda of its forty-first session the item on implementation of United Nations resolutions (decision 40/482). On 19 December, it decided to retain on the agenda of the forty-first session, to resume in 1987, seven items, one of which was the implementation of United Nations resolutions (decision 41/470).

REFERENCES

- (1)A/41/33. (2)YUN 1985, p. 1178, GA res. 40/78, 11 Dec. 1985. (3)A/AC.182/L.38/Rev.2. (4)YUN 1984, p. 1100. (5)A/AC.182/L.48. (6)A/AC.182/2. (7)A/AC.182/L.43/Rev.1. (8)YUN 1985, p. 1177. (9)A/41/639. (10)YUN 1985, p. 1178. (11)YUN 1976, p. 921, GA res. 31/192, annex, 22 Dec. 1976. (12)A/C.6/41/5. (13)YUN 1981, p. 1240, GA res. 36/123, 11 Dec. 1981. (14)Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs, Supplement No. 5 (covering 1 January 1970 to 31 December 1978), vol. I: Articles 1-22 of the Charter, Sales No. E.86.V.6. (15)Ibid., vol. V: Articles 92-111 of the Charter, Sales No. E.86.V.7. (16)Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, Supplement 1975-1980 (ST/PSCA/I/Add.8), Sales No. E.86.VII.1.

Host country relations

The 15-member Committee on Relations with the Host Country continued its work in 1986, pursuant to a 1985 General Assembly request⁽¹⁾ and at nine meetings considered various aspects of relations between the United Nations diplomatic community and the United States, the host country. Summaries of communications from Member States on the security of their missions were contained in the Committee's report to the Assembly⁽²⁾

In January, the Committee considered a December 1985 decision by the host country to impose travel restrictions within the United States on the members and their dependants of the missions of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Poland. In an 8 January 1986 letter to the Secretary-General⁽³⁾ those countries protested that the United States decision, effective as of 6 January, violated international legal obligations and impeded the normal functioning of the missions concerned. Similar restrictions had been announced in August 1985, applicable to United Nations staff members nationals of Afghanistan, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Viet Nam⁽⁴⁾

In the Committee, Bulgaria called the travel restrictions unlawful, discriminatory and in contravention of international law and the legal obligations of the host country under the 1947 Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations⁽⁵⁾ further, a selective ap-

proach based on reciprocity was prohibited under Article 105 of the United Nations Charter. The Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and Viet Nam considered the travel restrictions to be in contravention also of the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations⁽⁶⁾ and the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.⁽⁷⁾ The United States said the travel regulations were based on national security considerations, not on the reciprocity principle.

Viet Nam lodged a protest in February concerning acts of violence carried out against its Mission and staff by what it called a group of hooligans and anti-Viet Nam elements. It requested that those guilty be brought to account and punished by the authorities.

In notes dated 7 March, which were transmitted on 13 March to the Chairman of the Committee,⁽⁸⁾ the United States had informed the missions of the Byelorussian SSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR that their combined staff size exceeded the needs arising from the pursuit of United Nations-related business, that some of the mission personnel had engaged in activities incompatible with their status and that it, therefore, had decided that the collective size of their mission staff should be reduced by 1 April 1988 to 170 permanently assigned personnel (150 for the USSR, and 10 each for the others). Personnel assigned on temporary duty status were not included in the announced ceilings. On 11 March, the Byelorussian SSR,⁽⁹⁾ the Ukrainian SSR⁽¹⁰⁾ and the USSR⁽¹¹⁾ protested against the United States action, calling it arbitrary, groundless and violating the host country's obligations under the Headquarters Agreement.⁽⁵⁾ They asserted that nothing in any existing international agreements gave the United States the right to impose numerical limits on the staff of permanent missions of Member States who were accredited not to the United States but to the United Nations.

Cuba expressed similar views, in a 17 March letter to the Secretary-General.⁽¹²⁾

The issue was discussed by the Committee at four meetings in March and June. In response to a request by the USSR, the United Nations Legal Counsel noted on 13 March⁽¹³⁾ that no case had arisen previously where the host State had called for ceilings on or reductions in the size of missions accredited to the United Nations. Any reservations the host State might have regarding the size of a mission had to be resolved through consultations and, if they failed, through dispute-settlement procedures. He concluded that the matter required consultations, in which the Secretary-General was ready to assist.

In later March letters, Czechoslovakia⁽¹⁴⁾ and Bulgaria⁽¹⁵⁾ protested against the United States

warning, given to them on 7 March, that it might impose restrictions in case of a future increase in the number of the personnel of those missions.

At an urgent meeting of the Committee, convened in October at the request of the USSR,⁽¹⁶⁾ that country reported that the United States had requested on 17 September the departure of 25 Soviet Mission members. The United States reiterated that the size of the three missions concerned clearly exceeded the staffing needs for the conduct of United Nations business, that the situation constituted an abuse of the right of representation, and that it was legally justified in seeking to correct that situation. Following a discussion, the Chairman concluded that the question of the size of missions should be considered under the relevant rules of international law and that he believed it was the view of the Committee that the parties should solve the problem through consultations.

Other matters brought to the Committee's attention included two visa-related complaints against the United States: one by Afghanistan,⁽¹⁷⁾ to which the United States responded on 23 June,⁽¹⁸⁾ and another by Iran.⁽¹⁹⁾

The Committee also considered questions related to acceleration of immigration and customs procedures, exemption from taxes, and the question of privileges and immunities.

By recommendations approved on 18 November, the Committee, among other things, urged the host country to prevent, and punish those responsible for, acts violating the security of missions and safety of their personnel, to avoid actions not consistent with international law in relation to the privileges and immunities of Member States, and to review measures relating to diplomatic vehicles with a view to facilitating the needs of the diplomatic community. With regard to the staff size of certain missions, the Committee urged the parties concerned, in accordance with the suggestion of the Legal Counsel, to hold consultations with a view to reaching solutions to the matter in accordance with the Headquarters Agreement.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted **resolution 41/82** without vote.

Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country,

Recalling Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,

Recalling farther that the problems related to the privileges and immunities of all missions accredited to the United Nations, the security of the missions and the

safety of their personnel are of great importance and concern to Member States, as well as the primary responsibility of the host country,

Noting with deep concern the continued acts violating the security and the safety of the personnel of those missions accredited to the United Nations,

Recognizing that effective measures should continue to be taken by the competent authorities of the host country, in particular to prevent any acts violating the security of missions and the safety of their personnel,

Considering the issues raised by certain States Members of the United Nations in response to the request and to action by the host country to reduce the size of their missions,

Conscious of the increased interest shown by Member States in participating in the work of the Committee,

1. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 87 of its report;

2. Strongly condemns any criminal acts violating the security of missions accredited to the United Nations and the safety of their personnel;

3. Urges the host country to take all necessary measures without delay to continue to prevent criminal acts, including harassment and violations of the security of missions and the safety of their personnel or infringements of the inviolability of their property, in order to ensure the existence and functioning of all missions, including practicable measures to prohibit illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts and activities against the security and safety of such missions and representatives;

4. Urges the host country and the Member States that raised the issues in response to the request and to action by the host country to reduce the size of their missions to follow the path of consultations with a view to reaching solutions to this matter, in accordance with the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations;

5. Stresses the importance of a positive perception of the work of the United Nations, expresses concern about a negative public image and, therefore, urges that efforts be continued to build up public awareness by explaining, through all available means, the importance of the role played by the United Nations and the missions accredited to it in the strengthening of international peace and security;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country and to continue to stress the importance of effective measures to avoid acts of terrorism, violence and harassment against the missions and their personnel, as well as the need for any pertinent legislation adopted by the host country to be in accord with the Agreement and its other relevant obligations;

7. Decides to consider at its forty-second session the question of the composition of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country;

8. Requests the Committee on Relations with the Host Country to continue its work, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2819(XXVI) of 15 December 1971;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country".

General Assembly resolution 41/82

3 December 1986

Meeting 95

Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/41/893) without vote, 26 November (meeting 541; draft fay Cyprus (A/C.6/41/L.23), orally amended by Sudan; agenda item 131. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 6th Committee 53, 54; plenary 95.

REFERENCES

(1)YUN 1985, p. 1181, GA res. 40/77, 11 Dec. 1985. (2)A/41/26. (3)A/41/80. (4)YUN 1985, p. 1180. (5)YUN 1947-48, p. 199, GA res. 169(II), 31 Oct. 1947. (6)YUN 1946-47, p. 100, GA res. 22 A (I), annex, 13 Feb. 1946. (7)YUN 1961, p. 512. (8)A/AC.154/263. (9)A/41/208. (10)A/41/209. (11)A/41/207. (12)A/41/224. (13)A/AC.154/264. (14)A/41/219. (15)A/41/236. (16)A/AC.154/267. (17)A/41/401. (18)A/AC.154/265. (19)A/AC.154/266.

Observer status of national liberation movements in international organizations

The Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly in September 1986 a report⁽¹⁾ containing replies received from five Governments (Barbados, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR) on their implementation of a 1984 General Assembly resolution concerning the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States.⁽²⁾ By that resolution, the Assembly as in 1980⁽³⁾ and 1982,⁽⁴⁾ had called on States to accord to those movements the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary to perform their functions in accordance with the provisions of the 1975 Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character.⁽⁵⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted **resolution 41/71** by recorded vote.

Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/167 of 15 December 1980, 37/104 of 16 December 1982 and 39/76 of 13 December 1984,

Recalling also its resolutions 3237(XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3280(XXIX) of 10 December 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

Bearing in mind the resolution of the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States,

Noting that the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International

Organizations of a Universal Character, of 14 March 1975, regulates only the representation of States in their relations with international organizations.

Taking into account the current practice of inviting the above-mentioned national liberation movements to participate as observers in the sessions of the General Assembly, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and in the work of the conferences held under the auspices of such international organizations,

Convinced that the participation of the national liberation movements referred to above in the work of international organizations helps to strengthen international peace and co-operation,

Desirous of ensuring the effective participation of the above-mentioned national liberation movements as observers in the work of international organizations and of regulating, to that end, their status and the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions,

Noting that many States have recognized those national liberation movements and have granted them facilities, privileges and immunities in their countries,

1. Urges all States that have not done so, in particular those which are hosts to international organizations or to conferences convened by, or held under the auspices of, international organizations of a universal character, to consider as soon as possible the question of ratifying, or acceding to, the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character;

2. Calls once more upon the States concerned to accord to the delegations of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States, and accorded observer status by international organizations, the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character;

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

General Assembly resolution 41/71

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 125-10-17 (recorded vote)

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/41/886) by recorded vote (93-9-16), 18 November (meeting 47); 26-nation draft (A/C.6/41/L.4); agenda item 121.

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 6th Committee 8, 47; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thai-

land, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

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

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Burma, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

Explaining their votes, Canada, France, Israel, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States stated that the 1975 Vienna Convention had not entered into force.

Israel observed that, as at 31 December 1985, only 23 States, none of which hosted the United Nations or its specialized agencies, had expressed their willingness to be bound by the instrument. The draft resolution called on States that were not parties to the Convention to apply its provisions to entities having none of the attributes of States, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of an inapplicable resolution. Only 3 of the 26 sponsors of the draft had deposited an instrument of ratification of, or accession to, the Convention; another two had signed but not ratified it. The quasi-diplomatic status demanded of a certain self-styled national liberation movement, Israel added, would only facilitate terrorist acts which had been formally denounced as crimes by the Sixth Committee.

France, Italy and the United States noted that the 1975 Convention had been adopted by a divided vote. Canada and France concurred that the Convention did not reflect current international law and deemed it inappropriate to broaden its scope of application. Canada and the United Kingdom stated that entities other than States, not in a position to guarantee good conduct, could not be placed on an equal footing with States. In a similar vein, Belgium expressed reservations to granting facilities, privileges and immunities—which the Convention granted exclusively to States—to persons not representative of a State which could be held internationally liable for their conduct.

Italy stated that none of the States which had ratified or acceded to the Convention was a principal host to international organizations; it was inappropriate for a United Nations resolution to try to enhance the status of such a controversial convention. Thailand voted in favour on the understanding that the text referred to national liberation movements recognized by the United Nations or relevant regional bodies.

The United Kingdom and the United States considered it inappropriate to take up the question again at future sessions.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/41/534. (2)YUN 1984, p. 1104, GA res. 39/76, 13 Dec. 1984. (3)YUN 1980, p. 1156, GA res. 35/167, 15 Dec. 1980. (4)YUN 1982, p. 1393, GA res. 37/104, 16 Dec. 1982. (5)YUN 1975, p. 880.

Draft standard rules of procedure for UN conferences

The General Assembly, which had asked the Secretary-General in 1980⁽¹⁾ to propose draft standard rules of procedure for special conferences of the United Nations, had deferred consideration of the topic since his first report in 1981.⁽²⁾

On 3 December 1986, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decided to give further consideration to this question at a future session (**decision** 41/419).

REFERENCES

(1)YUN 1980, p. 1225, GA res. 35/10 C, 3 Nov. 1980. (2)YUN 1981, p. 1370.

Chapter V

Treaties and agreements

In 1986, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, at a United Nations conference held earlier in the year, of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations, and expressed the hope that States would consider becoming parties to it at an early date.

As in previous years, several multilateral treaties, concluded under United Nations auspices, were deposited with the Secretary-General.

Treaties involving international organizations

The United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations—convened at Vienna from 18 February to 21 March 1986 in pursuance of 1982⁽¹⁾ 1983⁽²⁾ and 1984⁽³⁾ General Assembly resolutions—adopted on 20 March a Convention on the subject, on the basis of a text finalized by the International Law Commission (ILC) in

Known as the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations⁽⁵⁾ the instrument comprised 86 articles divided into eight parts. Part I (articles 1 to 5) constituted the introduction. Part II was divided into three sections: section 1 (articles 6 to 18) dealt with the conclusion of treaties; section 2 (articles 19 to 23) was on reservations; and section 3 (articles 24 and 25) concerned entry into force and provisional application. Part III had four sections: section 1 (articles 26 and 27), observance; section 2 (articles 28 to 30), application; section 3 (articles 31 to 33), interpretation; and section 4 (articles 34 to 38), treaties and third States or third organizations. Part IV (articles 39 to 41) dealt with amendment and modification. Part V on invalidity, termination and suspension of operation, comprised five sections: section 1 (articles 42 to 45), general provisions; section 2 (articles 46 to 53), invalidity; section 3 (articles 54 to 64), termination and suspension of operation; section 4 (articles 65 to 68), procedure; and section 5 (articles 69 to 72), consequences. Part VI (articles 73 to 76) concerned miscellaneous provisions. Part VII (articles 77 to 81) was on depositaries, notifications, corrections and registration. Part VIII (articles 82 to 86) dealt

with final provisions. The annex dealt with arbitration and conciliation procedures established in application of article 66.

The Convention was opened for signature on 21 March at Vienna, and subsequently in New York. As at 31 December 1986, Austria, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, Senegal, the Sudan, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia had signed the Convention.⁽⁶⁾

Among the resolutions adopted by the Conference, which were annexed to the Final Act⁽⁷⁾ was one requesting the Assembly to take note of and approve the provisions of paragraphs 9 and 14 of the annex to the Convention, according to which the United Nations would bear the expenses of any arbitral tribunal and conciliation commission that might be set up under article 66 of the Convention.

Ninety-seven States participated in the Conference in response to the Assembly's 1984 invitation⁽³⁾ (for participating States and officers, see APPENDIX III). Also participating were a number of organizations and intergovernmental bodies invited by the Assembly. Paul Reuter (France), ILC's Special Rapporteur on the topic, served as Expert Consultant.

Among the documentation before the Conference were the draft articles by ILC, with a list of draft articles of the basic proposal for which substantive consideration was deemed necessary⁽⁸⁾ and an analytical compilation, prepared by the United Nations Secretariat⁽⁹⁾ of comments of Governments and international organizations on the draft articles, as submitted in writing or made orally in the Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee between 1982 and 1985.

ACC action. In October 198⁽¹⁰⁾ the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination took note of the outcome of the Conference and urged the organizations of the United Nations system to give favourable consideration to seeking authorization from the competent organs to sign the Convention.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In May, the Secretary-General⁽¹¹⁾ proposed the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly of an item on the Vienna Convention.

In December, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted decision 41/420 by recorded vote.

Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee:

(a) Welcomed the adoption, on 20 March 1986, by the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations, of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations;

(b) Considered that the Convention should be signed on behalf of the United Nations;

(c) Expressed the hope that States, as well as international organizations having the capacity to conclude treaties, would consider taking the steps necessary to become parties to the Convention at an early date.

General Assembly decision 41/420

127-1-22 (recorded vote)

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/41/899) by roll-call vote (87-1-23), 26 November (meeting 55); 9-nation draft (A/C.6/41/L.24); agenda item 138.

Sponsors: Austria, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Greece, Japan, Jordan, Mexico, Senegal, Zaire.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 6th Committee 45, 46, 55; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iran, Israel, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malawi, Mongolia, Norway, Poland, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam.

In explanation of vote, the USSR said the United Nations should not sign the Convention before the majority of its Member States had done so. Bulgaria added that if the Organization was to sign the Convention, it should declare that the signing was without prejudice to the question of financial obligations under articles 9 and 14. France also expressed opposition to the United Nations signing the Convention. Turkey said it abstained in the vote for the same reasons that had prevented it from endorsing the Convention. Norway abstained because of what it saw as a discrepancy between the provisions of article 46 of the Convention and certain provisions of the

Norwegian Constitution, preventing it for the time being from becoming a party to the Convention. While not objecting to the United Nations signing the instrument, Algeria said the Convention did not take into account the positions of various delegations on the issue of dispute settlement. Tunisia stressed that the consent of States was essential in initiating the procedures for peaceful settlement of disputes. The Sudan said the United Nations should sign the Convention.

Relations between States and international organizations

In 1986, ILC,⁽¹²⁾ due to lack of time, was unable to consider the third report by the Special Rapporteur, Leonardo Díaz-González (Venezuela), on relations between States and international organizations (second part of the topic).⁽¹³⁾

Registration and publication of treaties by the United Nations

During 1986, some 1133 international agreements and 200 subsequent actions were received by the Secretariat for registration or filing and recording. In addition, there were 310 registrations of formalities concerning agreements for which the Secretary-General performs depositary functions.

The texts of international agreements registered or filed and recorded are published in the United Nations Treaty Series in the original languages, with translations into English and French where necessary. In 1986, the following volumes of the Treaty Series covering treaties registered or filed in 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 were issued:

1017, 1053, 1057, 1060, 1063, 1069, 1075, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1084, 1085, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1097, 1098, 1105, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1111, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1130, 1132, 1139, 1188, 1189, 1192.

Multilateral treaties

New multilateral treaties concluded under United Nations auspices

The following treaties, concluded under United Nations auspices, were deposited with the Secretary-General during 1986:⁽¹⁴⁾

Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, adopted by the thirty-ninth World Health Assembly on 12 May 1986

United Nations Convention on Conditions for Registration of Ships, concluded at Geneva on 7 February 1986

International Wheat Agreement, 1986 (Wheat Trade Convention, 1986, and Food Aid Convention, 1986), concluded at London on 14 March 1986

Terms of Reference of the International Nickel Study Group, as adopted on 2 May 1986 by the United Nations Conference on Nickel

International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives, 1986, concluded at Geneva on 1 July 1986

International Cocoa Agreement, 1986, concluded at Geneva on 25 July 1986

Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations, concluded at Vienna on 21 March 1986

Regulation No. 65: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of special warning lights for motor vehicles; Regulation No. 66: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to the strength of their superstructure; Regulation No. 67: Uniform provisions regarding the approval of specific equipment of vehicles using liquefied petroleum gases in their propulsion, all annexed to the Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts, done at Geneva on 20 March 1958

Multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General

The number of multilateral treaties for which the Secretary-General performed depositary functions stood at 345 at the end of 1986. During the year, 203 signatures were affixed to treaties for which the Secretary-General performed depositary functions and 329 instruments of ratification, accession, acceptance and approval or notifications were transmitted to him. In addition, he received 216 communications from States expressing observations or declarations and reservations made at the time of signature, ratification or accession.

The following multilateral treaties⁽⁶⁾ in respect of which the Secretary-General acts as depositary, came into force during 1986:

Regulation No. 65: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of special warning lights for motor vehicles; Regulation No. 66: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to the strength of their superstructure, both annexed to the Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts, done at Geneva on 20 March 1958

International Wheat Agreement, 1986 (Wheat Trade Convention, 1986, and Food Aid Convention, 1986), concluded at London on 14 March 1986

REFERENCES

(1)YUN 1982, p. 1397, GA res. 37/112, 16 Dec. 1982. (2)YUN 1983, p. 1128, GA res. 38/139, 19 Dec. 1983. (3)YUN 1984, p. 1108, GA res. 39/86, 13 Dec. 1984. (4)YUN 1982, p. 1396. (5)A/CONF.129/15. (6)Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1986 (ST/LEG/SER.E/5), Sales No. E.87.V.6. (7)A/CONE129/14. (8)YUN 1985, p. 1188, GA res. 40/76, Annex II, 11 Dec. 1985. (9)A/CONF.129/5 & Add.I. (10)ACC/1986/DEC/17-30 (dec. 1986/27). (11)A/41/142. (12)A/41/10. (13)A/CN.4/401.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Statement of Treaties and International Agreements, registered or filed and recorded with the Secretariat during 1986, ST/LEG/SER.A/467-478 (monthly); Statement of Treaties and International Agreements, registered or filed and recorded with the Secretariat, Cumulative Index No. 14 (vols. 851-900), I: Treaties Nos. 12188 to 12886 (registered); II: Treaties Nos. 685 to 706 (filed and recorded).

Chapter VI

International economic law

In 1986, legal aspects of international economic law continued to be considered by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and by the General Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee.

In December, the Assembly, by resolution 41/77, noted with satisfaction the completion of the Legal Guide on Electronic Funds Transfers and welcomed UNCITRAL's decision to undertake formulation of model legal rules on that subject. In addition, it noted the progress made by the Commission in preparing a draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes and a legal guide on drawing up international contracts for construction of industrial works.

By resolution 41/73, the Assembly decided to consider in 1987 the most appropriate procedure for completing the elaboration of the process of codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order.

General aspects**Report of UNCITRAL**

At its nineteenth session, held in New York from 23 June to 11 July 1986,⁽¹⁾ UNCITRAL considered the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes, legal aspects of the new international economic order, and co-ordination of activities in the field of international trade. It also reviewed the status of conventions which had resulted from its previous work, and its programmes of training and assistance. The Commission also took note of the report of its Working Group on International Contract Practices at its ninth session (New York, 6-17 January)⁽²⁾ concerning uniform rules on the liability of operators of transport terminals. The Group continued work on the rules at its tenth session (Vienna, 1-12 December).⁽³⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted **resolution 41/77** without vote.

Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its nineteenth session,

Recalling that the object of the Commission is the promotion of the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution 2205(XXI) of 17 December 1966, as well as its other resolutions relating to the work of the Commission,

Recalling also its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974 and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975,

Reaffirming its conviction that the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law, in reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, especially those affecting the developing countries, would significantly contribute to universal economic co-operation among all States on a basis of equality, equity and common interest and to the elimination of discrimination in international trade and, thereby, to the well-being of all peoples,

Having regard for the need to take into account the different social and legal systems in harmonizing and unifying international trade law,

Stressing the value of participation by States at all levels of economic development, including developing countries, in the process of harmonizing and unifying international trade law,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its nineteenth session;

2. Commends the Commission for the progress made in its work and for having reached decisions by consensus;

3. Notes the progress made by the Commission at its nineteenth session in the preparation of a draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes, and, in this connection:

(a) Takes note of the need to minimize the financial costs of adopting the Convention without sacrificing its quality or international acceptability;

(b) Requests the Commission to complete its work on the draft Convention during its twentieth session;

(c) Decides to consider the draft Convention during its forty-second session, with a view to its adoption or other appropriate action;

4. Calls upon the Commission to continue to take account of the relevant provisions of the resolutions concerning the new international economic order, as adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions;

5. Reaffirms the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work carried out by the

Working Group on the New International Economic Order on a legal guide on the drawing up of international contracts for construction of industrial works, and notes with satisfaction the progress made in the preparation of the legal guide;

6. Welcomes the decision of the Commission to commence work on the subject of international procurement as a matter of priority;

7. Notes with particular satisfaction the completion by the Commission of the Legal Guide on Electronic Funds Transfers and welcomes its decisions to authorize the Secretary-General to publish the Legal Guide as a product of the work of the Secretariat, in all official languages of the United Nations, and to undertake work on the formulation of model legal rules on electronic funds transfers;

8. Reaffirms the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to co-ordinate legal activities in this field in order to avoid duplication of effort and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the unification and harmonization of international trade law, and, in this connection, recommends that the Commission, through its secretariat, should continue to maintain close co-operation with the other international organs and organizations, including regional organizations, active in the field of international trade law;

9. Reaffirms also the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law and the desirability for it to sponsor symposia and seminars, in particular those organized on a regional basis, to promote such training and assistance, and, in this connection:

(a) Expresses its appreciation to those regional organizations and institutions that have collaborated with the secretariat of the Commission in organizing regional seminars and symposia in the field of international trade law;

(b) Welcomes the initiatives being undertaken by the Commission and its secretariat to collaborate with other organizations and institutions in the organization of regional seminars;

(c) Invites Governments, international organizations and institutions to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing regional seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries;

(d) Invites Governments, relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to allow the resumption of the programme of the Commission for the award of fellowships on a regular basis to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such symposia and seminars;

10. Stresses the importance of bringing into effect the conventions emanating from the work of the Commission for the global unification and harmonization of international trade law;

11. Recommends that the Commission should continue its work on the topics included in its programme of work;

12. Expresses its appreciation for the important role played by the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, as the substantive secretariat of the Commission, in assisting in the structuring and implementation of the work programme of the Commission.

General Assembly resolution 41/77

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/41/861) without vote, 5 November (meeting 35); 27-nation draft (A/C.6/41/L.3), orally revised; agenda item 127.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Netherlands, Philippines, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 6th Committee 3-7, 34, 35; plenary 95.

REFERENCES

(1)A/41/17. (2)A/CN.9/275. (3)A/CN.9/287.

PUBLICATION

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law: Yearbook, vol. XVII: 1986, Sales No. E.88.V.4.

International trade law

Unification of trade law

International payments

Draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes

At its nineteenth session,⁽¹⁾ UNCITRAL discussed the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes, based on a report of its Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments which had completed its deliberations on and revision of the draft in 1985.⁽²⁾ Also before the Commission was a note by the secretariat containing the revised text of the draft Convention.⁽³⁾

The Commission adopted most articles of the draft Convention and entrusted a drafting group with further modification of some articles for clarity and with the establishment of corresponding language versions in the six official languages of the Commission. It decided to have the text of the draft Convention—as revised by it and annexed to its report to the Assembly⁽¹⁾—circulated to Governments and international organizations for their comments, with an indication of the drafting proposals not reviewed by the Commission at its 1986 session.

The draft Convention comprised 80 articles in eight chapters dealing with sphere of application and form of the instrument; interpretation; transfer; rights and liabilities; presentment, dishonour by non-acceptance or non-payment, and recourse; discharge; lost instruments; and limitation (prescription).

After informal consultations on procedures for adopting the draft Convention, three possibilities received support from delegations. The first would have UNCITRAL recommend that the Assembly convene a diplomatic conference to adopt the draft as finalized in 1986. By the second, the 1986 text would be reviewed by the Working Group prior to the 1987 UNCITRAL session, when it would be

considered, approved and recommended for adoption by the Assembly without a review of its substance. The third possibility differed from the second only by omitting a review by the Working Group and asking the secretariat to complete the preparatory work, including the establishment of draft final clauses.

After adopting the second procedure, the Commission decided to dedicate two weeks at its 1987 session to an article-by-article discussion of the draft Convention, taking into account the report of the Working Group on its session scheduled for January 1987 and comments submitted by Governments. It would then transmit the text to the General Assembly with the recommendation that it be adopted as a convention without amendment of the substance.

In **resolution 41/77**, the Assembly decided to consider the draft Convention in 1987 with a view to its adoption or other appropriate action.

Electronic funds transfers

In 1986, UNCITRAL⁽¹⁾ continued consideration of a draft Legal Guide on Electronic Funds Transfers—a topic it had been seized of since 1982.⁽⁴⁾

The Commission had before it a report of the Secretary-General⁽⁵⁾ on the Legal Guide, prepared by the secretariat in co-operation with the UNCITRAL Study Group on International Payments. The report contained a summary of comments received from Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and proposals for modifications based on them; it recommended the adoption and the publication of the Legal Guide. The report concluded that to the extent that the use of electronics had led to changes in banking procedures, new legal rules in the area of electronic funds transfers were needed; it discussed possible approaches and procedures for formulating such rules.

While welcoming the completion of the Legal Guide, most Commission members considered it inappropriate to adopt the text as a product of its work, without having engaged in substantive discussions on it. The Commission, therefore, authorized the secretariat to publish the Guide as a product of the work of the secretariat.

As regards future work, the Commission decided to entrust its Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments with the formulation of model legal rules on electronic funds transfers; suggested that the Group, which might be renamed the Working Group on International Payments, might begin its work by considering the legal issues set forth in the last chapter of the Legal Guide; and agreed that the model rules should be flexible and not dependent on specific technology.

In **resolution 41/77**, the Assembly noted with satisfaction the completion of the Legal Guide and welcomed the Commission's decisions to have it

published as the work of the secretariat and to begin work on formulating model legal rules on electronic funds transfers.

Automatic data processing

In 1986, UNCITRAL took note of a report of the Secretary-General on the legal aspects of automatic data processing, with suggestions for future action to co-ordinate work in that field.⁽⁶⁾ According to the report, many international organizations were undertaking work, with focus on special areas of their own interests and needs. While a substantial degree of co-operation among those organizations already existed, an effort to increase co-ordination was deemed desirable. It was suggested that UNCITRAL might assume leadership in that effort by having the secretariat organize a meeting in late 1986 or early 1987, to which all interested international organizations could be invited.

The Commission generally approved of the course of action proposed in the report.

Training and assistance

UNCITRAL continued to co-operate and participate in regional seminars. In 1986, its secretariat co-operated with the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee and the Cairo Centre for International Commercial Arbitration in holding a regional seminar on international commercial arbitration (Cairo, Egypt, 20-22 January).

The Commission took note of the Secretary-General's report on training and assistance,⁽⁷⁾ which described measures taken by the secretariat to implement UNCITRAL and Assembly decisions. The report noted that the subject-matter of the majority of the symposia and seminars reflected particular interest in the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration.⁽⁸⁾

In **resolution 41/77**, the Assembly reaffirmed the importance of training and assistance and invited contributions to help finance and organize seminars.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/41/17. (2)YUN 1985, p. 1193. (3)A/CN.9/274. (4)YUN 1982, p. 1402. (5)A/CN.9/278. (6)A/CN.9/279. (7)A/CN.9/282. (8)YUN 1985, p. 1192.

Legal aspects of the new international economic order

In 1986, legal aspects of the new international economic order continued to be dealt with by UNCITRAL and the General Assembly's Sixth Committee.

UNCITRAL consideration. The UNCITRAL Working Group on the New International Economic Order at its eighth session (Vienna, 17-27 March)⁽¹⁾ continued drafting a legal guide on drawing up international contracts for the construction of industrial works. It informed the Commission that it intended to complete work at its ninth session and present the draft chapters of the legal guide to the Commission for adoption in 1987.

With the work on the legal guide approaching its conclusion, the Commission considered possible subjects for future work in the area of the new international economic order. A note by the secretariat suggested four possible topics: contracts for industrial co-operation, joint ventures, countertrade, and procurement.⁽²⁾ There was wide support in the Commission for work in the area of procurement, considerable support for countertrade and joint ventures, and little support for contracts for industrial co-operation. The Commission decided to give priority to work on procurement, and requested the secretariat to prepare preliminary studies on countertrade and joint ventures in order to decide on priority between them.

General Assembly consideration. A September report of the Secretary-General⁽³⁾ contained the views of six Member States on the 1984 study by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) on the progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order.⁽⁴⁾

In a 24 November letter to the Secretary-General,⁽⁵⁾ the USSR forwarded a memorandum on the development of international law, in which it stressed that international law in the interdependence of today's world should be aimed at formulating the legal principles ensuring the economic security of States, restructuring international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, and establishing a new international economic order.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted resolution 41/73 by recorded vote.

Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly is called upon to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and

Duties of States, 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also its resolutions 34/150 of 17 December 1979 and 35/166 of 15 December 1980, entitled "Consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order", and its resolutions 36/107 of 10 December 1981, 37/103 of 16 December 1982, 38/128 of 19 December 1983, 39/75 of 13 December 1984 and 40/67 of 11 December 1985, entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order",

Bearing in mind the urgent need to adopt measures to reactivate the process of international economic co-operation and the negotiations undertaken for that purpose, particularly in view of the economic difficulties encountered by the developing countries,

Considering the close link between the establishment of a just and equitable international economic order and the existence of an appropriate legal framework,

Recognizing the need for the codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order,

Reiterating the importance of the analytical study submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

1. Urges Member States that have not done so to submit their views and comments with respect to the analytical study;

2. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To seek proposals of Member States concerning the most appropriate procedures to be adopted with regard to the consideration of the analytical study, as well as the codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order;

(b) To include the proposals received in accordance with subparagraph (a) above in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. Recommends that the consideration of the most appropriate procedure for completing the elaboration of the process of codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order, and of the forum that would be entrusted with the task, be undertaken by the General Assembly at its forty-second session, with a view to making a final decision after taking into account the proposals and suggestions made by Member States on the matter;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order".

General Assembly resolution 41/73

3 December 1986 Meeting 95 131-0-23 (recorded vote)

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/41/888) by roll-call vote (93-0-21), 26 November (meeting 54); 14-nation draft (A/C.6/41/L.22), orally revised; agenda item 123. Sponsors: Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Tunisia, Venezuela, Zambia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 6th Committee 47-49, 54; plenary 95.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: None.

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

The text as adopted incorporated an oral proposal by Ethiopia to add the words "relating to the new international economic order" in paragraph 3.

In explanation of vote, Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom, on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Economic Community (EEC), and the United States expressed reservations on the concept of codification. Canada and

Japan considered a codification exercise still premature. The United Kingdom for the EEC members stated that codification was impossible when there was difficulty in establishing a direct link between various internationally agreed texts and the definition of a new international economic order. The United States did not believe that rules of common law existed in the area of the so-called new international economic order, and it saw no basis for a codification of principles and norms. Further, the United States had reservations as regards some paragraphs according to which the economic difficulties of some countries deserved more attention than others. Japan and the United States considered paragraphs 2 and 3 to be inappropriate; the EEC members objected to paragraph 2.

Argentina and Chile supported the draft on the understanding that UNITAR's classification of Antarctica under the heading of common heritage of mankind served solely practical purposes and would in no way affect the legal status of Antarctica (see also p. 371).

REFERENCES

- (1)A/CN.9/276. (2)A/CN.9/277. (3)A/41/536. (4)YUN 1984, p. 1115. (5)A/C.6/41/5.

Chapter VII

Other legal questions

In 1986, the International Law Commission (ILC), at its thirty-eighth session at Geneva from 5 May to 11 July, continued work on the progressive development and codification of international law; the General Assembly recommended in December that the Commission continue work on all the topics in its current programme of work (resolution 41/81).

The twenty-second session of the International Law Seminar was held at Geneva. Other seminars and training courses were offered in 1986 as part of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.

By resolution 41/5, the Assembly noted with satisfaction the progress made in enhancing co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee.

International Law Commission

ILC work programme

The 1986 ILC session (Geneva, 5 May-11 July)⁽¹⁾ was devoted mainly to considering draft articles of the following aspects of international law: jurisdictional immunities of States and their property (see p. 997); status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier (see p. 996); and the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind (see p. 989). The Commission also continued work on State responsibility (see p. 998); international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law (see p. 997); and non-navigational uses of international watercourses (see p. 992). The relations between States and international organizations (second part of the topic) (see p. 1007), although included in the agenda, was not considered at the 1986 session due to lack of time.

The Commission recognized that in 1987—the first session within the term of office of its new membership elected by the General Assembly in 1986 (see APPENDIX III)—questions related to the organization of its work would be considered, with a view to concentrating on topics on which maximum progress could be achieved during the mandate of its new members. In 1986, the ILC session was reduced from 12 to 10 weeks due to financial constraints of the United Nations; many members expressed concern that the shortening of the session could have a negative impact on the progress of ILC work.

The Secretary-General, in August,⁽²⁾ transmitted to the General Assembly the draft articles which had been provisionally adopted as a whole by ILC in 1986—on jurisdictional immunities of States, and on the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag—as well as the draft articles adopted so far on State responsibility.

Throughout 1986, ILC continued to co-operate with other juridical bodies, such as the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (see p. 1016) and the Inter-American Juridical Committee. Such co-operation included ILC representation at meetings of those bodies or their sending observers to the ILC session.

Communications. On 5 June,⁽³⁾ the Netherlands submitted to the Secretary-General—for transmission to ILC and the General Assembly—its comments on the report of ILC on the work of its 1985 session. On 24 November,⁽⁴⁾ the USSR forwarded a memorandum on the development of international law, in which it stressed the central role played by the United Nations in that regard.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth (Legal) Committee, adopted **resolution 41/81** without vote.

Report of the International Law Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-eighth session,

Emphasizing the need for the progressive development of international law and its codification in order to make it a more effective means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and to give increased importance to its role in relations among States,

Recognizing the importance of referring legal and drafting questions to the Sixth Committee, including topics that might be submitted to the International Law Commission, and of enabling the Sixth Committee and the Commission further to enhance their contributions to the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling the need to keep under review those topics of international law which, given their new or renewed interest for the contemporary international community, may be suitable for progressive development and codification of international law and therefore may be included

in the future programme of work of the International Law Commission,

1. Takes note of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-eighth session;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the International Law Commission for the work accomplished at that session;

3. Recommends that, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the General Assembly, the International Law Commission should continue its work on the topics in its current programme;

4. Expresses its satisfaction with the conclusions and intentions of the International Law Commission concerning its procedures and methods of work, as reflected in paragraphs 250 to 261 of its report;

5. Requests the International Law Commission:

(a) To consider thoroughly:

(i) The planning of its activities for the term of office of its members, bearing in mind the desirability of achieving as much progress as possible in the preparation of draft articles on specific topics;

(ii) Its methods of work in all their aspects, bearing in mind the possibility of staggering the consideration of some topics;

(b) To indicate in its annual report those subjects and issues on which views expressed by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest for the continuation of its work;

6. Takes note of the comments of the International Law Commission on the question of the duration of its sessions, as presented in paragraph 252 of its report, and expresses the view that the requirements of the work of codification and progressive development of international law and the magnitude and complexity of the subjects on the agenda of the Commission make it desirable that the usual duration of its sessions be maintained;

7. Reaffirms its previous decisions concerning the increased role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and those concerning the summary records and other documentation of the International Law Commission;

8. Urges Governments and, as appropriate, international organizations to respond in writing as fully and expeditiously as possible to the requests of the International Law Commission for comments, observations and replies to questionnaires and for materials on topics in its programme of work;

9. Further urges Governments to give full attention to the request of the International Law Commission, transmitted through the Secretary-General, for comments and observations on the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier, adopted on first reading by the Commission;

10. Reaffirms its wish that the International Law Commission continue to enhance its co-operation with intergovernmental legal bodies whose work is of interest for the progressive development of international law and its codification;

11. Expresses the wish that seminars will continue to be held in conjunction with sessions of the International Law Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries will be given the opportunity to attend those seminars, and appeals to States that can do so to make the voluntary contributions that are urgently needed for the holding of the seminars;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the forty-first session of the General Assembly and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate.

General Assembly resolution 41/81

3 December 1986

Meeting 95

Adopted without vote

Approved by Sixth Committee (A/41/892) without vote, 24 November (meeting 51); 50-nation draft (A/C.6/41/L.18); agenda item 130.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 6th Committee 27-34, 36-44, 51; plenary 95.

UN programme for the teaching and study of international law

International Law Seminar

In accordance with a 1985 General Assembly wish,⁽⁵⁾ the twenty-second session of the International Law Seminar—for advanced students and junior professors or government officials dealing with international law—was held at Geneva from 20 May to 6 June 1986, with 24 participants, all of different nationalities and mostly from developing countries; three observers also attended.⁽¹⁾ Participants followed the work of the 1986 ILC session and heard lectures given by its members and by others. As in the past, none of the costs of the Seminar fell on the United Nations. Austria, Denmark, Finland and the Federal Republic of Germany made fellowships available to 10 participants from developing countries. Since the first Seminar in 1964, fellowships had been awarded to 240 of the 495 participants, representing 115 nationalities.

The Commission⁽¹⁾ drew attention to the fact that, unless adequate contributions were forthcoming, the shortage of funds might make the holding of the 1987 Seminar difficult.

Other activities

A number of additional training courses were offered in 1986 as part of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.⁽⁶⁾ Under the annual fellowship programme jointly conducted by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), 20 middle-grade government legal officers and young teachers of international law attended courses at The Hague Academy of International Law (Netherlands) and participated in seminars organized by UNITAR. Several fellows also received practical training at legal offices of the United Nations and related organizations. The Secretary-General reported that, in 1986, contributions to the fellowship programme were made by Argentina, Austria, the Bahamas, Egypt, Greece,

the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Thailand, and Trinidad and Tobago.

UNITAR, in accordance with a 1985 General Assembly wish⁽⁷⁾ organized a two-week regional training and refresher course in international law for Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, Thailand, 24 November-4 December), which was attended by 23 participants.

In 1986, the first award of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship—established in 1981⁽⁸⁾ for study and research in the law of the sea—was made to a lawyer in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nepal (see p. 106).

Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

In response to the Assembly's 1985 request⁽⁹⁾ the Secretary-General submitted in September 1986 a report⁽¹⁰⁾ on co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee—an organization to which the Assembly had accorded permanent observer status in 1980⁽¹¹⁾

The report reviewed the activities of the Committee in the following areas: strengthening the role of the United Nations through rationalization of functional modalities; promoting wider use of the International Court of Justice; furthering the work of the General Assembly's Sixth Committee; promoting the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; measures related to international economic co-operation for development; the question of refugees; and the question of zones of peace and international co-operation.

In June 1986, the Committee transmitted to the Secretary-General a set of recommendations on improving the functioning of the General Assembly.⁽¹²⁾ In September, Canada⁽¹³⁾ and the Netherlands⁽¹⁴⁾ expressed support for the recommendations and proposed their adoption by the Assembly.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 October 1986, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/5 without vote.

Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolutions 36/38 of 18 November 1981, 37/8 of 29 October 1982, 38/37 of 5 December 1983, 39/47 of 10 December 1984 and 40/60 of 9 December 1985,
Having considered the report of the Secretary-General

on co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee,

Having heard the statement of the Secretary-General of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee of 17 October 1986 on the steps taken by the Committee to ensure continuing, close and effective co-operation between the two organizations,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Extends its congratulations to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee on its thirtieth anniversary for its highly commendable work in promoting interregional and international co-operation supportive of the efforts of the United Nations in this regard;

3. Notes with appreciation the continuing efforts of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee towards strengthening the role of the United Nations and its various organs, including the International Court of Justice, through programmes and initiatives undertaken by the Committee;

4. Notes with satisfaction the commendable progress achieved during the past five years towards enhancing co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee in wider areas;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee".

General Assembly resolution 41/5

17 October 1986 Meeting 41 Adopted without vote

24-nation draft (A/41/L6 & Add.1; agenda item 30.

Sponsors: Australia, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Oman, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States.

REFERENCES

(1)A/41/10. (2)A/41/498. (3)A/41/406. (4)A/C.6/41/5. (5)YUN 1985, p. 1197, GA res. 40/75, 11 Dec. 1985. (6)A/42/718. (7)YUN 1985, p. 1198, GA res. 40/66, 11 Dec. 1985. (8)YUN 1981, p. 139. (9)YUN 1985, p. 1200, GA res. 40/60, 9 Dec. 1985. (10)A/41/653. (11)YUN 1980, p. 469, GA res. 35/2, 13 Oct. 1960. (12)A/41/437. (13)A/41/612. (14)A/41/624.

PUBLICATIONS

Yearbook of the International Law Commission 1986, vol. I: Summary Records of the Meetings of the Thirty-eighth Session, 5 May-11 July 1986 (A/CN.4/SER.A/1986), Sales No. E.87.V.7; vol. II: Part One: Documents of the Thirty-eighth Session & Part Two: Report of the Commission to the General Assembly on the Work of Its Thirty-eighth Session (A/CN.4/SER.A/1986/Add.1, Parts 1 & 2), Sales No. E.87.V.8.(Parts I & II).

Administrative and budgetary questions

Chapter I

United Nations financing

During 1986, the United Nations struggled to overcome a severe financial crisis, characterized by the Secretary-General as the most serious in its history.

The crisis challenged the Organization's solvency and viability; it had resulted primarily from the failure of Member States to meet their obligations under the United Nations Charter, the Secretary-General said in his annual report on the work of the Organization (see p. 3). The underlying causes were political; differences of views about work programmes had prejudiced the budgetary process and also the readiness of some Member States to rely on the United Nations for positive regional and global change.

In May, the General Assembly, at its resumed fortieth session, adopted decision 40/472 A, by which it declared that the Secretary-General should deal with the crisis according to proposals he had made in an April report. In December, the Assembly renewed its appeal to Member States to pay their full assessed contributions early each year and requested the Secretary-General to continue to study options to alleviate the Organization's financial difficulties (resolution 41/204 A).

The Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (Group of 18) submitted its recommendations in August; in December, the Assembly agreed to wide-ranging measures to improve the Organization's administrative and financial functioning, including new guidelines for decision-making on programme budgeting (41/213).

The Assembly, by resolution 41/211 A, increased appropriations for the 1986-1987 biennium by \$48,459,700 to \$1,711,801,200.

Estimates of income were revised downwards by \$12,720,500, to \$304,745,100 (41/211 B). The amounts to be obtained from each major income source to finance appropriations for 1987 were specified (41/211 C). Member States were to be assessed \$724,536,742, net of staff assessment.

With regard to apportioning United Nations ex-

penses, the Assembly requested the Committee on Contributions to continue working on the methodology for drawing up an equitable scale of assessments (resolution 41/178).

Concerning a 1985 loan to UNIDO, the Assembly decided that the amount should be adjusted to reflect the new specialized agency's actual requirements (41/209, section VI).

Financial situation

Financial emergency

Communications. A number of communications on the financial crisis were addressed in 1986 to the Secretary-General.

On 17 April(1) the Nordic countries—Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden—transmitted a statement issued by their Foreign Ministers (Stockholm, Sweden, 9 April), declaring that lack of discipline in making payments by many Member States and the withholding of assessed contributions had created difficulties for the Organization. In addition, substantial cuts in the United States contributions were expected to affect the entire United Nations system; unilateral action in contravention of the Charter undermined the authority and work of the Organization. The Ministers hoped that at the resumed fortieth session of the General Assembly solutions would be found to the crisis.

On 19 September(2) China said that it had decided to pay its withholdings from previous years to help alleviate the financial crisis and that a cheque for \$4,392,856 was being sent to the Organization. However, that action in no way should be taken to mean any change in its positions on the issues related to the withholdings.

The heads of State or Government of the member countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) issued a declaration after the Second SAARC Summit (Bangalore, India, 16 and 17 November), in which

they expressed concern over the crisis, reiterated their commitment to the United Nations and resolved to act to prevent erosion of its role, functions and principles. The declaration was transmitted by India on 28 November⁽³⁾

Report of the Secretary-General (April). The Secretary-General submitted several reports in 1986 to the General Assembly on the financial problems of the United Nations.

In April⁽⁴⁾ he reported to the Assembly's resumed fortieth session on the current situation, savings measures undertaken and proposed, and further funding requirements in 1986. He asserted that the shortfall in funds could not be absorbed without seriously prejudicing the functioning of the Organization. The crisis had its roots in disagreements with political dimensions on programmes, the utilization of resources, the budgetary process and the apportionment of the costs of the Organization. It was essential for Member States to accommodate their differences within a system for agreement on budgetary questions which would comply with the Charter.

The financial difficulties related to both peace-keeping operations and the regular budget, he said. As at 31 December 1985, the estimated deficit totalled \$390.7 million: for peace-keeping, \$274.4 million, and under the regular budget, \$116.3 million.

The crisis had built up as 18 Member States withheld their assessed contributions from the regular budget. By the end of 1985, all reserves had been committed to meet the deficits resulting from those withholdings. As at 1 January 1986, assessed contributions outstanding from previous years (not including contributions for peace-keeping operations) stood at \$242.4 million. The problem was intensified by indications that there would be a shortfall of \$90.5 million to \$102.5 million in the payment by the major contributor of its assessed contributions for 1985 and 1986.

With regard to peace-keeping operations, the Secretary-General observed that the liabilities represented mostly debts to Member States that had provided troops. Current peace-keeping activities remained in operation only because of the forbearance of Members that were being reimbursed far below the level due to them. In the case of the regular budget, the Secretary-General said he had so far been able to implement programmes through a variety of management techniques, including use of the Working Capital Fund, the Special Account, monies available from suspension of certain financial regulations and, when required, temporary borrowing from other internal accounts. However, reserves had been exhausted and it was no longer possible to proceed in that manner.

Since the beginning of 1986, within his competence as Chief Administrative Officer, the

Secretary-General had undertaken special measures to reduce expenditures. Among them were: a 20 per cent reduction in costs related to travel, the hiring of consultants, temporary assistance and overtime; deferral of a number of alteration and maintenance projects; strict application of General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions on the limitation of documentation; a freeze in recruitment; non-extension of staff beyond the age of 60, except in certain instances; suspension of the second half of the representation allowance for staff at the D-2 level and above; suspension of the promotion process for six months; and deferment of cost-of-living adjustments in the salaries of staff in the General Service and related categories. During a review initiated in February of the 1986 portion of the biennium budget, further actions were identified: deferment of major capital expenditures, in particular the construction of new conference centres; modifications in the calendar of meetings and conferences; reduction in the acquisition of furniture and equipment; and curtailment of the 1986 publications programme and deferment of certain programme activities. All those measures were expected to yield savings of approximately \$60 million.

At the same time, the Secretary-General said, it was evident from the circumstances that additional resources had to be forthcoming in 1986. He estimated that \$16 million would be needed to cover the difference between an anticipated \$76 million funding shortfall and the anticipated \$60 million savings. He also estimated additional costs of \$30 million due to the depreciation of the United States dollar. He recommended that the General Assembly call on Member States to make advance payments towards their assessed contributions for 1987, and that it endorse the appeals he had already made to States promptly to pay arrears and current assessments and to augment the Special Account through voluntary contributions.

ACABQ consideration. The Secretary-General's report was considered by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ)⁽⁵⁾ which stated that the current crisis involved a basic underlying political difficulty and, until steps were taken to resolve that difficulty, financial crises would recur time and time again. Given the severity of the situation, ACABQ concluded that the measures proposed by the Secretary-General appeared less than comprehensive; however, they were intended merely to provide more time to consider the underlying problems. ACABQ recommended that the General Assembly urge prompt payment of assessed contributions and appeal for voluntary contributions to the Special Account; Member States also should be invited to consider advance payment of part of their 1987 assessment.

Fifth Committee conclusions. Following consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General and ACABQ the General Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee came to the following conclusions.⁽⁶⁾ It noted that the financial estimates on the measures proposed by the Secretary-General were on the whole approximately correct and that from the beginning of the budget year to the current time, the financial situation of the Organization had continued to evolve. The Committee considered that if all the favourable hypotheses envisaged by the Secretary-General failed to materialize, the cash situation would remain a cause for concern, and that the technical and methodological criteria that governed the Secretary-General's proposals could have been further refined, diversified and clarified.

The Committee considered that it would not be necessary to revise the appropriations already adopted in the 1986-1987 programme budget if the Assembly were to adopt the proposed measures—which it regarded as temporary and of an emergency nature. It also emphasized that those measures would have a detrimental effect on the programmes for 1986-1987 if the financial situation did not improve in 1986.

The Committee considered that the Secretary-General should report on those measures to the 1986 regular Assembly session. Further, it considered that the cancellation of certain staff-related measures—suspension of the payment of the second half of the representation allowance for staff at the D-2 level and above, suspension of the promotion process for six months, and deferment of the implementation of the cost-of-living adjustments in the salaries of staff in the General Service and related categories at the eight main duty stations—should not be applied retroactively.

With regard to maintenance and construction work, the Committee drew the Assembly's attention to the fact that their deferral might entail additional costs and a modification of the calendar. Concerning the non-technical substantive questions mentioned in the reports, such as the curtailment of the 1986 regular Assembly session and the special session on Namibia, the Committee deemed it opportune to leave that decision to the Assembly, in view of the links between their technical and political aspects.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION (May and September)

By **decision 40/471** of 2 May, the General Assembly took note of the Fifth Committee's report.

Also in May, the Assembly adopted without vote **decision 40/472 A**.

Current financial crisis of the United Nations

At its 132nd plenary meeting, on 9 May 1986, the General Assembly, on the basis of the statement made by its President, decided that the Secretary-General should

proceed according to the proposals made in his report, taking into account the report of the Fifth Committee and with due regard to the following:

(a) The proposal of the Secretary-General that the forty-first session of the General Assembly be curtailed by three weeks would be considered by the Assembly itself, at that session, in the light of the financial situation then prevailing; as regards the curtailment of the sessions of the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council, those organs would take the decisions that were most appropriate in organizing their work this year;

(b) With regard to the special session on Namibia, the General Assembly, after opening its forty-first session on Tuesday, 16 September 1986, would adjourn until the following Monday, and the special session would be held in that period, including Saturday;

(c) The Secretary-General would review the other items in his report in the light of the evolving financial situation and would report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session; it was understood that no project or programme for which there was a legislative mandate would be eliminated if adequate financial resources were available.

General Assembly decision 40/472 A

Adopted without vote

Oral suggestion by President; agenda item 150.

Meeting numbers. GA 40th session: 5th Committee 71-73; plenary 131, 132, 134.

On 15 September, the Assembly decided to include the financial crisis in the draft agenda of its forty-first session (**decision 40/472 B**).

Reports of the Secretary-General (October/November). In October 1986,⁽⁷⁾ the Secretary-General presented an analysis of the financial situation, covering deficit and cash flow, suspension of certain financial regulations, payment of assessed contributions, withholdings by Member States from the regular budget and peace-keeping operations, issuance of special postage stamps to generate revenue and voluntary contributions by Member States. He estimated the deficit, projected to 31 December 1986, at \$392.8 million and said that in response to his appeal for voluntary contributions to the Special Account, used to supplement the Working Capital Fund to meet the day-to-day cash needs of the Organization, two Member States contributed and one pledged a total of \$10.2 million.

In two November reports, the Secretary-General discussed the financial situation and 1986 economy measures,⁽⁸⁾ and funding prospects and 1987 economy measures.⁽⁹⁾ He said the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (see p. 1021) provided a basis for Assembly decisions that could encourage broad agreement on the programme budget and confidence in the Organization's efficiency.

While the percentage of Member States that had paid in full their assessed contributions in 1986 was higher than usual, the amount of unpaid assessments

was larger than ever, mainly because the largest contributor had paid only 50 per cent of its 1986 assessment. In the face of the projected funding shortfall, the Secretary-General believed that there was no alternative to continuing the economy measures, which in 1986 had resulted in savings of almost \$67 million, but which in 1987 were unlikely to cover the entire projected shortfall of \$85 million.

Even with the extensive economy measures taken, the timely payment by most Member States in 1986 of assessed contributions, and the receipt of more than \$35 million in arrears, previous withholdings and voluntary contributions, the United Nations had operated during the past months on the brink of bankruptcy, the Secretary-General said, and it had been barely possible to meet obligations, including salaries, on time, a situation that defeated rational forward planning and carried with it the possibility of sudden interruption of programmes and Secretariat services. The Secretary-General considered it a matter of high priority to replenish the reserves on which the Organization could draw in the event that contributions were delayed or withheld and which, because of the large deficit, were currently overcommitted. He proposed that any funds received in 1987 through the payment of arrears in excess of the expected \$735 million appropriated budget accrue to reserves; he also again urged Member States to make voluntary contributions to the Special Account in order to ensure an adequate capacity to deal with temporary cash-flow shortages.

Continuation of the financial crisis was damaging to the United Nations capacity and potential, the Secretary-General continued, and placed the Organization and its programmes in jeopardy. He was convinced that administrative and budgetary reforms and a re-ordering of programme priorities were possible that would enhance the Organization's effectiveness with less cost to Member States. He stressed that this, however, in no way altered States' primary obligation to pay all their assessed contributions, and urged that all arrears be promptly paid, adding that the current crisis was destructive in character and its continuation neither in the interest of the international community nor in that of any Member State.

As one measure to deal with the financial problems, the General Assembly had decided in 1985(10) to suspend certain financial regulations in respect of surpluses arising at the end of the 1984-1985 biennium.⁽⁷⁾ Those regulations returned to Member States, as a credit against their assessed contributions in the next biennium, their share of the balance of the appropriations not required to discharge obligations. The effect of the suspension of those regulations was to increase the monies available to the Organization.

By suspending the regulations, an additional \$4.2 million would be realized in 1987, the Secretary-General said; the funds would be utilized to meet day-to-day cash needs.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION (December)

On 11 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the Assembly adopted without vote **resolution 41/204 A**.

Financial emergency

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 3049 A (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, 3538(XXX) of 17 December 1975, 32/104 of 14 December 1977, 35/113 of 10 December 1980, 36/116 B of 10 December 1981, 37/13 of 16 November 1982, 38/228 B of 20 December 1983, 39/239 B of 18 December 1984 and 40/241 A and B of 18 December 1985,

Mindful of the report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations and of the views expressed by Member States thereon in the Fifth Committee at the thirty-second session of the General Assembly,

Reiterating earlier appeals to Member States, without prejudice to their position of principle, to make voluntary contributions to the Special Account referred to in annex VI to the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations,

Noting with concern that the short-term deficit of the Organization, although marginally reduced during the year, is expected to exceed \$390 million as at 31 December 1986,

Concerned at the increasingly precarious financial situation of peace-keeping operations and its adverse impact on troop contributors, in particular on developing-country troop contributors,

Noting also with concern that delays and partial payment of assessed contributions continue to create serious cash-flow problems for the Organization,

Considering the possibility that for many Member States administrative considerations, including a calendar difference between the national fiscal year and that of the Organization, may be contributory factors in the delay in the payment of assessed contributions,

Taking note of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee,

1. Reaffirms its commitment to seek a comprehensive and generally acceptable solution to the financial problems of the United Nations, based on the principle of collective financial responsibility of Member States and in strict compliance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Urges all Member States to meet their financial obligations under the Charter;

3. Renews its appeal to all Member States to make their best efforts to overcome constraints to the prompt payment early each year of full assessed contributions and of advances to the Working Capital Fund;

4. Expresses its appreciation to all Member States that pay their assessed contributions in full within thirty days of the receipt of the Secretary-General's communica-

tion, in accordance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in addition to his official communications to the permanent representatives of Member States, to approach, as and when appropriate, the Governments of Member States for the purpose of encouraging expeditious payment in full of assessed contributions, in compliance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

6. Invites Member States also to provide, in response to the Secretary-General's official communication and consistent with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, information regarding their expected pattern of payments, in order to facilitate the financial planning by the Secretary-General;

7. Requests the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations to keep the financial situation of the Organization under review and to report, as and when appropriate, to the General Assembly;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session detailed information relating to the extent, rate of increase and composition of the deficit of the Organization, the pattern of payments of Member States, the cash-flow situation and voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources pursuant to Assembly resolutions 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965 and 3049 A (XXVII) of 19 December 1972;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to study various options to alleviate the financial difficulties of the Organization, taking into account the views expressed by Member States, to include in the study a review of the practices of other organizations of the United Nations system for achieving prompt and full payment of assessed contributions and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations".

General Assembly resolution 41/204 A

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/949) without vote, 4 December (meeting 41); 15-nation draft (A/C.5/41/L.17, part A), orally revised; agenda item 112

Sponsors: Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 37, 38, 41; plenary 101.

The United Nations Controller told the Fifth Committee that the Organization was on the brink of bankruptcy. There had been a reduction of about \$3.2 million in the short-term deficit between 1985 and 1986, but unpaid contributions to the regular budget were expected to rise from about \$242 million at the beginning of 1986 to \$284 million at the beginning of 1987. By November 1986, only 68 Member States had paid their contributions in full.

China said that as projected to 31 December the withholdings by certain States from the regular budget totalled \$102.3 million and for peace-keeping activities, \$254.5 million. Withholdings were made in violation of the Charter. China itself had resorted to that practice in the past but, faced with the Organization's grave financial position, had paid the sums it owed. The solutions to the financial situation were

stringent economies, increased earnings and scrupulous observance of the Charter.

Speaking on behalf of the five Nordic countries, Sweden deplored withholdings by Member States from their contributions, whatever the reasons, adding that the financial emergency was a political problem which could not be resolved in the Fifth Committee. France said it had issued instructions that its full contribution to the regular budget for 1987 be paid at the beginning of the year.

Related decision: GA 41/466.

Recommendations of the Group of 18

Pursuant to a 1985 General Assembly resolution,⁽¹¹⁾ a Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, composed of 18 government representatives appointed by the President of the Assembly's fortieth session, was constituted in February 1986. The Group convened in four sessions in New York, from 25 February to 4 March, 1 to 11 April, 16 to 27 June and 28 July to 15 August.

The Group concluded that sustained growth in the United Nations agenda had led to a parallel growth in an intergovernmental machinery characterized by a proliferation of organs, committees, commissions and expert groups, which suffered from a lack of cohesion that made the task of co-ordination difficult. In the process of institutional growth, attention had not always been given to avoid overlapping of agendas and duplication of work. The United Nations Secretariat, which serviced that machinery, had undergone a parallel growth—from 1,546 posts funded under the United Nations budget in 1946 to 11,423 in 1986—while management capacity had lagged behind. The result was an overly complex, fragmented and top-heavy structure, with too many departments, offices and divisions, and an excessive number of Under-Secretaries-General and Assistant Secretaries-General. The larger agenda, designed to respond to the requirements of the international community, had led to a gradual growth in the regular budget, financed through assessed contributions from the United Nations membership, which stood at \$1,663 million for the current (1986-1987) biennium, and in voluntary contributions, which stood at roughly \$1,200 million a year.

In August, on fulfilment of its mandate—to identify measures to improve the Organization's administrative and financial functioning for the medium and long term—the Group submitted to the Assembly its report⁽¹²⁾ containing 71 recommendations on the intergovernmental machinery and its functioning; the Secretariat structure; personnel management; monitoring, evaluation and inspection; and planning and budget procedure. The majority of the recommendations were expected to be implemented within three years.

Several specific changes, however, were proposed for implementation without delay (recommendations 1 to 8). These called for strengthening the Committee on Conferences (see p. 1083), reducing the number of conferences and meetings, including those of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, observing the principle of holding meetings of an organ at its established headquarters (see p. 1084), curtailing circulation of communications as official documents (see p. 1089), constructing conference facilities only when resources were available (see p. 1092), streamlining the Assembly's procedures and work methods, a study of the intergovernmental machinery in order to simplify it (see p. 891), and limiting reimbursement of travel costs for Assembly sessions to representatives of least developed countries (see p. 1080).

A series of recommendations was aimed at facilitating co-ordination (recommendations 9 to 13), particularly in respect of the co-ordinating machinery itself, inter-agency discussion of policy questions, co-ordinating points for operational activities for development, field representation of the various programmes, and programme budget formats (see p. 880).

Another series was intended to eliminate duplication of work, dispersal of responsibility and blurred lines of authority, accountability and communication in the political sector. These called for: a review of the political departments and offices so as to consolidate and streamline the organizational structure in that sector (recommendation 16); the transfer to the Department of Administration and Management of the functions of the Office for Field Operational and External Support Activities, as well as a substantial reduction in the number of internationally recruited field service officers and their replacement with local recruits (recommendation 17); a rationalization of activities relating to the dissemination of news and political analysis in that Office and in the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization, and the Department of Public Information (DPI) (recommendation 18); structuring of the Department of Disarmament Affairs in such manner as to better assist Member States in following disarmament negotiations and related disarmament questions (recommendation 20); a reduction in the number of staff of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization as a result of progress achieved in trusteeship and decolonization matters (recommendation 21); and a transfer of special economic assistance programmes currently administered by the Office for Special Political Questions to the United Nations Development Programme (recommendation 22). Consolidation of the offices in charge of activities relating to Namibia (recommendation 19) was also called for (see p. 943).

Several proposals (recommendations 23 to 27,

29 and 70) likewise called for simplifying the economic and social sectors (see p. 892), as well as the Secretariat's organizational structure (recommendations 14, 15 and 41 to 59) by reducing the overall number of regular budget posts by 15 per cent within a three-year period, and the top-echelon officials by 25 per cent within the same period or less, by specific measures concerning such aspects of personnel management as recruitment, appointment, performance evaluation, promotion and post distribution (see p. 1050), and by a serious effort on the Secretary-General's part to discourage the practice of transferring extrabudgetary posts to the regular budget (recommendation 62). Also proposed (recommendations 34 and 36) were the rationalization of the Department of Conference Services, including its publications and printing programmes, and a reduction in the requirements for rented premises concurrent with the reduction in the Secretariat's overall size (see p. 1092).

Recommendations concerning administration and other sectors included streamlining of the Department of Administration and Management (recommendation 30), abolition of the Management Advisory Service owing to its marginal usefulness (recommendation 31), consolidation of the support activities for the permanent liaison offices in New York (recommendation 33), a thorough review of the functions, working methods and policies of DPI with a view to consolidating functions and improving the quality of its activities (recommendation 37), and integration of the functions of each executive office into the department head's office (recommendation 40).

Some proposals (recommendations 32, 39 and 68) were designed to improve the planning and budgeting process (see pp. 1039 and 1042); several (recommendations 63 to 67) pertained to monitoring and evaluation and to the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) (see p. 1046); and two (recommendations 53 and 61) called for a modification of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) and a reduction in staff entitlements (see p. 1063).

Other proposals (recommendations 60, 38 and 35) called for simplifying the system of administration of justice (see p. 1075), and for reducing official travel (see p. 1080), the use of consultant services and re-engagement of retired staff (see p. 1080).

Among the recommendations of the Group of 18 on which there was not full agreement were those calling for setting limits on the proportion of fixed-term versus permanent appointments in the Secretariat. Recommendations 55 and 57 were adopted without the concurrence of the experts from China and the USSR. (See p. 1051.)

The Group recommended that the Assembly take the following steps to ensure speedy implementation of its recommendations: request the Secretary-General to implement those recommendations within his purview within the time-limit set and to sub-

mit a progress report by 1 May 1987 (recommendation 69); request the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC), assisted by JIU and other bodies, to co-ordinate and monitor implementation of the recommendations relating to the intergovernmental machinery, and to submit a progress report in 1987 (recommendation 70); and request the Secretary-General and CPC to report in 1989 on implementation of all the Group's recommendations (recommendation 71).

Commenting on the Group's report,⁽¹³⁾ the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) said it was a useful contribution to improving the mechanisms of multilateral co-operation. For their part, members of ACC would continue their efforts to improve the functioning of their organizations and of the United Nations as a whole.

Communications. The Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in a 24 October letter,⁽¹⁴⁾ pointed out that the Group's recommendation 4 called for the strict enforcement of existing principles, reaffirmed by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽¹⁵⁾ regarding the holding of meetings away from established headquarters. The Committee, which conducted regional seminars and symposia, maintained that serious technical impediments existed in a blanket determination that meetings should always take place at United Nations locations unless subsidized by host Governments; such a decision would adversely affect the Committee's ability to carry out its mandated programme.

The President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, on 30 October,⁽¹⁶⁾ presented a similar view. He also referred to recommendation 19 on activities by Secretariat departments and offices relating to Namibia. The Council hoped that it would be consulted on any contemplated structural changes in its servicing and support units.

Panama, for the Latin American and Caribbean Group, transmitted on 4 December,⁽¹⁷⁾ to the Secretary-General a paper on the planning and budget mechanism of the United Nations, proposing adjustments in budgetary procedures that would enable Member States to take a more active role throughout the budget process.

Cape Verde, on 18 December,⁽¹⁸⁾ conveyed the views of the African Group on the Group's report making proposals on such questions as the involvement of Member States in the budgetary process, intergovernmental machinery, the basis of determining the level of resources and the definition of "add-ons".

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

After debating the Group of 18's report from 10 to 15 October, the Assembly turned it over to the Fifth Committee to undertake, within the scope of its responsibilities, a factual examination of the report and submit its findings to the plenary.

The Assembly, after receiving the Fifth Committee's report on 6 November, endorsed the President's formation, first, of a small "contact group" to help him identify areas of agreement and divergence on the experts' recommendations. This was followed by a larger "consultative group" of 27 members organized along regional lines, which was formed to seek ways to narrow the outstanding differences. Thereafter, a "negotiating group", working under the chairmanship of the Assembly President, was convened, at which an agreed text of a draft resolution was elaborated. That draft was then considered by a Committee of the Whole before presentation to the plenary.

Before reporting to the plenary, the Fifth Committee considered the practical and legal implications of adopting the Group of 18's recommendations at nine formal and 11 informal meetings between 16 October and 5 November.

The Committee's report⁽¹⁹⁾ contained comments on factors it felt should be taken into account in considering implementation of specific recommendations made by the Group. Some Committee findings were incorporated by the Assembly into resolution 41/213, including its general observation that Member States should be involved in a more structured manner in planning, programming and budgeting. Among other points raised in the Committee—and later embodied in the resolution—were the suggestions that the Economic and Social Council be charged with conducting an in-depth study of the intergovernmental structure in the economic and social fields; that ICSC be consulted regarding implementation of recommendations concerning personnel; and that the percentages cited by the Group for proposed staff cuts serve as targets to be used by the Secretary-General in formulating his plans.

Concerning the manner in which the Secretary-General would approach implementation of the recommendations on staff cuts, the Committee report quoted extensively from the Secretary-General's representative, Patricio Ruedas, Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management and Chairman of the Steering Committee established by the Secretary-General to advise him on action to be taken in connection with the Group's report.

Mr. Ruedas addressed the Committee on 24 and 27 October. The Committee noted that he said the process of reviewing and reducing posts could begin immediately and not await completion of reviews recommended by the Group. However, until the Assembly approved structural changes, the Secretary-General would need to be given the authority to implement reductions in 1987 with flexibility, within the total level of posts for the Secretariat as a whole.

Post reductions would initially be done on a pragmatic basis to match available resources with the least possible disruption to programmes and the people involved. As to savings entailed by the

proposed cuts, he said it was estimated that a 15 per cent reduction in the number of posts would result in direct savings of approximately \$141 million per biennium and that a 25 per cent reduction in the higher echelon would yield savings of some \$3.3 million. The reduction in the number of contributors to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund would necessitate additional contributions of up to \$3 million per year.

In addressing the Group's recommendations on personnel issues, the Committee also considered an October note by the Secretary-General,⁽²⁰⁾ who declared that improvement of the administrative and financial functioning of the Organization should be vigorously pursued. That effort must entail substantial reform in both the intergovernmental machinery and the Secretariat, in a manner consistent with the Charter. He stressed, however, that to seek to solve the Organization's financial difficulties at the expense of staff entitlements would be extremely short-sighted and counter-productive and would have adverse implications for the common system.

On 19 December, the General Assembly adopted without vote **resolution 41/213**.

Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/237 of 18 December 1985, by which it decided to establish the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,

Having considered the report of the Group and the related report of the Fifth Committee, as well as the comments on the report of the Group made by the Secretary-General and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,

Expressing its appreciation to the Group for its report,

Taking fully into account the views expressed during the consideration of this item at the current session,

Recognizing the need for measures to improve the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations with a view to strengthening its effectiveness in dealing with political, economic and social issues,

Recognizing the need to improve the planning, programming and budgeting process in the Organization,

Reaffirming the requirement of all Member States to fulfil their financial obligations as set out in the Charter of the United Nations promptly and in full,

Recognizing the detrimental effect of the withholding of assessed contributions on the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations,

Recognizing further that late payments of assessed contributions adversely affect the short-term financial situation of the Organization,

I

Recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations

1. Decides that the recommendations as agreed upon and as contained in the report of the Group of High-

level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations should be implemented by the Secretary-General and the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations in the light of the findings of the Fifth Committee and subject to the following:

(a) The implementation of recommendation 5 should not prejudice the implementation of projects and programmes already approved by the General Assembly;

(b) The percentages referred to in recommendation 15, which were arrived at in a pragmatic manner, should be regarded as targets in the formulation of the Secretary-General's plans to be submitted to the General Assembly for implementation of the recommendation; further, the Secretary-General is requested to implement this recommendation with flexibility in order to avoid, inter alia, negative impact on programmes and on the structure and composition of the Secretariat, bearing in mind the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity of the staff, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution;

(c) The Secretary-General should transmit to the International Civil Service Commission those recommendations having direct impact on the United Nations common system (recommendations 53 and 61), with the request that it report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, so as to enable the Assembly to make a final decision; the expertise of the Commission should be availed of in dealing with the other recommendations over which the Commission has a mandate to advise and make recommendations;

(d) The Secretary-General should take into consideration the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/210 of 17 December 1980, in implementing recommendations 55 and 57, to the extent they are agreed upon;

(e) The Economic and Social Council, assisted as and when required by relevant organs and bodies, in particular the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, should carry out the study called for in recommendation 8;

(f) The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, assisted as required by the Joint Inspection Unit and other bodies, shall evaluate the implementation of the recommendations relating to the intergovernmental machinery and its functioning, as indicated in recommendation 70;

(g) In the implementation of recommendation 24, the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/201 of 8 December 1986 should be duly taken into account;

2. Requests the Secretary-General and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to report to the General Assembly as indicated in recommendations 69, 70 and 71 of the Group;

II

Planning, programming and budgeting process

1. Decides that the planning, programming and budgeting process shall be governed, inter alia, by the following principles:

(a) Strict adherence to the principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular Articles 17 and 18 thereof;

(b) Full respect for the prerogatives of the principal organs of the United Nations with respect to the planning, programming and budgeting process;

(c) Full respect for the authority and the prerogatives of the Secretary-General as the chief administrative officer of the Organization;

(d) Recognition of the need for Member States to participate in the budgetary preparation from its early stages and throughout the process;

2. Reaffirms the need to improve the planning, programming and budgeting process through, inter alia, the following:

(a) Full implementation of regulation 4.8 of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, which governs co-ordination between the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(b) Implementation of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 25 to 54 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-sixth session;

(c) Ensuring follow-up of implementation of the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

(d) Improvement of the representation of Member States in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 46 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977;

3. Resolves to achieve improvement in the consultative process for the formulation of the medium-term plan through:

(a) Full implementation of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation pertaining to the medium-term plan, as contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 37/234 of 21 December 1982 and of the related Rules;

(b) Submission of the introduction to the medium-term plan, which constitutes an integral element in the planning process, to Member States for wide consultations;

(c) Consultations in a systematic way regarding the major programmes in the plan with sectoral, technical, regional and central bodies in the United Nations;

(d) Drawing up by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, of a calendar for such consultations;

4. Approves the budget process set forth in annex I to the present resolution;

5. Reaffirms that the decision-making process is governed by the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

6. Agrees that, without prejudice to paragraph 5 above, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should continue its existing practice of reaching decisions by consensus; explanatory views, if any, shall be presented to the General Assembly;

7. Considers it desirable that the Fifth Committee, before submitting its recommendations on the outline of the programme budget to the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the rules of procedure of the Assembly, should continue to

make all possible efforts with a view to establishing the broadest possible agreement;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, such supplementary rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary for the improvement in the planning, programming and budgeting process;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a proposal on the date for submission of the outline of the programme budget and also on the date for final approval of the outline by the Assembly;

10. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ANNEX I Budget process

A. Off-budget years

1. The Secretary-General shall submit an outline of the programme budget for the following biennium, which shall contain an indication of the following:

(a) Preliminary estimate of resources to accommodate the proposed programme of activities during the biennium;

(b) Priorities, reflecting general trends of a broad sectoral nature;

(c) Real growth, positive or negative, compared with the previous budget;

(d) Size of the contingency fund expressed as a percentage of the overall level of resources.

2. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, acting as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly, shall consider the outline of the programme budget and submit, through the Fifth Committee, to the Assembly its conclusions and recommendations.

3. On the basis of a decision by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General shall prepare his proposed programme budget for the following biennium.

4. Throughout this process, the mandate and functions of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions shall be fully respected. The Advisory Committee shall consider the outline of the programme budget in accordance with its terms of reference.

B. Budget years

5. The Secretary-General shall submit his proposed programme budget to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in accordance with the existing procedures.

6. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions shall examine the proposed programme budget in accordance with their respective mandates and shall submit their conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly, through the Fifth Committee, for the final approval of the programme budget.

C. Contingency fund and additional expenditures

7. The programme budget shall include expenditures related to political activities of a "perennial"

character whose mandates are renewed annually, together with their related conference costs-

8. The programme budget shall include a contingency fund expressed as a percentage of the overall budget level, to accommodate additional expenditures relating to the biennium derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget or, subject to the provisions of paragraph 11 below, from revised estimates.

9. If additional expenditures, as defined in paragraph 8 above, are proposed that exceed resources available within the contingency fund, such additional expenditures can only be included in the budget through redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modifications of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium.

10. A comprehensive solution to the problem of all additional expenditures, including those deriving from inflation and currency fluctuation, is also necessary. It is desirable to accommodate these expenditures, within the overall level of the budget, either as a reserve or as a separate part of the contingency fund set up in paragraph 8 above. The Secretary-General should examine all aspects related to the question and report, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

11. Pending a decision by the General Assembly on the question dealt with in paragraph 10 above, the revised estimates arising from the impact of extraordinary expenses, including those relating to the maintenance of peace and security, as well as fluctuations in rates of exchange and inflation, shall not be covered by the contingency fund and shall continue to be treated in accordance with established procedures and under the relevant provisions of the Financial Regulations and Rules. The Secretary-General should nevertheless make efforts to absorb these expenditures, to the extent possible, through savings from the programme budget, without causing in any way a negative effect on programme delivery and without prejudice to the utilization of the contingency fund-

ANNEX II

Statement made by the President of the General Assembly at the 102nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1986*

I have obtained a legal opinion from the Legal Counsel of the United Nations on three paragraphs of the draft resolution. The legal opinion reads as follows:

"You have requested our opinion on the legal consequences of three draft paragraphs which are under consideration for inclusion in a resolution to be adopted by the General Assembly on the United Nations budgetary process. These three paragraphs read as follows:

" 5. Reaffirms that the decision-making process is governed by the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

" 6. Agrees that, without prejudice to paragraph 5 above, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should continue its existing practice of reaching decisions by consensus; explanatory views, if any, shall be presented to the General Assembly;

" 7. Considers it desirable that the Fifth Committee, before submitting its recommendations on the outline of the programme budget to the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the rules of procedure, should continue to make all possible efforts with a view to establishing the broadest possible agreement;"

"It is our opinion that these draft paragraphs read separately or together do not in any way prejudice the provisions of Article 18 of the Charter of the United Nations or of the relevant rules of procedure of the General Assembly giving effect to that Article."

That coincides with the views expressed by all delegations.

I concur with the foregoing, and I take it that the General Assembly also agrees with it.

*Annexed to the resolution following a decision by the General Assembly.

General Assembly resolution 41/213

19 December 1986 Meeting 102 Adopted without vote

19-nation draft (A/41/L49/Rev.1); agenda item 38.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, India, Iraq, Japan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: Fifth Committee 11, 13-19, 21; plenary 33-39, 52, 59, 102, 103.

Japan, recalling that it had initiated the proposal in 1985 to set up the Group of 18, said the United Nations had taken an epoch-making step towards administrative and financial reform. A similar view was expressed by Indonesia, Norway and Sweden. Exercise of the authority and responsibilities of the Secretary-General, as the Organization's chief administrative officer, would be the decisive factor in the years ahead, Sweden said. Japan added that the text had to be implemented fully both to increase the Organization's efficiency and to secure its survival.

The United States said the reform measures provided hope for the future of the United Nations; their adoption was the beginning, not the end, of a process of reforming and improving the Organization in the interests of all its Member States. Central to that process was the use of consensus in establishing the framework for the United Nations budget. It was unhealthy when Member States which contributed 75 per cent of United Nations funds felt compelled to vote against or abstain on its budget in order to express their disagreement with the level or type of expenditures.

India considered the text historic because the Organization had shown once again that, given political good will, it was possible to overcome seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

A number of countries remained concerned about the budgetary decision-making process outlined in the text. Several speakers expressed the view that requiring CPC to take decisions by consensus was undemocratic in principle, while others

specifically endorsed the Legal Counsel's opinion on the matter.

The German Democratic Republic, speaking also for Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said their support for the proposed reforms expressed their commitment to the United Nations as a centre for dialogue, understanding and co-operation.

The United Kingdom, on behalf of the 12 member States of the European Community, said the resolution dealt with issues of major importance, represented a careful, balanced approach to intractable problems and was an essential stage in improving the functioning of the United Nations. Along with a number of other speakers, it noted, however, that consensus had been achieved only through extensive negotiation and compromise.

Speaking for the Latin American and Caribbean Group of States, Panama stated that it was unacceptable, under the pretext of reviewing the efficiency of the Organization, to attempt to detract from the democratic nature of the decision-making process provided for in the Charter. The informal practice of arriving at decisions by consensus was useful but not obligatory and should not interfere with any State's right to request a vote to achieve majority decisions when necessary.

Endorsing Panama's statement, Bolivia was none the less concerned by the trend in international forums to seek consensus, or unanimity; it believed that democracy was based on the will of the majority, as expressed by vote, while adoption by consensus, on the other hand, imposed criteria that masked delegations' positions. It found that the report of the Group of 18 had been dealt with and discussed in a way that was partial and confusing and had not made it possible for States to formulate their objections. If the text had been put to a vote, Bolivia would have abstained.

Cape Verde said the African Group could not endorse any position that would subvert the democratic process and were glad, therefore, to see their concerns reflected in the text.

Zimbabwe wished to record its view that operative paragraphs 6 and 7 of the resolution on the budgeting process had a potential for subverting the Organization's democratic principles.

Ghana commented that Member States, threatened with the spectre of a collapse of the United Nations, had worked hard to achieve what could be a milestone in United Nations history. The text introduced a system that would enable them to be involved in planning, programming and budget procedures from the beginning.

Despite the text's ambiguity, Saudi Arabia stated, it was reassured by the Legal Counsel's

opinion that the normal decision-making process in the Assembly would not be hampered.

A number of countries expressed the view that efforts at reforming the Organization would be fruitless unless States fulfilled their financial obligations under the Charter. Nothing, Iraq told the Assembly, would enhance the chances of translating the resolution into reality as much as immediate action to end the delinquency by those Members that were illegally in arrears in their contributions. Oman also called for greater adherence to the Charter provisions and for support of the Secretary-General's efforts.

Bolivia did not agree with a number of the Group's recommendations and found seven of them unacceptable. Indonesia felt the recommendations on the intergovernmental machinery and on the structure of the Secretariat, needed further study. Although it had difficulty with some recommendations, Pakistan found the report a useful tool for remodelling the United Nations work and machinery and for streamlining its administrative and budgetary functioning.

Also on 19 December, the Assembly, by decision 41/468, took note of the Fifth Committee's report⁽¹⁹⁾

REFERENCES

- (1)A/40/1107 & Corr.1. (2)A/41/630. (3)A/41/924. (4)A/40/1102 & Corr.1-3 & Add.1 & Add.1/Corr.1 & Add.2 & Add.2/Corr.1 & Add.3-7. (5)A/40/1106 & Corr.2. (6)A/40/1111. (7)A/C.5/41/24. (8)A/41/850. (9)A/41/901 & Add.1. (10)YUN 1985, p. 1221, GA res. 40/241 B, 18 Dec. 1985. (11)*Ibid.*, p. 1254, GA res. 40/237, 18 Dec. 1985. (12)A/41/49. (13)A/41/763. (14)A/C.5/41/25. (15)YUN 1985, p. 1256, GA res. 40/243, 18 Dec. 1985. (16)A/41/781. (17)A/41/960. (18)A/41/977. (19)A/41/795. (20)A/41/663.

UN budget

Budget for 1986-1987

Appropriations

In December 1986, the General Assembly approved a \$48,459,700 increase in the United Nations programme budget for 1986-1987, raising appropriations for the biennium to \$1,711,801,200 and authorizing a number of expenditures over the initial level it had approved in 1985.⁽¹⁾ In approving the increase, the Assembly followed recommendations made by its Fifth Committee on the revised estimates submitted by the Secretary-General in his first performance report on the 1986-1987 budget (see below), as well as on the programme budget implications adopted by the Assembly under items considered by other Main Committees or in respect of items dealt with in plenary meetings.

The largest increases were for the following activities: Conference and library services, \$21.9 million; administration and management, \$16.8 million; the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), \$9.1 million; political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization, \$5.1 million, of which \$4.2 million was for activities relating to the Namibia question; the Economic Commission for Europe, \$4.2 million; the International Trade Centre, \$2.7 million; human rights, \$2.4 million; the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, \$2.2 million; and the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, \$1.6 million.

The increase resulted primarily from variations in the rates of exchange and in the impact of inflation, changes in standard costs and decisions of policy-making organs whose implementation could not be deferred to the 1988-1989 biennium, according to the first budget performance report of the Secretary-General in November 1986.⁽²⁾

Notable decreases in appropriations were approved for three regional commissions: \$6 million for the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), \$2.1 million for the Economic Commission for Africa and almost \$1 million for the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia.

No adjustments had been made in respect of the economy measures relating to the current financial crisis, the Secretary-General said accordingly, all adjustments of budget parameters for inflation, currency and common staff cost rates were made on the same basis as would have prevailed in the absence of economy measures.

Commenting on the Secretary-General's report, the Chairman of ACABQ said in an oral report⁽³⁾ that the largest change in 1986-1987 budget requirements—\$83.2 million—resulted from exchange rate variations reflecting the weakening of the United States dollar from December 1985 to November 1986. Additional requirements arising out of decisions of policy-making organs and other changes amounted to about \$1 million; they included the requirements of the International Court of Justice and requirements resulting from action by the Secretary-General relating to the maintenance of peace and security, in accordance with a 1985 General Assembly resolution⁽⁴⁾ on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for 1986-1987. The increases were partially offset by a downward adjustment of \$21.7 million in standard staff costs. Further downward adjustments related to inflation, which had moderated almost everywhere; a reduction of \$26.1 million was therefore proposed in the provision for inflation.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 41/211 A.

Revised budget appropriations for the biennium 1986-1987

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1986-1987 the amount of \$US 1,663,341,500 appropriated by its resolution 40/253 A of 18 December 1985 shall be increased by \$US 48,459,700 as follows:

	Amount appropriated by resolution 40/253 A	Increase or (decrease) (US dollars)	Revised appropriation
PART I. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination			
1. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination	45,090,200	1,058,700	46,148,900
Total, PART I	45,090,200	1,058,700	46,148,900
PART II. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities			
2A. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	83,786,600	583,400	84,370,000
2B. Disarmament affairs activities	9,853,500	401,900	10,255,400
Total, PART II	93,640,100	985,300	94,625,400
PART III. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization			
3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	25,606,800	5,070,900	30,677,700
Total, PART III	25,606,800	5,070,900	30,677,700
PART IV. Economic, social and humanitarian activities			
4. Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	2,526,100	140,300	2,666,400
5A. Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation	3,814,000	(600)	3,813,400
5B. Centre for Science and Technology for Development	4,230,300	(5,500)	4,224,800
5C. Regional Commissions Liaison Office	665,100	3,200	668,300
6. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	54,160,700	1,622,800	55,783,500
7. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	20,218,300	393,000	20,611,300
8. Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters	4,387,700	17,600	4,405,300
9. Transnational corporations	10,078,000	100,700	10,178,700
10. Economic Commission for Europe	26,767,900	4,174,600	30,942,500
11. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	34,818,400	22,000	34,840,400
12. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	45,293,700	(6,009,500)	39,284,200
13. Economic Commission for Africa	46,166,300	(2,103,000)	46,063,300
14. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	33,707,500	(984,600)	32,722,900
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	60,135,300	9,142,600	69,278,100
16. International Trade Centre	8,041,300	2,722,700	10,764,000
18. United Nations Environment Programme	10,142,400	(25,300)	10,117,100
19. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	8,610,400	1245,500	8,364,900

Section	Amount appropriated by resolution 40/253 A	Increase or (decrease) (US dollars)	Revised appropriation
20. International drug control	6,291,200	866,900	7,158,100
21. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	34,485,200	2,216,200	36,701,400
22. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	5,708,300	710,000	6,418,300
23. Human rights	11,675,400	2,402,700	14,078,100
24. Regular programme of technical co-operation	29,277,200	(951,300)	28,325,900
Total, PART IV	463,200,700	14,210,200	477,410,900
PART V. International justice and law			
25. International Court of Justice	10,500,800	984,800	11,485,600
26. Legal activities	15,896,500	385,600	16,282,100
Total, PART V	26,397,300	1,370,400	27,767,700
PART VI. Public information			
27. Public information	75,668,900	513,800	76,182,700
Total, PART VI	75,668,900	513,800	76,182,700
PART VII. Common support services			
28. Administration and management	321,993,400	16,789,500	338,782,900
29. Conference and library services	288,823,600	21,939,900	310,763,500
Total, PART VII	610,817,000	38,729,400	649,546,400
PART VIII. Special expenses			
30. United Nations bond issue	16,758,600		16,758,600
Total, PART VIII	16,758,600		16,758,600
PART IX. Staff assessment			
31. Staff assessment	275,416,800	(14,157,000)	261,259,800
Total, PART IX	275,416,800	114,157,000)	261,259,800
PART X. Capital expenditures			
32. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	30,145,100	678,000	30,823,100
Total, PART X	30,145,100	678,000	30,823,100
PART XI. Spec/a/ grants			
33. Grant to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research	600,000		600,000
Total, PART XI	600,000		600,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,663,341,500	48,459,700	1,711,801,200

General Assembly resolution 41/211 A

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 122-13-10 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/954) by recorded vote (82-14-9), a December (meeting 44); agenda item 110.

Meeting numbers. GA 41 st session: 5th Committee 4, 12, 20, 23-26, 28, 29, 34-36, 38-40, 44; plenary 101.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra

Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain.

The United States said the revised budget represented an increase of about 4.5 per cent above the previous year, an unacceptable rate, and, despite relatively modest programme growth, the total resources requested were excessive. Increases resulting from changes in currency rates should be absorbed within existing resources and implementation of the recommendations of the Group of 18 (see p. 1021) and an improved budget decision-making process were essential.

Exchange rates had moved against the United Nations, whose cash position was perilous, the United Kingdom pointed out; it was appropriate that efforts were being made to bring about greater efficiency. While real budget growth might remain much as it had been when the budget was approved, that was due at least in part to the unsatisfactory basis on which real growth was calculated, for Member States' assessments would increase in 1987 over and above the level attributable to currency and inflation movements. Additional activities should be financed by redeploying existing resources, a view shared by the USSR. The USSR also believed that additional costs resulting from inflation and currency instability should be partially offset by voluntary contributions from headquarter countries which were provided with significant income by the presence of United Nations facilities.

Australia said it was unable to support the additional appropriations; not enough priority had been attached to absorbing cost increases such as those resulting from currency fluctuations, particularly in view of the substantial undeclared gains during the previous biennium. The revised programme budget had been conceived and approved without due regard to the financial crisis or Member States' views on the recommendations of the Group of 18. Australia was opposed in principle to add-ons of any kind and objected in particular to the continued practice whereby additional expenditures in connection with ongoing or recurrent activities circumvented the biennial budget process and concealed real growth. It was also concerned at the lack of consultations on important budget questions and the manner in which they were brought to the attention of Member States at the last minute, and the lack of transparency in United Nations budget documentation did nothing to reassure them that the Organization's finances were properly managed.

Israel saw no justification for the resource level allocated for the activities of such bodies as the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories; it would continue to vote against similar appropriations until the Organization distributed its resources in a non-discriminatory manner.

Japan voiced several reservations, saying the revised appropriations added to the burden on Member States and did not reflect expenditures such as those relating to the General Service job classification, thus underestimating the real expenditure level; also, additional activities had been approved without regard to the financial crisis.

The Federal Republic of Germany held that the total budget increase came to approximately \$61 million and that Member States would be assessed on a more or less fictitious level of expenditure, since the resources likely to be available would be about \$100 million below the level of appropriations. France added that the revised appropriations, though lower than in the previous biennium, were still too high; noting that some \$36 million of revised appropriations was attributable to exchange rate movements and inflation, it hoped that a more reliable mechanism could be worked out for estimating the precise dollar amounts required for a biennium. Belgium contended that despite the positive measures taken in budgetary matters, considerable improvements were still needed; no progress had been made on the issue of budgetary decision-making procedures or towards identifying marginal and obsolete activities whose elimination would release resources for new activities. Italy said that the role of the United Nations could only be strengthened by utilizing funds more effectively, by monitoring the distribution of tasks within departments, and by eliminating low-priority initiatives; in the current crisis, financing should be rigidly disciplined and increases in administrative costs avoided. The Netherlands strongly objected to adding on the cost of programmes or activities to the programme budget.

Concern about the disregard of ACABQ recommendations was expressed by several speakers, among them, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States.

Finland, for the five Nordic countries, said if orderly financing of United Nations activities was to be achieved, agreement was needed on the level and content of the budget, the scale of assessments and the payment of assessed contributions. The Nordic States felt that the moderate increase in revised expenditures reflected a high degree of restraint; their reservations related to the practice by certain Member States of withholding assessed contributions and jeopardizing activities.

Nigeria described the revised appropriations as not very large and said it was unrealistic to expect the cost of currency movements and inflation to

be absorbed within the budget; it voted in favour of the draft resolution in Committee but did not vote in the Assembly. Commending the Secretary-General for his efforts to contain budgetary growth, Kenya noted that the programmes revised downwards were those aimed at the developing countries. Honduras was concerned about the decrease in support for activities that benefited developing countries. Endorsing the views of Finland, Kenya and Nigeria, India said the unacceptable approach by some States which urged that expenditures be reduced so as to bring them in line with available resources was tantamount to legalizing the practice of withholding contributions; the negative impact of the financial crisis on programmes was also being ignored. Yugoslavia endorsed the positions of India, Kenya and Nigeria.

Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Saudi Arabia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia were concerned at the decrease in resources for the regional economic commissions.

Speaking for the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, Panama said it was worried about the considerable reduction of more than \$6 million in the budget for ECLAC, which could gravely affect its operational capacity; if the trend to reduce ECLAC's budget continued, it would have an impact on the region's statistical studies, development programme, employment rates and housing situation.

Before approving the additional appropriations, the Fifth Committee, on the recommendation of ACABQ, approved on 3 December by a recorded vote of 88 to 13, with 10 abstentions, the revised estimates proposed by the Secretary-General in his first performance report. The Secretary-General's estimates had amounted to a net additional appropriation of \$36.4 million and a reduction of \$13.6 million in the estimates of income for the biennium.

Voting against the revised estimates, the USSR said in principle no additional appropriations should be approved during a budget period and additional expenses resulting from inflation and exchange rate fluctuations should be absorbed through economy measures, redeployment of resources and elimination of marginal or obsolete programmes.

Amounts approved by the Fifth Committee during the Assembly's 1986 session were recalculated to take account of operational rates of exchange and projected rates of inflation. Those amounts, set out in a Secretariat note,^(c) were endorsed by ACABQ^(c) and on 3 December by the Fifth Committee, acting without objection.

Income sources

In December 1986, the General Assembly approved revised income estimates for 1986-1987 totalling \$304.7 million, which was \$12.7 million less than the amount approved in 1985^(c) and covered income other than that derived from assessments of Member States.

The main factors contributing to the decrease were changes in staff assessment rates promulgated by ICSC for 1987 and a decrease in revenue-producing activities, the Secretary-General reported.(2)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote **resolution 41/211 B**.

Revised income estimates for the biennium 1986-1987

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1986-1987 the estimates of income of \$US 317,465,600 approved by its resolution 40/253 B of 18 December 1985 shall be decreased by \$US 12,720,500 as follows:

Income section	Amount approved by resolution 40/253B	Increase or (decrease)	Revised estimates
		(US dollars)	
PART I. Income from staff assessment			
1. Income from staff assessment	279,485,500	(14,358,800)	265,126,700
Total, PART I	279,485,500	(14,358,800)	265,126,700
PART II. Other income			
2. General income	28,570,000	3,363,400	31,933,400
3. Revenue-producing activities	9,410,100	(1,725,100)	7,685,000
Total, PART II	37,980,100	1,638,300	39,618,400
GRAND TOTAL	317,465,600	(12,720,500)	304,745,100

General Assembly resolution 41/211 B

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 132-11-2 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/954) by recorded vote (91-11-4), 8 December (meeting 44); agenda item 110.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 4, 12, 20, 23-26, 28, 29, 34-36, 38-40, 44; plenary 101.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States.

Abstaining: Germany, Federal Republic of United Kingdom.

Financing 1987 appropriations

By resolution 41/211 C, the General Assembly specified the amounts to be obtained from each

major income source to finance appropriations for 1987. Member States were to be assessed \$724,536,742, net of staff assessment.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Acting on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly by recorded vote on 11 December adopted **resolution 41/211 C**.

Financing of appropriations for the year 1987

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the year 1987:

1. Budget appropriations in a total amount of \$US 872,130,450, consisting of \$US 831,670,750, being half of the appropriations initially approved for the biennium 1986-1987 by General Assembly resolution 40/253 A of 18 December 1985, plus \$US 48,459,700, being the increase in appropriations approved during the forty-first session by resolution A above, less \$US 8,000,000, being the reduction resulting from the adjustment, approved under section VI of General Assembly resolution 41/209 of 11 December 1986, to the special appropriation made by the Assembly at its fortieth session to finance a loan to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations as follows:

(a) \$20,628,350, consisting of \$18,990,050, being half of the estimated income other than staff assessment income approved for the biennium 1986-1987 by resolution 40/253 B of 18 December 1985 plus \$1,638,300, being the increase in estimated income other than staff assessment income approved by resolution B above;

(b) \$851,502,100, being the assessment on Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/248 of 18 December 1985 on the scale of assessments for the years 1986, 1987 and 1988;

2. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the total amount of \$US 126,965,358, consisting of:

(a) \$139,742,750, being half of the estimated staff assessment income approved by resolution 40/253 B;

(b) Less \$14,358,800, being the estimated decrease in income from staff assessment approved by resolution B above;

(c) Plus \$1,581,408, being the increase in actual income from staff assessment compared to the revised estimates for the biennium 1984-1985, approved by General Assembly resolution 40/239 B of 18 December 1985.

General Assembly resolution 41/211 C

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 123-14-9 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/954) by recorded vote (85-13-10), 8 December (meeting 44); agenda item 110.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 4, 12, 20, 23-26, 28, 29, 34-36, 38-40, 44; plenary 101.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kam-

puchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain.

Nigeria expressed disapproval of the withholding by Member States of part of their assessed contributions. Such a practice was detrimental to the Organization's financial viability.

Report of ACABQ

In September 1986,(7) the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions reported to the General Assembly on its activities. It had met in New York (15 April-9 May) and at Geneva (13-30 May) and Vienna (2-6 June) to discuss the programme budget and related matters.

In its second to twelfth reports⁽⁸⁾ ACABQ considered and commented on revised estimates under various sections of the 1986-1987 programme budget, including those resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions of 1986 (see p. 891); conference services at Vienna (see p. 1088); administrative and financial implications of the recommendations and decisions in the report of ICSC; and other personnel-related matters (see Chapter III of this section).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote **section I of resolution 41/209**, taking note of the first report of ACABQ.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1985, p. 1207, GA res. 40/253 A, 18 Dec. 1985. (2)A/C.5/41/40. (3)A/41/7 & Add.1-11. (4)YUN 1985, p. 1212, GA res. 40/254, 18 Dec. 1985. (5)A/C.5/41/60. (6)YUN 1985, p. 1211, GA res. 40/253 B, 18 Dec. 1985. (7)A/41/7. (8)A/41/7/Add.1-11.

Assessment of contributions

Report of the Committee on Contributions. The forty-sixth session of the Committee on Contributions was held in New York from 9 to 27 June 1986.(1)

The Committee discussed four alternative

methodologies for assessment: alternative I consisting of assessments by groupings (dividing United Nations membership into three distinct groups and then determining the percentage share of the budget to be borne by each); alternative II relating assessments to factors such as permanent membership in the Security Council (for which contributions should be commensurate with the special privileges), sovereign equality (part of the budget would be borne by all Member States) and capacity to pay (to be applied to the remainder, and still the most substantial, part of the budget); alternative III, which could be grafted to alternative II, suggesting apportionment of an additional percentage of the budget to non-permanent members of the Security Council during their two-year Council term; and alternative IV, under which the budget would be divided into core and non-core parts for which different criteria for assessment would be applied. Reviewing the various proposals, the Committee stated that alternative I fell within the capacity-to-pay approach and entailed essentially technical questions, while the other proposals departed from that principle and raised issues of a political character outside the Committee's area.

The Committee also examined basic problems relating to data comparability—data sources, exchange rates used for converting national incomes into United States dollars and ways to take account of inflation rates.

Scale of assessments

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 41/178.

Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the scale of assessments,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions,

Recognizing that the capacity to pay of Member States is the fundamental criterion for determining the scales of assessments,

Recognizing the requirement of Member States, under Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations, to bear the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the General Assembly,

Taking into account the views expressed in the debate in the Fifth Committee,

1. Requests the Committee on Contributions to continue, on the basis of its mandate, its work on the methodology for drawing up an equitable scale of assessments, taking into account the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee during the debate on the report of the Committee;

2. Requests the Committee on Contributions to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-second session, a progress report on the work referred to above;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Committee on Contributions with the facilities it requires to carry out the work described in the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 41/178

5 December 1986

Meeting 99

Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/912) without vote, 19 November (meeting 28); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.5/41/L.5), following informal consultations; agenda item 116.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 5, 9, 10, 22, 23, 25, 28; plenary

Saudi Arabia said that the mandate referred to in paragraph 1 derived fundamentally from a 1985 Assembly resolution.⁽²⁾ It reiterated its proposal discussed in the Committee's report,⁽¹⁾ suggesting a graduated relief scale ranging from 85 per cent (for a very small economy with a small gross national product (GNP) at or below a certain minimum figure) to 10 per cent (for a very large economy with a large GNP at or above a certain maximum figure). Due regard should also be paid to the real capacity to pay and the need for Member States to meet their obligations under the Charter. Since the report of the Group of 18 had not addressed the question of financing the Organization's budget, it was to be hoped that the resolution would fill the gap.

Poland said it attached great importance to the principle of capacity to pay as a criterion in determining scales of assessment; it expected the Committee on Contributions, in accordance with paragraph 1 of the text, to give most of its time to improving its methodology, taking into account such elements as the low-income and debt-servicing allowance formulae.

Since the capacity to pay remained the fundamental criterion for determining the scales of assessment, Brazil said, it was to be expected that the Committee on Contributions would, among other things, try to update the upper limits of the low per capita income allowance formula, to refine the scheme to limit the variations of individual rates of assessment between successive scales of assessment and to perfect the existing relief formulae to take into account the concerns of all Member States, especially developing countries. With regard to paragraph 1, Brazil felt that the Committee should not pursue alternatives I, III and IV or the hypothesis regarding the low per capita income allowance formula.

Cuba said that the Committee should not go beyond its mandate by carrying out a study that was not based on the capacity to pay and that departed from existing methodology, as set forth in a 1985 Assembly resolution.⁽³⁾ It rejected the alternatives presented in the Committee's report and interpreted paragraph 1 of the resolution as

meaning that the Committee should work on the existing methodology with a view to achieving more equitable scales of assessment.

According to Cameroon, the reference in the third preambular paragraph to the capacity to pay meant the capacity to pay as it appeared in previous resolutions. In addition, it said, the concept expressed in paragraph 1 implied that the Committee, taking into account its mandate, would reject a number of the ideas developed in its report.

Algeria felt that under the third preambular paragraph the Committee must ensure that the principle of capacity to pay was reflected in any methodology chosen to determine an equitable scale of assessments. Paragraph 1 requested the Committee to continue its work on a methodology, but that did not imply acceptance of any of the methods proposed in its report.

Portugal understood that the Committee not only would try to improve the current methodology but would also continue to study alternatives. Of the four alternatives presented in its report, only alternative I gave due consideration to the criterion of the capacity to pay; it was Portugal's understanding that the Committee would devote its time to the study of that alternative.

Budget contributions in 1986

Of the \$978 million in contributions for the United Nations regular budget payable as at 1 January 1986, \$720 million had been collected from Member States by 31 December, leaving \$258 million outstanding (see table). Of the amount payable, assessments for 1986, due early in the year, totalled \$735.6 million; the remaining \$242.4 million related to previous years. Budget assessments were in accordance with scales for 1986-1988 approved by the General Assembly in 1985.⁽³⁾

At the resumption of the Assembly's 1985 session, in April 1986, the Secretary-General, in a letter of 28 April,⁽⁴⁾ informed the Assembly President that seven Members—the Central African Republic, the Comoros, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Paraguay and South Africa—were more than two years in arrears in the payment of their budget contributions. In addenda of 1 May and 20 June,⁽⁵⁾ the Secretary-General reported that the Central African Republic, the Comoros, El Salvador, the Gambia and Paraguay had made payments, bringing their arrears below the two-year limit to maintain voting privileges, as specified in Article 19 of the United Nations Charter. On 7 October, he said that the required payment had been made by Equatorial Guinea,⁽⁶⁾ while South Africa remained in arrears totalling \$24,316,300.⁽⁷⁾

STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UN REGULAR BUDGET
(amounts in US dollars)

Member State	1986 scale of assess- ments (per cent)	Collections in 1986	Contri- butions outstanding as at 31 Dec. 1986	Net assessment for 1987	Member State	1986 scale of assess- ments (per cent)	Collections in 1986	Contri- butions outstanding as at 31 Dec. 1986	Net assessment for 1987
Afghanistan	0.01	70,043	—	72,454	Indonesia	0.14	845,595	135,013	1,014,351
Albania	0.01	70,660	—	72,454	Iran	0.63	3,975,465	7,912,792	4,564,582
Algeria	0.14	980,608	—	1,014,351	Iraq	0.12	840,521	—	869,444
Angola	0.01	154,880	53,751	72,454	Ireland	0.18	1,260,781	—	1,304,166
Antigua and Barbuda	0.01	—	106,457	72,454	Israel	0.22	1,497,300	3,051,664	1,593,981
Argentina	0.62	9,923,160	3,363,498	4,492,128	Italy	3.79	26,546,463	—	27,459,942
Australia	1.66	11,627,212	—	12,027,310	Jamaica	0.02	175,857	30,044	144,906
Austria	0.74	5,183,216	—	5,361,572	Japan	10.84	75,927,084	—	78,539,783
Bahamas	0.01	70,043	—	72,454	Jordan	0.01	70,043	—	72,454
Bahrain	0.02	140,087	—	144,906	Kenya	0.01	70,043	—	72,454
Bangladesh	0.02	140,087	—	144,906	Kuwait	0.29	2,031,261	—	2,101,157
Barbados	0.01	70,043	—	72,454	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.01	117,698	76,148	72,454
Belgium	1.18	8,265,126	—	8,549,533	Lebanon	0.01	10,000	191,672	72,454
Belize	0.01	135,857	—	72,454	Lesotho	0.01	87,767	—	72,454
Benin	0.01	—	200,826	72,454	Liberia	0.01	10,180	161,041	72,454
Bhutan	0.01	65,814	70,043	72,454	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.26	1,574,768	2,676,717	1,883,796
Bolivia	0.01	112,600	70,043	72,454	Luxembourg	0.05	350,217	—	362,270
Botswana	0.01	70,043	—	72,454	Madagascar	0.01	25,023	45,020	72,454
Brazil	1.40	17,615,253	8,168,721	10,143,514	Malawi	0.01	70,043	—	72,454
Brunei Darussalam	0.04	280,174	—	289,813	Malaysia	0.10	700,434	—	724,537
Bulgaria	0.16	1,093,881	772,708	1,159,259	Maldives	0.01	65,814	70,043	72,454
Burkina Faso	0.01	42,111	86,781	72,454	Mali	0.01	133,914	63,346	72,454
Burma	0.01	70,043	—	72,454	Malta	0.01	70,043	—	72,454
Burundi	0.01	66,600	70,043	72,454	Mauritania	0.01	120,048	64,813	72,454
Byelorussian SSR	0.34	3,452,813	766,338	2,463,425	Mauritius	0.01	65,814	70,043	72,454
Cameroon	0.01	223,682	—	72,454	Mexico	0.89	6,213,649	31,975	6,448,377
Canada	3.06	21,433,292	—	22,184,754	Mongolia	0.01	68,367	61,864	72,454
Cape Verde	0.01	100,000	100,826	72,454	Morocco	0.05	350,217	—	362,270
Central African Republic	0.01	74,349	124,686	72,454	Mozambique	0.01	70,043	—	72,454
Chad	0.01	—	70,043	72,454	Nepal	0.01	70,043	—	72,454
Chile	0.07	490,304	—	507,176	Netherlands	1.74	12,187,559	—	12,606,939
China	0.79	9,860,092	—	5,723,840	New Zealand	0.24	1,681,044	—	1,738,889
Colombia	0.13	1,253,681	380,842	941,897	Nicaragua	0.01	57,300	219,809	72,454
Comoros	0.01	79,199	139,313	72,454	Niger	0.01	80,007	135,857	72,454
Congo	0.01	9,801	60,242	72,454	Nigeria	0.19	1,036,148	716,693	1,376,620
Costa Rica	0.02	116,155	66,982	144,906	Norway	0.54	3,782,346	—	3,912,499
Côte d'Ivoire	0.02	92,309	47,778	144,906	Oman	0.02	140,087	—	144,906
Cuba	0.09	259,877	876,366	652,083	Pakistan	0.06	420,261	—	434,722
Cyprus	0.02	140,087	—	144,906	Panama	0.02	40,000	100,087	144,906
Czechoslovakia	0.70	6,561,000	824,722	5,071,757	Papua New Guinea	0.01	70,043	—	72,454
Democratic Kam- puchea	0.01	58,500	188,439	72,454	Paraguay	0.02	103,500	213,483	144,906
Democratic Yemen	0.01	70,043	—	72,454	Peru	0.07	500,000	1,157,707	507,176
Denmark	0.72	5,043,128	—	5,216,665	Philippines	0.10	1,049,749	229,720	724,537
Djibouti	0.01	275,766	—	72,454	Poland	0.64	5,080,000	6,472,818	4,637,035
Dominica	0.01	66,167	165,330	72,454	Portugal	0.18	1,260,781	—	1,304,166
Dominican Republic	0.03	67,591	475,506	217,360	Qatar	0.04	—	477,617	289,813
Ecuador	0.03	149,445	88,745	217,360	Romania	0.19	1,108,600	3,867,682	1,376,620
Egypt	0.07	951,005	—	507,176	Rwanda	0.01	70,043	—	72,454
El Salvador	0.01	71,200	191,433	72,454	Saint Christopher and Nevis	0.01	—	133,944	72,454
Equatorial Guinea	0.01	61,597	191,575	72,454	Saint Lucia	0.01	64,240	212,342	72,454
Ethiopia	0.01	70,043	—	72,454	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.01	51,475	35,022	72,454
Fiji	0.01	70,043	—	72,454	Samoa	0.01	135,857	—	72,454
Finland	0.50	3,502,173	—	3,622,684	Sao Tome and Principe	0.01	19,993	115,874	72,454
France	6.37	44,617,669	4,357,157	46,152,990	Saudi Arabia	0.97	6,794,214	—	7,028,006
Gabon	0.03	297,693	41,764	217,360	Senegal	0.01	134,915	—	72,454
Gambia	0.01	58,200	210,775	72,454	Seychelles	0.01	70,043	—	72,454
German Democratic Republic	1.33	9,320,000	3,801,201	9,636,338	Sierra Leone	0.01	60,000	157,682	72,454
Germany, Federal Republic of	8.26	57,855,878	—	59,846,735	Singapore	0.10	700,434	—	724,537
Ghana	0.01	70,043	—	72,454	Solomon Islands	0.01	65,814	70,043	72,454
Greece	0.44	3,081,912	—	3,187,962	Somalia	0.01	60,000	75,857	72,454
Grenada	0.01	21,133	110,341	72,454	South Africa	0.44	—	27,566,416	3,187,962
Guatemala	0.02	126,769	274,884	144,906	Spain	2.03	14,218,818	—	14,708,096
Guinea	0.01	135,857	—	72,454	Sri Lanka	0.01	70,043	—	72,454
Guinea-Bissau	0.01	56,800	220,207	72,454	Sudan	0.01	135,000	887	72,454
Guyana	0.01	—	152,866	72,454	Suriname	0.01	70,043	—	72,454
Haiti	0.01	99,357	—	72,454	Swaziland	0.01	105,027	—	72,454
Honduras	0.01	65,814	36,240	72,454	Sweden	1.25	8,755,431	—	9,056,709
Hungary	0.22	1,540,957	1,219,574	1,593,981	Syrian Arab Republic	0.04	—	280,174	289,813
Iceland	0.03	210,130	—	217,360	Thailand	0.09	630,390	—	652,083
India	0.35	2,446,206	51,467	2,535,879					

Member State	1986 scale of assess- ments (per cent)	Collections in 1986	Contri- butions outstanding as at 31 Dec. 1986	Net assessment for 1987	Member State	1986 scale of assess- ments (per cent)	Collections in 1986	Contri- butions outstanding as at 31 Dec. 1986	Net assessment for 1987
Togo	0.01	91,916	64,349	72,454	United States	25.00	148,788,717	147,003,532	212,875,525
Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	135,087	145,097	289,813	Uruguay	0.04	—	280,174	289,813
Tunisia	0.03	210,130	—	217,360	Vanuatu	0.01	65,814	4,229	72,454
Turkey	0.34	4,045,941	3,026,835	2,465,021	Venezuela	0.60	4,202,607	—	4,347,220
Uganda	0.01	200,826	—	72,454	Viet Nam	0.01	145,000	164,279	72,454
Ukrainian SSR	1.28	11,234,122	3,590,282	9,274,070	Yemen	0.01	70,043	—	72,454
USSR	10.20	95,584,407	16,643,032	73,902,748	Yugoslavia	0.46	4,610,196	1,639,394	3,332,869
United Arab Emirates	0.18	1,260,781	—	1,304,166	Zaire	0.01	58,237	70,043	72,454
United Kingdom	4.86	34,041,110	—	35,212,486	Zambia	0.01	70,043	—	72,454
United Republic of Tanzania	0.01	90,776	49,040	72,454	Zimbabwe	0.02	213,096	85,622	144,906
					Total	100.00	720,197,850	257,846,330	756,293,609

SOURCE: ST/ADM/SER.B/286, ST/ADM/SER.B/288.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/41/11. (2)YUN 1985, p. 1214, GA res. 39/247 B, 12 Apr. 1985. (3)Ibid., p. 1216, GA res. 40/248, 15 Dec. 1985. (4)A/40/1108. (5)A/40/1108/Add.1.2. (6)A/41/610/Add.1. (7)A/41/610.

Accounts and auditing

The accounts and financial statements for either the year or biennium ended 31 December 1985, as well as the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors, for the United Nations and nine voluntarily financed programmes, United Nations development and assistance were accepted in 1986 by the General Assembly. The Assembly also concurred with the observations of ACABQ.

The Secretary-General transmitted to the Board of Auditors on 23 April 1986 his financial reports on the accounts for the United Nations (including the International Trade Centre, jointly sponsored by UNCTAD and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and the United Nations University) for the 1984-1985 biennium.⁽¹⁾

The programmes for which financial reports and audited financial statements were submitted were: the United Nations Development Programme,⁽²⁾ the United Nations Children's Fund,⁽³⁾ the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,⁽⁴⁾ the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,⁽⁵⁾ the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,⁽⁶⁾ the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,⁽⁷⁾ the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme,⁽⁸⁾ the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation⁽⁹⁾ and the United Nations Industrial Development Fund.⁽¹⁰⁾

The Board of Auditors made recommendations on a number of aspects of the financial management of those programmes. Among the topics considered were the Organization's financial situa-

tion; accounts and financial reporting; budgetary control; capital assets; cash management; computer operations; consultants and experts; expendable and non-expendable property; internal audit; payroll, staff costs and personnel issues; procurement; revenue-producing activities; technical co-operation and project activities; travel; trust funds; and fraud or presumptive fraud. A synthesis of the Board's main observations was transmitted to the Assembly in July by the Secretary-General.⁽¹¹⁾

In September,⁽¹²⁾ ACABQ commented on the Board's recommendations.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December, acting on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote **resolution 41/176**.

Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

The General Assembly,

Having considered the financial reports and audited financial statements for the period ended 31 December 1985 of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation and the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Concerned about the inadequate action taken by the executive heads of some of the organizations audited to remedy the serious financial management problems repeatedly identified by the Board of Auditors,

Also concerned about the frequently inadequate responses given by some of the executive heads to questions raised by the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Taking into consideration the views expressed by delegations during the debate in the Fifth Committee on this item, in particular those views in support of measures to improve the efficiency, management and financial control of the United Nations organizations and programmes concerned,

1. Accepts the financial reports and audited financial statements and the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors;

2. Endorses the comments and observations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as contained in their respective reports;

3. Requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes concerned:

(a) To take without delay remedial action within their competence in response to the comments and observations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and to report to the General Assembly and the governing bodies of these organizations and programmes on ways of improving budgetary and accounting control;

(b) To review internal control procedures relating to the benefits and allowances received by United Nations staff members and to take the necessary measures to improve those procedures with a view to preventing waste, fraud and abuse and to report thereon, through the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

4. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To take steps to improve the accuracy of United Nations accounting information and the timeliness with which it becomes available to the Headquarters of the Organization;

(b) To undertake an investigation of the Headquarters catering and gift-shop operations and to report thereon, through the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

(c) To take the necessary steps to improve the financial management in the area of the current arrangements for the provision of travel services;

(d) To submit to competitive bidding, upon its expiration, the contract for the maintenance and operation of electrical equipment at Headquarters;

5. Recommends that all future reports of the Board of Auditors include separate sections which:

(a) Summarize recommendations for corrective action to be taken by the organizations and programmes concerned, with an indication of relative urgency;

(b) Report on specific measures taken by the Secretary-General and executive heads of these organizations and programmes to implement previous recommendations of the Board and comment on the efficacy of such measures and the extent to which there are recurring problems;

6. Requests the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to comment in its report on the progress achieved by the Secretary-General and the executive heads of organizations and programmes concerned in implementing previous recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee;

7. Requests the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to cover in their reviews the areas relating to the adequacy and efficiency of the financial procedures and controls, the accounting system and related administrative and management areas, in accordance with regulation 12.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, and to recommend measures, as appropriate, to strengthen financial and management control procedures;

8. Also requests the Board of Auditors:

(a) To monitor progress on those aspects referred to in paragraph 4 (a) above, relating to the accounting systems of the United Nations, and to comment thereon in its next report to the General Assembly;

(b) To submit to the General Assembly a concise document summarizing its principal findings and drawing conclusions for remedial action;

9. Further requests the Board of Auditors to study the possibility of submitting reports on a biennial basis and to report on this matter to the General Assembly;

10. Requests the governing bodies of all organizations subject to audits by the Board of Auditors of the United Nations to review thoroughly at their regular sessions the report of the Board of Auditors, the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the related comments made in the Fifth Committee and the remedial action planned or taken by the respective executive heads in response to the comments and observations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee, as approved by the General Assembly;

11. Invites Governments that are represented on the governing bodies of organizations and programmes for which audited financial statements have been considered by the General Assembly to ensure that their representatives on those bodies give full consideration to the reports of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the related comments made in the Fifth Committee.

General Assembly resolution 41/176

5 December 1986

Meeting 99

Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/852) without vote, 17 November (meeting 27); draft by Chairman (A/C.5/41/L.4 & Corr.1), following informal consultations; agenda item 109.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 3-8, 27; plenary 99.

REFERENCES

(1)A/41/5 & Corr.1, vols. I-III, (2)A/41/5/Add.1 & Corr.1. (3)A/41/5/Add.2 & Corr.1. (4)A/41/5/Add.3 & Corr.1. (5)A/41/5/Add.4. (6)A/41/5/Add.5. (7)A/41/5/Add.6. (8)A/41/5/Add.7. (9)A/41/5/Add.8. (10)A/41/5/Add.9. (11)A/41/402 & Corr.1. (12)A/41/632.

Loan to UNIDO

In 1985,(1) the General Assembly had made a special appropriation of \$24 million to finance a loan to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to meet its initial expenses as a specialized agency for 1986.(2) Established as an Assembly organ in 1966(3) to promote the industrialization of developing countries, UNIDO had

been converted into a specialized agency during 1985 in accordance with a 1979 Assembly resolution.⁽⁴⁾ UNIDO became fully autonomous on 1 January 1986 (see also PART TWO, Chapter XVII).

The Secretary-General, in a November 1986 report to the Assembly,⁽⁵⁾ recommended that the appropriation be adjusted to reflect UNIDO's actual requirements (\$16 million), which had been paid to it in 1986. No repayments had been made to date, although under the terms of the loan agreement UNIDO was to have repaid the United Nations \$8 million before the end of 1986 and the remaining \$8 million in 1987. During 1986, UNIDO had experienced financial difficulties, owing in part to late payment of contributions and in part to depreciation of the United States dollar (the currency in which its budget was denominated). Noting that the UNIDO General Conference was the only body with power to appropriate funds and that it would not meet until November 1987, the Secretary-General said the earliest date at which UNIDO might be expected to have funds available to repay the loan would be the first quarter of 1988.

However, the Chairman of ACABQ stated, in an oral report to the Fifth Committee on 24 November,⁽⁶⁾ that UNIDO should make every effort to repay at least part of the loan before the end of the biennium. ACABQ therefore recommended that the Assembly request the Secretary-General to inform UNIDO that \$8 million should be repaid in 1987, with the balance to be repaid by the end of 1988.

After the Philippines proposed that the Committee approve the Secretary-General's recommendations, a recorded vote was taken at the request of the United States. Thus, by 86 votes to 13, with 6 abstentions, the Fifth Committee recommended that the Assembly approve the Secretary-General's recommendations.

The United States voted against the proposal because it felt the ACABQ suggestion was an acceptable compromise.

The USSR also supported ACABQ's recommendation, since to approve the Philippine proposal, it felt, would encourage the specialized agencies to display financial irresponsibility.

Belgium believed that the two recommendations differed only in their level of expectations as to the likelihood for an improvement in UNIDO's financial situation; a genuine solution required that the United Nations co-operate with UNIDO to ensure that the sums were repaid as a matter of priority.

Canada considered it necessary to keep pressure on UNIDO to repay at least part of its debt.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote **section VI of resolution 41/209**.

Loan to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

[The General Assembly . . .]

Decides that the amount of the special appropriation made by the General Assembly at its fortieth session to finance a loan to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization shall be adjusted to reflect actual requirements (\$16 million), on the understanding that income from the repayment of the loan to that organization would be credited to income section 2 (General income) only in 1988 and on the understanding that, should its financial situation improve to such an extent that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization finds it possible to repay the loan in 1987, the Secretary-General would so inform the General Assembly and would reflect the repayment in the final performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987;

General Assembly resolution 41/209, section VI

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 124-13-9 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/954) by recorded vote (86-13-6), 24 November (meeting 34); recommendation by Secretary-General (A/C.5/41/33); agenda item 110.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Australia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Japan, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Spain.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1985, p. 1207, GA res. 40/253 A, 18 Dec. 1985.
(2)Ibid, p. 596. (3)YUN 1966, p. 302, GA res. 2152(XXI), 17 Nov. 1966. (4)YUN 1979, p. 622, GA res. 34/96, 13 Dec. 1979. (5)A/C.5/41/33. (6)A/41/7 & Add.1-11.

Chapter II

United Nations programmes

Further action was taken in 1986 to improve United Nations programme planning, budgeting and evaluation. The General Assembly, by resolution 41/203, revised and added to the medium-term plan for 1984-1989. Recommendations on the programme budget and medium-term plan were made by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC), and planning and budget procedures were also discussed by the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (Group of 18). Both CPC and the Group of 18 also discussed programme monitoring and evaluation. Commenting on two 1985 reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), the Secretary-General, in June 1986, gave an overview of the status of internal evaluation in the United Nations system. In October, he reported on recent developments regarding strengthening the capacity of United Nations evaluation units and systems.

Programme outputs during the 1984-1985 budget period were examined by the Secretary-General in May. CPC recommended several measures to enhance the utility of future programme performance reports. In March, the Secretary-General reported on the volume, timing, usefulness and impact of statements of programme budget implications provided to the Assembly and discussed their possible extension to other United Nations bodies. CPC recommended that the Economic and Social Council, for a two-year trial period, also be provided with such statements regarding draft resolutions under its consideration.

United Nations programmes were inspected, reviewed or evaluated by JIU in 9 reports issued during 1986. The Group of 18 made recommendations for improving the work of JIU. The Assembly deferred the item on JIU until 1987, and similarly deferred an item on administrative and budgetary co-ordination.

Administrative and budgetary co-ordination in the United Nations system was considered by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its annual report to the Assembly, which provided comparative data and comments on the budgets of the specialized agencies and the United Nations and related matters. In October, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) commented on standardization

and comparability in budgetary and administrative practices. In July, the eighteenth ACC report on expenditures of the system in relation to programmes was presented to the Economic and Social Council. ACC also submitted its comments on a JIU review of cash management in the United Nations and four specialized agencies (FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO).

Programme planning and budgeting

Report of the Group of 18. The Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (see p. 1021), in its report to the General Assembly, (1) also dealt with the Organization's planning and budget procedure. Over a number of years, the Group stated, there had been disagreement on the content and level of the budget, a situation which reflected to some extent political disagreement among Member States on parts of the substantive activities included in the programme budget.

Problems were compounded by shortcomings in the planning and budget procedure, which was meant to be an integrated process through which would evolve wide agreement on activities to be financed. According to the Group, the current procedure had not fulfilled its purpose; many of the existing procedures for preparation and approval of the programme budget still corresponded to the times when the budget was formulated by object of expenditure and not in terms of programmes. Further, Member States could only give their opinion on the programme budget at a very late stage. The Group saw a need to develop procedures which would associate States more actively with the preparation of the medium-term plan and the programme budget and which would better facilitate broad agreement among States on budgetary matters, while fully preserving the principle of sovereign equality.

The medium-term plan and the programme budget should have flexibility so that priorities and resources could be adjusted to changing international circumstances and to new challenges and problems that arose. The procedures for reaching the widest possible agreement on the content and

level of the budget, including the criteria for the setting of priorities and the mechanisms for applying them, were therefore particularly important.

Over the past 15 years, the Group said, the General Assembly had established principles, methods and instruments which should have made it possible to achieve satisfactory results on the budget's content and level. The six-year medium-term plan should reflect the objectives of Member States and constitute the principal policy directive of the United Nations. The medium-term plan, the programme budget and the monitoring and evaluation systems were intended as an integrated process through which wide agreement should evolve on activities. However, in terms of the programme budget, the medium-term plan did not, in reality, serve as the principal policy directive, and the regulations pertaining to the setting of priorities had not served their purpose. The current decision-making procedures with respect to priorities did not correspond to those stipulated.

In the Group's opinion, it was important to develop planning and budget procedures, facilitating agreement among Member States on the budget. To that end, it recommended that the existing regulations on priority setting be strictly applied (see p. 1042). All activities relating to programme planning and budgeting should be brought together under a coherent structure (recommendation 32).

The Group discussed planning and budget mechanisms, including the current procedure for preparing the medium-term plan and the programme budget and the structure and functioning of the intergovernmental machinery responsible for those tasks. It stated that above all it was important for States to take part in the procedure from the beginning. The programme budget currently was prepared in detail before Member States were brought into the process. A procedure must be developed, making it possible for States to exercise intergovernmental leadership, particularly in relation to the setting of priorities.

The Group considered three different proposals for such a procedure, but could not reach a consensus.

Several members of the Group favoured a solution along the following lines: The existing machinery separated consideration of the financial and administrative aspects of the budget from the review of the content of the programmes, the former being the responsibility of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) and the latter of CPC. Consequently, an intergovernmental mechanism was needed to give recommendations on the medium-term plan as well as the programme budget, particularly in relation to the priorities among programmes and resource allocations.

Other members, however, felt that the proposed mechanism for consideration of the programme budget lacked clarity as to the roles of CPC and ACABQ, which would lead to conflict between the two organs; the aim should be to improve the functioning of CPC and at the same time maintain the mandate of ACABQ.

Others favoured merging budgeting and programme planning and entrusting both functions to a single intergovernmental expert body working on the basis of consensus. Before the Secretary-General started work on budget estimates, that expert body should determine the overall limit of the budget and then set priorities and co-operate with him in preparing budget estimates. Agreement was reached, however, that the internal audit function should be separated administratively from implementation and the disbursement of funds; the Internal Audit Division, now part of the Department of Administration and Management, should become an independent unit (recommendation 39).

Following consideration of the Group's recommendations, the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee⁽²⁾ presented its findings saying that Members should be involved in a more structured manner throughout the whole planning, programming and budgeting process; the intergovernmental machinery must be improved and adjusted; and there was a need for early Assembly guidance on the overall level of resources and priorities. Existing rules and regulations pertaining to the setting of priorities should be strictly applied.

The Committee held that the Regulations and Rules Governing Programming Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, issued in 1984⁽³⁾ and based on regulations adopted by the Assembly in 1982⁽⁴⁾ should be fully implemented; the introduction to the plan would constitute a key element in the planning process and should be subject to wide consultation among Member States; the Secretary-General should draw up calendars for those consultations; and, in formulating the plan, United Nations sectoral, technical, regional and central bodies should be consulted.

The formulation and presentation of the programme budget being a responsibility of the Secretary-General, he should present, during the non-budget year for approval by Member States, an outline for the next biennium, with an indication of the overall level of resources. The outline should include expenditures related to political activities of a "perennial character" and their conference costs, and should include a contingency fund, expressed as a percentage of the overall level of resources, to accommodate "add-ons"; if "add-ons" proposed exceeded resources within the contingency fund, they could only be included through

redeployment of resources from low-priority areas, or modifications of existing activities.

As points still to be resolved, the Committee listed the decision-making process, the intergovernmental machinery, the definition of "add-ons" and the basis for determining the level of resources.

CPC conclusions and recommendations. At its 1986 session,⁽⁵⁾ CPC also reviewed the medium-term plan and the programme budget, noting that the former provided a framework for formulating the programme budget and priority setting, and discussed and recommended improvements with regard to both.

The Committee decided that for reviewing the medium-term plan, it would use the Charter of the United Nations, pertinent General Assembly resolutions, the introduction to the medium-term plan, annual overview reports of ACC, the ACC report on United Nations expenditures in relation to programmes (see p. 1048), the overview of the objectives and plans of the organizations of the United Nations system, and the results of the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC (see p. 886). The cross-organizational programme analyses, system-wide medium-term plans, annual overview reports of ACC and the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC were the four analytical tools with which CPC performed its co-ordination function; in addition, the Economic and Social Council carried out cross-organizational reviews of medium-term plans. Each of those instruments should be further developed and used more effectively so that CPC could discharge more effectively its co-ordination responsibilities.

The Committee decided to adopt a broader approach to the programme budget review, taking into account trends, priorities, objectives, timeliness, efficiency, and cross-sectional analyses showing the relationship between the medium-term plan and the programme budget.

In formulating the medium-term plan for 1990-1995 and the related programme budgets, CPC recommended that the Secretariat bodies concerned should define the problem addressed more systematically and in greater detail; link the objective of a subprogramme more directly to specific aspects of the problem addressed and make the objective more specific and measurable; establish a clear causal relationship between achievement of the objective and the strategy in the medium-term plan; describe outputs and services in the programme budget more precisely; and include a brief reference to the relevant subprogramme and programme element in the preface or introduction to each report or publication. CPC also recommended that the work programme contained in the proposed programme budget submitted to it be the same as that submitted to the functional or regional intergovernmental bodies concerned, which should consider it prior to its review by CPC.

The Committee also made recommendations with regard to priority setting (see p. 1042). Emphasizing the importance of integrating the programming and co-ordination aspects of its work more effectively, CPC recommended that the medium-term plan and programme budget reflect the recommendations arising from its consideration of cross-organizational programme analyses, other similar assessments of the state of co-ordination in the United Nations system and the feedback of evaluation findings. Specific proposed follow-up action should be highlighted on a section-by-section basis. The subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council should be apprised of CPC's recommendations, and should be made more aware of the contribution they should make to the preparatory procedure.

CPC examined a number of other programme questions: United Nations programme performance for 1984-1985; evaluation; proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for 1984-1989; cross-organizational analyses and other co-ordination questions; and reports of the JIU (see p. 1042).

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on programme performance for 1984-1985 (see p. 1044), CPC recommended that measures be taken to enhance the utility of future reports.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

Emphasizing once again the importance of CPC's programming functions, the Economic and Social Council, in section II of **resolution 1986/51**, welcomed CPC's recommendations, convinced that their implementation would contribute to the Organization's effectiveness and efficiency.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly, by **resolution 41/213**, acted on the recommendations of the Group of 18, deciding that they should be implemented in the light of the Fifth Committee's findings and reaffirming the need to improve the planning, programming and budgeting process through implementation of CPC's recommendations, among others.

By **resolution 41/203**, the Assembly adopted as an addendum to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (see below) chapter 31, covering the major programme on programme planning and co-ordination, with the modifications recommended by CPC.

Medium-term plan revisions

The medium-term plan for 1984-1989, adopted by the General Assembly in 1982,⁽⁴⁾ covered the entire range of United Nations activities, both global and regional. It described those activities in major programmes or chapters covering a broad sectoral area, which themselves were broken down into programmes and subprogrammes. The activities were

designated to be carried out by various organizations within the United Nations system—the Secretariat, the regional commissions and United Nations agencies. The plan, which covered political, legal and humanitarian, public information, and economic and social sectors, financial, personnel, management, technical support, conference and library services provided the framework within which the United Nations programme budgets had been or were to be prepared for 1984-1985, 1986-1987 and 1988-1989.

The first revisions to the current plan had been approved by the Assembly in 1984.⁽⁶⁾

In a July 1986 report,⁽⁷⁾ the Secretary-General proposed further revisions, incorporating new developments and making necessary adjustments. The revisions pertained to entire programmes or individual subprogrammes. No second revision was required in 10 of the major programmes. Revisions were proposed in connection with the following major programmes: special political affairs, special political questions and special mandates; international justice and law; political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization; development issues and policies; energy; environment; food and agriculture; human settlements; industrial development; international trade and development finance; natural resources; population; social development and humanitarian affairs; statistics; and transport, communications and tourism.

A new major programme, chapter 31, on programme planning and co-ordination, was added to the plan.⁽⁸⁾ It included two programmes—programme planning, with subprogrammes on planning, programming, monitoring and evaluation; and co-ordination, with subprogrammes on analysis, harmonization of policies, plans and programmes, and development of information systems for programme and co-ordination.

The proposed revisions, with modifications in some programmes and subprogrammes, were recommended to the Assembly for adoption by CPC. As recommended by CPC in 1981,⁽⁹⁾ each chapter of the proposed revisions was submitted to the appropriate Main Committee of the Assembly. On 10 November 1986, the Fifth Committee Chairman addressed identical letters, through the Assembly President, to the Chairmen of the other Main Committees asking for their views so that they could be taken into account. While the First Committee, the Special Political Committee, the Second (Economic and Financial), Fourth and Sixth (Legal) Committees stated that they had no comments to make, the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee Chairman transmitted a 13 November decision on the Secretary-General's proposed subprogramme on the promotion and monitoring of the achievement of the goals and objectives of the United Nations

Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, and of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies (see p. 785). The decision and the statements of the other Committees were contained in a 28 November note of the Fifth Committee.⁽¹⁰⁾

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

By section III of **resolution 1986/51**, the Economic and Social Council endorsed CPC's conclusions and recommendations on the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan, noted with satisfaction the addition of a new major programme, and reiterated that the plan should continue to serve as the framework for the formulation of biennial programme budgets.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote **resolution 41/203**.

Programme planning

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-sixth session,

Having considered also Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/51 of 22 July 1986 on the above-mentioned report and also Council resolutions 1986/50 and 1986/52 of 22 July 1986 on the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and on the duration of the twenty-seventh session of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, respectively,

Having considered further the views of the Main Committees of the General Assembly on the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989,

Recalling its resolutions 31/93 of 14 December 1976 and 37/234 of 21 December 1982 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2008(LX) of 14 May 1976,

Recalling further the mandate of the Board of Auditors, as stated in regulations 12.4 and 12.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations,

1. Adopts the revisions and the addendum to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, as well as the modifications recommended by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the other conclusions and recommendations made by the Committee at its twenty-sixth session and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1986/51, taking into account the views of the Main Committees of the General Assembly, in particular those expressed by the Third Committee concerning the promotion and monitoring of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

2. Decides that the twenty-seventh session of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should be of five weeks' duration, as recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1986/52;

3. Accepts, as agreed by the members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Ad-

ministrative Committee on Co-ordination and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1986/50, that the topic for the twenty-second series of Joint Meetings of the two Committees shall be "Co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system in human resources development and its contribution to meeting the economic and social objectives of the developing countries";

4. Urges the two Committees, in order to reinforce a useful and constructive dialogue between them, to continue to improve these Joint Meetings.

General Assembly resolution 41/203

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/941) without vote, 3 December (meeting 40); draft by Chairman (A/C.5/41/L.13/Rev.1), following informal consultations; agenda item 111.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 6, 29-33, 39, 40; plenary 101.

Israel said that it would have voted against the text, if a vote had been taken; it strongly objected to certain paragraphs in the CPC report, referring to the question of Palestine. Brazil wished it to be understood that application of the concept of timeliness would in no way prevent Member States from examining controversial or sensitive issues.

Japan and the United Kingdom declared that they had joined in the consensus with the understanding that the resolution would not prejudice discussions on the future functions of CPC.

Nigeria stressed that the text should not be interpreted as in any way changing the mandate of the Board of Auditors.

Priority setting

The Group of 18, in its report,⁽¹⁾ stated that the regulations and rules for the setting of priorities had not served the purposes for which they had been intended and the current decision-making procedures with respect to priorities did not correspond to those stipulated in the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation. The Group found the criteria established by those regulations and rules by and large satisfactory, but noted a lack of application by the intergovernmental machinery and the Secretariat. Under the current rules and regulations, priority setting in the medium-term plan took place at the sub-programme level, while resource estimates were to be provided at the major programme level. In the programme budget, priority setting took place at the programme element level only, while comprehensive resource requirements were given at the programme level, with summary information given at the subprogramme level. Consequently, there was according to the Group no clear linkage between priority setting and resource requirements either in the medium-term plan or in the programme budget, which had led to the fact that ob-

solete, marginally useful or ineffective activities had not always been excluded from the programme budget.

On the basis of its findings, the Group recommended that, in order to facilitate agreement among Member States on the budget content and level, the rules and regulations pertaining to the setting of priorities should be strictly applied by the intergovernmental bodies concerned and by the Secretariat and that CPC should be requested to monitor their application and report thereon to the General Assembly (recommendation 68).

CPC recommended⁽⁵⁾ that the Assembly, in considering the medium-term plan and programme budget, set priorities in accordance with the rules and regulations on programme planning. It noted that it was necessary for intergovernmental bodies to recommend priorities, and recommended that in future proposed programme budgets the Secretary-General indicate if the programme elements designated as having highest priority and those designated as having lowest priority each represented approximately 10 per cent of the resources requested for a programme.

In section II of **resolution 1986/51**, the Economic and Social Council reiterated the importance of setting priorities in the plans and programmes of the United Nations, endorsed CPC's recommendations and urged that CPC continue to improve priority setting in the United Nations.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/41/49. ⁽²⁾A/41/795. ⁽³⁾YUN 1984, p. 1139. (4)YUN 1982, p. 1430, GA res. 37/234, 21 Dec. 1982. ⁽⁵⁾A/41/38 & Corr.2. (6)YUN 1984, p. 1138, GA res. 39/238, 18 Dec. 1984. ⁽⁷⁾A/41/6 & Add.1. (8)A/37/6/Add.3. ⁽⁹⁾YUN 1981, p. 1306. ⁽¹⁰⁾A/C.5/41/59 & Corr.1.

Programme monitoring and evaluation

The Group of 18⁽¹⁾ considered monitoring, evaluation and inspection of United Nations activities of particular importance for administrative efficiency and the proper use of funds. It was of the opinion that more emphasis should be put on evaluation in order to increase the awareness of the bodies concerned regarding the status of implementation of the programmes adopted and their relevance, effectiveness and impact in achieving the goals set. The Group felt that it was important to improve the internal evaluation system.

At its 1986 session,⁽²⁾ CPC discussed reports concerning evaluation of a number of United Nations programmes (see p. 883). In connection with its consideration of those reports, it had before it two 1985 reports of the JIU⁽³⁾ on the status of internal evaluation in organizations of the United Nations system and the third report on evaluation in the

system, both submitted in March 1986 by the Secretary-General, as well as the comments of ACC on them, transmitted to the General Assembly in April by the Secretary-General.⁽⁴⁾

In its comments, ACC concluded that the comprehensive assessment of the various evaluation experiences, the incisive analysis of particular problems and JIU's recommendations constituted a basis for improving the evaluation process. It shared JIU's concern that emphasis had not sufficiently shifted from programme inputs to programme results; responsibilities and actions for design improvement remained unclear; training to build staff understanding and capabilities was still weak; and full integration of evaluation with the overall management process, including timely and effective feedback of information on performance, remained to be achieved. In April, ACC approved its comments on the reports⁽⁵⁾

Concurring with JIU's assessment and recommendations, the Secretary-General, in a June report⁽⁶⁾ stated that in allocating the necessary resources for strengthening evaluation units and the Central Evaluation Unit (CEU), he had had to exercise utmost restraint under the prevailing resource constraints. It was intended to test the evaluation system in different programmes so as to ascertain the most efficient ways and means for meeting its long-term needs before resources were fully committed. The procedural guidelines laid down in the draft evaluation manual provided for effective integration of evaluation in the management and decision-making process. Programmed activities would be evaluated under procedures within the framework of the medium-term plan and programme budget; activities financed from extrabudgetary resources would be evaluated under guidelines established by the funding agency or by donors.

With respect to the need for effective integration of evaluation as part of a longer-term management development process to establish a streamlined, responsive and performance-oriented decision-making system, the Secretary-General said that the self-evaluation system to be initiated throughout the Organization beginning in 1986 made provision for building the evaluation function at every major stage of an activity. At the planning stage, an evaluation was required as part of the medium-term plan; at the programming stage, evaluation requirements—including identification of end-users and of means of reaching them, expected outputs and their uses, and indicators—were to be incorporated into the programme budget documentation. During implementation, continuing evaluation was required for mid-course corrective adjustments. After completion of an activity, ex post evaluation was required. The system also provided for the application of evaluation fin-

dings as part of routine management and in preparing the programme budget.

The draft manual specified procedures, formats and checklists to assist programme managers in implementing that process, as well as detailed instructions for the conduct of evaluation exercises. The guidelines provided by the manual were intended to be applied in conjunction with formal training activities and ad hoc instructions, as well as in routine consultations and co-ordinative activities among CEU, regional and sectoral evaluation units, programme planning and budget units and programme managers; that would not only facilitate the conduct of evaluation but also help maintain quality standards.

The United Nations would continue to play an active part in co-operative activities at the system-wide level to share evaluation experience and harmonize evaluation approaches, particularly concerning programme evaluation. Once the internal evaluation system was established and evaluation capacities were more fully developed, the Organization would hope to contribute to evaluation assistance for Governments, the Secretary-General said; Governments would continue to play an important role in the evaluation process, not only as end-users providing feedback for in-depth and tripartite evaluations but also as participants in programme and project formulation. In some of the regional commissions, for example, the work programme evolved through an organized process with full government participation at each stage, from working groups through the main subsidiary organs of the commission to the commission itself. As a practical step in providing assistance to Governments, the Secretary-General suggested the participation of government officials in workshops and seminars on evaluation carried out by regional and sectoral bodies.

The Secretary-General agreed with the JIU Inspector's conclusion and considered that effective implementation of his recommendations hinged largely on adequate resources for CEU, a matter which he intended to keep under continuing review.

In an October report on strengthening the capacity of the United Nations evaluation units and systems⁽⁷⁾ the Secretary-General gave an overview of developments since the two JIU reports. The resources assigned to evaluation had not matched the importance accorded to it by both the Assembly and himself. A freeze on recruitment and other austerity measures had made it impossible for various United Nations entities to strengthen their evaluation capacities, with the exception of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development where self-evaluation on two programmes of activity and eight sub-programmes had been initiated (see p. 514). How-

ever, evaluation findings were perhaps most needed during a period of financial crisis, to provide a basis for adjustments in the short term in the programme budget or for the longer term in the Organization's activities and priorities. In the light of Member States' views on those and related issues at the 1986 Assembly session, he would present his proposals for evaluation resources in the context of the programme budget for 1988-1989.

On 23 July, by decision 1986/179, the Economic and Social Council took note of the JIU reports on evaluation and ACC's and the Secretary-General's comments. In section V of resolution 1986/51, the Council stressed the importance of programme performance reports, evaluations and cross-organizational analyses, as endorsed by the competent intergovernmental bodies, as instruments for promoting efficiency and for integrating the programming and co-ordination processes. The Council also endorsed the recommendation of CPC that, in programme areas where a major conference was to be held, the programme should be evaluated sufficiently in advance for the findings and recommendations to be taken into account in the preparatory work for the conference; if a programme was evaluated after a conference had taken place, such an evaluation should be made only after the programme had been revised in the light of the conference results and enough time had elapsed for its impact to be assessed.

Also on 23 July, the Council, by decision 1986/177, transmitted to the General Assembly a draft resolution, sponsored by the United States,⁽⁶⁾ on evaluation and effective management of programmes of the United Nations system. By the draft, the Assembly would have expressed its support for the implementation of its resolutions regarding the need for internal evaluation, and particularly would have endorsed the recommendations in the third JIU report on evaluation. In decision 41/461, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, took note of the report of the Council, chapter VI, section C (on international co-operation and co-ordination within the United Nations system), under which the Council had adopted the decision.

Programme performance, 1984-1985

In May 1986,⁽⁷⁾ the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly a report on programme performance of the United Nations for 1984-1985, examining actual outputs in relation to commitments, departures from programmed commitments in terms of reformulations, postponements or terminations, and additional outputs required by legislation or added at the initiative of the Secretariat, as well as implementation rates for outputs with lowest and highest

priority. The report was based on performance reports which all Secretariat offices and departments had begun to submit on a semi-annual basis in 1985 to the Central Monitoring Unit, established on a permanent basis in 1985, of the Programme Planning and Budgeting Board.

In his general observations, the Secretary-General stated that, beginning with the 1984 report, all units had been instructed to include two additional items of information for each output reported as completed: an identifier of the output, for example, document or sales number of a report, date and venue of meeting, etc.; and the number of work-months of staff and consultants required for completion. The identifiers were being employed by the Internal Audit Division in its systematic reviews of programme performance report submissions. In that connection, it was expected that the continued participation of the Director of that Division in the elaboration of monitoring procedures and methods would enhance the effectiveness of the Central Monitoring Unit, as well as assist in establishing a systematic basis for programme audits. The work-month data accumulated from those reports would be employed in two related exercises and would constitute an essential component of the first efforts to link and compare the programme performance report with the budget performance report; the exploratory stages of that exercise scheduled to be carried out in the first half of 1986 had not been fully analysed, but it was hoped that they would lead to the adoption of further specific measures for linking the two reports and eventually to a methodology for their integration. The work-month data would also serve as an input to the process of analysis of future programme budget submissions.

With regard to further refining technical co-operation reporting, a more precise formulation of relevant sections of future proposed programme budgets was required, the Secretary-General said; also, several aspects of budgetary treatment of extrabudgetary resources needed to be addressed. In the light of discussion in CPC, the Secretariat would seek clearer and more systematic methods of preparation and reporting in the process of formulating the instructions and framework of the proposed programme budget for 1988-1989 and the programme performance report for 1986-1987.

Exact reporting continued to be difficult to achieve in other areas. One related to the outputs of secretariats of intergovernmental bodies whose primary function was negotiation, or deliberations having negotiation character, where the exact number of reports required was impossible to predict. Another arose from the fact that publications did not formally become outputs until printed and distributed; in some cases, the publication was not

distributed until the biennium subsequent to that in which the substantive unit had completed its work.

A third area, the treatment of administrative and common support services, was one where improvement over current methods was possible, but where progress remained to be made and further development of standards and forms was necessary. Nevertheless, an attempt had been made in the current report to identify significant performance indicators and to structure reporting in respect of major units on those indicators, some of which were provisional and would need to be reviewed in the light of further experience. Following the establishment of equally valid indicators for other units, performance reporting was to be extended to those as well.

After considering the Secretary-General's report, CPC recommended the following measures to enhance the utility of future programme performance reports: the presentation of data and the format of tables should be further standardized; detailed explanations should be given for any significant number of outputs added to a programme at the initiative of the Secretariat; the first implementation percentage should be of outputs implemented as programmed, to be followed by the three percentages (for outputs with lowest and highest priority designations, and for those with no designation) used in the 1984-1985 report; and outputs postponed from the previous biennium should be included in the column "Programmed" of the standard tables unless such outputs had been reintroduced in the programme budget as part of a new biennial programme, as had been the case in a number of sections of the current report.

CPC also reiterated recommendations made at its 1982 and 1984 sessions that comprehensive and more precise information should be included regarding termination and postponement of planned outputs and the disposition of resources released as a result; and that the programme performance report, together with CPC's comments, should be forwarded to the relevant intergovernmental bodies. CPC recommended that the Assembly request the Board of External Auditors to include in its reports its findings concerning the audits of output delivery carried out by the Internal Audit Division; it also requested that relevant parts of the Board's report, together with the Secretary-General's comments, be brought to its attention in connection with its review of the proposed programme budget, as well as of the programme performance report.

With regard to programme implementation, the Committee, noting that in some cases outputs with highest priority designation had a low percentage of implementation, reiterated its 1984 recommendation that outputs designated as highest priority should have an implementation rate close to 100 per cent. It welcomed the Secretary-General's proposals for improvement of the formulation in future programme budgets of technical co-operation activities and those

activities financed from extrabudgetary resources in order to permit refinement of reporting in programme performance reports.

CPC also made recommendations for improving the implementation rate of the Department of Public Information and three regional commissions (ECA, ESCAP and ESCWA).

The Economic and Social Council, in section V of **resolution** 1986/51, stressed the importance of programme performance reports. It noted with satisfaction the changes in methodology introduced in the 1984-1985 report and requested the Secretary-General to continue making further improvements.

Statements of programme budget implications

The Secretary-General, in response to a 1985 General Assembly resolution⁽¹⁰⁾ submitted in March 1986 a report⁽¹¹⁾ containing updated information regarding the volume, timing, usefulness and impact of statements of programme budget implications of draft resolutions being considered by the Assembly, and discussing their possible extension to other United Nations bodies. Such an extension to all bodies at once would not be practical, however, the Secretary-General stated. The number of Secretariat staff involved in the preparation of statements had been quite limited—additional staff would have to acquire the necessary skills and experience—and the current status of on-line budget information and telecommunications was insufficient to deal with an increased volume.

He recommended that the Assembly continue to receive statements of programme budget implications and suggested that a 1979 Assembly decision⁽¹²⁾ be modified to allow for 72 hours rather than 48 hours between the submission and voting of a proposal involving expenditure.

Those recommendations were endorsed by CPC, which also proposed that the Economic and Social Council, for a two-year trial period starting in 1987, be provided with statements of programme budget implications of the draft resolutions being considered. CPC also recommended that the Secretary-General provide such statements to the Assembly's Fifth Committee for draft proposals being considered by that Committee that could have programme, financial or administrative implications, including proposals submitted under the agenda item on the proposed programme budget.

By section IV of resolution 1986/51, the Economic and Social Council welcomed CPC's recommendation that, for a two-year trial period, it be provided with statements of programme budget implications.

Joint Inspection Unit

During 1986, JIU issued 9 reports inspecting, reviewing or evaluating selected United Nations programmes.

The reports concerned the following: the structure and co-ordination of the field representation of organizations of the United Nations system (see p. 417); the role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Africa (see p. 838); co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (see p. 383); technical co-operation activities of the International Telecommunication Union (see p. 431); management of interpretation services in the United Nations system (see p. 1087); cash management in the United Nations and four specialized agencies (see p. 1048); publications of the International Court of Justice (see p. 985); administration of justice in the United Nations (see p. 1075); and the problem of storage in organizations of the United Nations system (see p. 1093).

The activities of JIU from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986 were described in its eighteenth report ⁽⁸⁾ and its activities during the second half of the year in its nineteenth report ⁽¹⁴⁾

The Secretary-General transmitted the JIU work programme for 1986 to the General Assembly in February. ⁽¹⁵⁾ He also transmitted a JIU follow-up report on organization and methods for official travel, along with his comments (see p. 1078).

In September, he transmitted a statement by ACC ⁽¹⁶⁾ on a 1985 JIU report on reform of the United Nations ⁽¹⁷⁾ expressing regret that, since the report had not been prepared in accordance with JIU practices, ACC considered it inappropriate to comment.

ACC had decided in June not to comment. ⁽¹⁸⁾ The Economic and Social Council, in decision 1986/179 of 23 July, took note of the report and of the comments of the Secretary-General and ACC (submitted to the Council in draft form). ⁽¹⁹⁾ The Secretary-General believed that the report merited careful examination and stated that he would provide further comments in due course. He also intended, together with his colleagues in ACC, to submit joint comments on the parts which concerned the United Nations system as a whole. ⁽²⁰⁾

In response to a 1985 CPC request, endorsed by the Council ⁽²¹⁾ and the Assembly ⁽¹⁰⁾ the Secretary-General submitted in March 1986 a report describing 28 expert bodies in the United Nations system composed of members appointed in their personal capacity ⁽²²⁾ as a follow-up to a 1984 JIU study on reporting to the Council which had recommended more extensive use of outside expertise. ⁽²³⁾

In October 1986 ⁽²⁴⁾ he forwarded, in accordance with procedures established by the Assembly in 1977, ⁽²⁵⁾ his annual report on the implementation of previous JIU recommendations of interest to the Assembly. The report included information on recommendations relating to 1985 JIU reports on UNHCR's role in South-East Asia (1979-1983) ⁽²⁶⁾ the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific ⁽²⁷⁾ the Transport and Communications

Decade in Africa ⁽²⁸⁾ Secretariat staff costs ⁽²⁹⁾ support for the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action on technical co-operation among developing countries ⁽³⁰⁾ and problems in implementing the medium-term plan of recruitment, 1983-1985. ⁽³¹⁾

Recommendations of the Group of 18. Improvements in monitoring and evaluation, including the work of JIU, were called for by the Group of 18 ⁽¹⁾ which considered it necessary to see that JIU reports were adequately dealt with at the intergovernmental level and that JIU's recommendations approved by the relevant bodies and organizations were implemented. The Group saw the need to improve the inspectors' work and some of their reports; it considered it important to ensure that they had the necessary qualifications to undertake the variety of tasks with which they were faced. The Group said it was also important to ensure that the inspectors' independence was safeguarded and that they were appointed on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as laid down in JIU's statute.

To improve management, secure administrative efficiency and achieve greater co-ordination, the Group recommended that JIU members put more emphasis on the evaluation aspect of their work; to reflect that added emphasis on the preparation of evaluation reports to intergovernmental bodies, JIU should be renamed Joint Inspection and Evaluation Unit and its statute revised accordingly (recommendation 63). When selecting candidates for appointment as inspectors, Member States should give special emphasis to qualifications, particularly in personnel management, public administration, inspection and evaluation; the selection should also reflect different disciplines (recommendation 64). The Group also recommended that the Assembly give JIU greater guidance on its work programme (recommendation 65). The JIU reports, with summaries, should be made available to all Member States and the Assembly should invite United Nations organizations, when considering those reports, to indicate which recommendations they approved and which they did not, as it had invited United Nations organs to do in 1983 ⁽³²⁾ (recommendation 66). There should be increased co-operation between JIU and the External Auditors, the latter should put greater emphasis on management audits and other areas of importance as required by the legislative organs concerned, and internal and external audits should continue as two separate functions (recommendation 67).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly, by decision 41/448, deferred consideration of the item on JIU until 1987.

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Administrative and budgetary co-ordination in the UN system

In its annual report to the General Assembly on administrative and budgetary co-ordination in the United Nations system, submitted in October 1986,⁽¹⁾ ACABQ provided comparative data and comments on the budgets of the specialized agencies and the United Nations and related matters, in accordance with a 1981 Assembly decision.⁽²⁾

The report contained nine tables providing comparative data on the following: total amounts of approved regular budgets, including supplementary estimates, 1978-1987; total net contributions of Member States actually payable under approved regular budgets, including supplementary estimates, 1978-1987; established posts, 1985-1987; regular budget contributions to technical co-operation activities, 1985-1987; extrabudgetary funds administered by the United Nations system of organizations, contributions and expenditures, 1984-1985; working capital funds, 1987; scales of assessment applicable in 1987; and collection of contributions, 1985-1986.

The regular budgets (or budget estimates) of the United Nations, the specialized agencies (excluding the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)) for 1987 amounted to \$1,783,459,118, of which \$1,678,599,955 was to be covered by assessed contributions. In addition, depending on decisions by the Assembly and the Security Council, further assessed contributions for the United Nations were likely to arise in 1987 for peace-keeping operations; for the 12-month period through October 1986 the total amount assessed for that purpose was \$179.9 million.

The United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA estimated that their regular budget expenditures on technical co-operation in 1987 would amount to 21.7 per cent of their combined regular budgets, up from 21.3 per cent in 1985, or to a total of \$387.8 million, including \$52.5 million for project support costs.

The total number of established posts authorized or requested under the regular budgets of the agencies (excluding IFAD) and IAEA for 1987 was 13,367.5—31 more than in 1986; the corresponding number under the regular budget of the United Nations for 1987 was 11,167, or 7 fewer than in 1986. Accordingly, a total of 24,534.5 established posts for 1987 had been authorized or requested under the regular combined budgets, representing an increase of 0.1 per cent over the 1986 total of 24,510.5 (excluding IFAD).

In addition to those resources, the United Nations and most agencies had a substantial number of posts funded by extrabudgetary sources. As at 31 December 1985, combined regular budget and extrabudgetary posts totalled 50,589.

Two special topics were taken up by ACABQ during its consideration in 1986 of administrative and budgetary co-ordination: administration of justice and procedures for the redress of staff grievances in the individual agencies (see p. 1076), and the use by the agencies of recent technological innovations for computer-based communications (see p. 1095).

Administrative and budgetary matters were also discussed by ACC's Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary) (CCAQ(FB)) at its March⁽³⁾ and September⁽⁴⁾ sessions.

An ACC statement on standardization and comparability in budgetary and administrative practices and on greater co-ordination of staff regulations was transmitted to the Assembly in October by the Secretary-General.⁽⁵⁾

Recalling some of the main agreements worked out under its auspices in recent years with regard to the harmonization of budgeting practices and budget presentation among United Nations organizations—such as the setting of objectives for the synchronization of planning and budget periods; the establishment of a model structure for programme budgets; the definition of the nature and scope of programme budget elements, such as introduction by the executive head, technical explanatory notes, summary tables, programme narratives and tables and annexes; development of standard budget annexes and of standard classifications of fundamental building blocks used in constructing budget estimates; the formulation of common budgeting principles; the establishment of methods for estimating cost increases due to inflation; and arrangements for co-ordinating organizations' projections of cost levels for main duty stations—ACC said it recognized that those and other agreements were not universally applied in the system. It believed, however, that the agreements constituted a solid basis for harmonizing budgeting practices and improved transparency and comparability of budget documents, to the extent that those aims were compatible with individual gov-

erning bodies' needs for consistency in the presentation of successive budgets. ACC also noted with interest that the revised work programme of JIU for 1986 provided for the launching of a comparative study of the budgets of United Nations organizations, scheduled for completion in 1987; it intended to give JIU its fullest co-operation.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

By decision 41/447 of 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, deferred consideration of the item on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and IAEA until 1987.

Expenditures in relation to programmes

The eighteenth ACC report on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes was presented to the Economic and Social Council in July 1986.⁽¹⁾ The report, based on the inter-organization classification of programmes developed by ACC in consultation with individual Governments and other interested parties, showed in a series of tables expenditures of regular budget and extrabudgetary funds for 1984-1985 and estimated expenditures of those funds for 1986-1987.

On 23 July, the Council took note of the report in decision 1986/179.

Cash management in the United Nations and four specialized agencies

The Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly in September 1986⁽²⁾ a JIU report on cash management in the United Nations and four specialized agencies (FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO), giving an overview of the functioning of Treasuries. In recent years, about \$4.5 billion had flowed into the United Nations system annually, approximately \$1.5 billion from assessed contributions and \$3 billion from voluntary contributions. The report focused on three main areas: collection of contributions; custody of funds; and planning, placement and review of investments.

The Inspector's general conclusion was that the monies entrusted to the various agencies were managed not only with respect for the general principle of money management laid down in financial regulations, but with integrity and professionalism. There were weaknesses, however, which he addressed in a number of recommendations.

With regard to the collection of assessed contributions, he recommended that the Governments which had met all their financial obligations benefit from any surpluses to be credited to them, proportionate to the scale of contributions and in accordance with the timing of their payment during the previous budgetary period (recommendation 1). He further recommended that all Governments inform the Treasuries concerned in advance about the time, amount and method of forthcoming payments (recommendation 2).

As to bank accounts and reconciliations, he recommended that organizations develop a programme to produce the automated bank reconciliation of their major bank accounts (recommendation 3) and that they review their accounts more frequently so as to close inactive ones (recommendation 4), and that FAO and ILO, which maintained large petty-cash funds for payments to staff members, experts and delegates, arrange for a greater number of those payments to be made by the banks on the premises, thus reducing petty-cash funds to the minimum (recommendation 5). On investments, the Inspector recommended that the organizations which had not established investment advisory committees do so (recommendation 6); that organizations attempt to improve their ability to forecast their cash position by introducing a computerized system and a monitoring procedure (recommendation 7); and that CCAQ(FB) establish a standardized method of calculating investment returns (recommendation 8). As for equipment and communication systems, Treasuries should have technical equipment in accordance with their needs (recommendation 9) and every organization should develop a computerized Treasury information system (recommendation 10). The centralization of cash management should not be considered for the time being (recommendation 11).

Comments of ACC on the JIU report were transmitted by the Secretary-General to the Assembly in October.⁽³⁾ Generally, the executive heads endorsed the Inspector's approach, stating that his report was a valuable instrument for a close review of management techniques, including computerization and inter-agency consultation and co-operation. The Secretary-General said he had no additional comments on the JIU recommendations.

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Chapter III

United Nations officials

The growth of the United Nations Secretariat, paralleling the growth of intergovernmental machinery in response to new global problems, had been rapid and, to an extent, excessive, the Secretary-General said (see p. 10). Some orderly reduction of staff as well as consolidation and rationalization of the Organization were needed. He considered it crucial, for the effectiveness of the United Nations, to maintain employment conditions that would attract and retain employees of the highest competence. Seeking to solve the Organization's financial difficulties at the expense of staff entitlements, he added, would be short-sighted and counter-productive.

Staff in organizations of the United Nations system belonging to the common system of salaries and fringe benefits of the international civil service totalled 51,654 as at 31 December 1986, according to figures compiled for the inter-agency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). That total represented the number of staff in the United Nations Secretariat, specialized agencies and other related intergovernmental organizations. The common system encompassed the entire United Nations system except for international financial institutions headquartered at Washington, D.C.

Of the total in the system, 22,766 were stationed at the organizations' headquarters, 20,721 were at other established offices, and 8,167 were project staff, working on technical co-operation and other operational activities in the field. By category, 18,831 were Professionals and 32,823 were in the General Service or related categories.

During 1986, the General Assembly considered numerous personnel questions, including the composition of the Secretariat and its upper echelons, desirable ranges for the geographical distribution of staff in the Professional category and above, improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, the United Nations pension system and the privileges and immunities of United Nations officials.

The International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), which made recommendations, and in certain instances decisions, affecting United Nations personnel, held its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, from 3 to 20 March at Nairobi, Kenya, and from 7 to 25 July in New York, respectively. On the recommendation of ICSC, the Assembly approved a revised scale of staff assessment, a

revised base salary scale and a scale of separation payments for the Professional and higher categories, and a revised scale of staff assessment for the General Service and related categories (resolution 41/207).

By resolution 41/208, the Assembly approved a new scale of pensionable remuneration for the Professional and higher categories, effective 1 April 1987, and the procedure for adjusting that remuneration in between comprehensive reviews.

Acting on other personnel issues, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to improve the recruitment of staff from unrepresented and underrepresented Member States (41/206 A), to ensure that equal opportunity was given to nationals of all Member States when making appointments to Under-Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General posts (41/206 B) and to submit updated calculations on desirable ranges for the geographical distribution of staff in the Professional category and above (41/206 C). It urged him to appoint more women to senior decision-making positions (41/206 D). The Economic and Social Council similarly requested that the status of women in United Nations organizations be improved (1986/19).

The Assembly further approved the Secretary-General's proposals with regard to the job classification of the General Service and related categories (41/209, section IX); approved his proposed arrangements on health insurance coverage for locally recruited General Service staff (41/209, section III); concurred with the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) to reduce the gross salary of the Secretary-General, the Director General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and with other recommendations concerning their emoluments (41/209, section X); approved the Secretary-General's proposal to charge the additional expenditures resulting from a judgement of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal related to the suspension of the class 12 post adjustment in New York against the overall balance of appropriations for 1984-1985 (41/209, section VIII); and deferred until 1987 consideration of his report on the hiring and use of consultant services (41/209, section IV). Finally, the Assembly called on Member States scrupulously to respect

the privileges and immunities of United Nations officials and to refrain from impeding them in the performance of their functions (41/205).

Recommendations to improve the system of administration of justice for personnel in the United Nations system were advanced by the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (Group of 18) and by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU). Action taken in the mean time to simplify the existing appeals procedures was reported by the Secretary-General, who also made specific proposals for setting up an Ombudsman institution within the United Nations Secretariat to speed delivery of justice. Work proceeded to improve co-ordination between the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations and that of the International Labour Organisation, the two tribunals in the United Nations common system.

Reducing expenditures for official travel, as well as for the use of consultant services, was pursued by JIU and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and followed up by the Secretary-General.

In 1986, the General Assembly took action on several personnel management questions, based on information provided by the Secretary-General and bodies such as ICSC, ACABQ and ACO. Among the issues considered were staff composition, the job description exercise for the General Service staff, and privileges and immunities.

Comments on those matters were submitted in writing to the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee by representatives of the Secretariat staff union and associations⁽¹⁾ the Coordinating Committee for Independent Staff Unions and Associations of the United Nations System (CCISUA)⁽²⁾ and the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations (FICSA).⁽³⁾

Recommendations of the Group of 18. The Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (Group of 18)⁽⁴⁾ reported to the General Assembly in 1986 that the structure of the Organization had become too complex and top-heavy, with the regular budget supporting 28 posts at the Under-Secretary-General (USG) level and 29 posts at the Assistant Secretary-General (ASG) level; an additional 7 USG and 23 ASG posts were financed from extrabudgetary sources. A substantial reduction in the number of those posts, together with clearer lines of authority, would have

a positive impact. (See also p. 1021.) The Group also found the current organizational structure fragmented, giving rise to duplication of work and making co-ordination difficult; it noted that the Secretariat had nine political and 11 economic and social departments, centres or offices, not counting the five regional commissions.

In addition to recommendations dealing with the streamlining of the Secretariat organizational structure (recommendation 14) and reduction in the number of staff members (recommendation 15), the Group made recommendations (41 to 59) on aspects of personnel management, such as recruitment, appointment (contract), performance evaluation, promotion and distribution of posts. In so doing, the Group emphasized that efficient management of the staff should rest on clear, coherent and transparent rules and regulations, to be implemented by managers, and that it was essential to acknowledge the responsibility and prerogatives of the Secretary-General as chief administrative officer of the United Nations and to hold his authority under the Charter.

By resolution 41/213 of 19 December, the Assembly decided that the Group's recommendations should be implemented in the light of the findings of the Fifth Committee⁽⁵⁾ and subject to certain qualifications.

Taking into account the need to avoid any negative effect on the implementation of programmes, the Committee noted that the staff reduction percentages—15 per cent overall and 25 per cent at ASG and USG levels—represented targets to be utilized by the Secretary-General in formulating his plans for submission to the Assembly. The Committee noted the Group's emphasis on the need for greater leadership by the Secretary-General in personnel matters—improving personnel management, protecting the authority of the official in charge of personnel and instructing all other senior officials to refrain from influencing the selection of staff (recommendation 41). In the case of recommendations 43 (recruitment through national competitive examinations) and 44 (need for greater proportion of appointments at P-1 to P-3 levels), it noted the need to ensure that the examination procedures were non-discriminatory and that the efforts at increasing the proportion of junior professional level staff should aim at securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, with due regard to wide geographical representation.

With regard to recommendation 45 (three-year eligibility period for permanent appointment), the Committee noted an indication by the Secretary-General's representative that the eligibility period was currently three years or less, rather than the five-year period established by the General Assembly in 1982.⁽⁶⁾ The Committee noted the

lack of consensus among the members of the Group of 18 on suggestions in recommendations 55 and 57 that at least 50 per cent of the nationals of any one Member State employed by the United Nations should be appointed on a permanent basis. (See also p. 1022.) The Committee further noted the necessity for effective training programmes geared to the needs of the Organization and ensuring optimum utilization of human and financial resources (recommendation 58). Regarding recommendation 59 (role and functions of the staff union), the Committee noted that, in the view of the Secretary-General, facilitating staff representational activities did not derogate from his managerial prerogatives; it also noted the Group's recommendation that the efficiency of the Organization would be increased if clear guidelines were established for staff union activities.

ACC statement. In a statement transmitted to the Assembly by the Secretary-General in October⁽⁷⁾ on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, ACC indicated its readiness to assist ICSC in developing greater co-ordination of staff regulations and conditions of service within the common system, keeping in mind that some accommodations had to be made for the specific needs of the specialized agencies resulting from their legislative mandates.

Staff composition

In September 1986,⁽⁸⁾ the Secretary-General presented his annual report to the General Assembly on the composition of the United Nations Secretariat—by nationality, sex and type of appointment—for the period covering 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986. Staff members appointed for a year or more totalled 14,221 on 30 June, of whom 10,682 were paid from the regular budget and 3,539 from extrabudgetary sources.

The staff was classified into the Professional category and above, General Service and related categories, and technical co-operation project personnel.

Two major events had had considerable impact on the Secretariat's composition, the Secretary-General said. First, with the conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) into a specialized agency in 1985,⁽⁹⁾ four Member States became underrepresented following the separation from the Secretariat, as at 1 January 1986, of 347 UNIDO posts which had been subject to geographical distribution; new desirable ranges of representation were introduced on an interim basis to reflect that change. Second, the suspension of recruitment on 21 March 1986 as a result of the current financial crisis resulted

in the deferment of recruitment of nationals of unrepresented and underrepresented Member States, women and successful candidates from the 1985 national competitive examinations. Measures introduced in 1984 to correct more rapidly the existing imbalances in the geographical representation of Member States and in the representation of men and women in the Secretariat were also discontinued. The Secretary-General's proposal, taken note of by the Assembly in 1985⁽¹⁰⁾ to introduce on an experimental basis a competitive examination at the P-3 level was postponed.

On 30 June 1986, there were 12 unrepresented Member States among the total United Nations membership of 159, compared with 13 on 30 June 1985; 24 underrepresented Members, compared with 15 in mid-1985; and five Members that were within their desirable ranges of representation on 31 December 1985 had become underrepresented. The increase in the number of underrepresented Member States was due primarily to the change in status of UNIDO and the suspension of recruitment.

During the reporting year, 188 appointments were made to posts subject to geographical distribution, including 34 women; the percentage of women in such posts as at 30 June 1986 was 24.7.

In another report⁽¹¹⁾ the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly a list showing—by office, department and organizational element—the name, functional title, nationality and grade of all staff members holding an appointment of one year or more on 30 June 1986.

Conditions of service of all categories of staff, pensionable remuneration for the Professional and higher categories, and other related topics were discussed in the annual report of ICSC to the Assembly⁽¹²⁾ Following consideration of a study that examined features of the roster system, including its function, criteria for inclusion and how rosters were maintained and updated, ICSC recommended to United Nations organizations that they establish a link between the Common Classification of Occupational Groups (CCOG) and their individual roster codes by cross-referring to CCOG with a view to improved human resources planning and inter-agency compatibility; and that they maintain rosters that were realistic in size, manageable in terms of access and cost-effective. As regards national professional officers, ICSC noted the contribution made by them to technical co-operation programmes in developing countries, stressed that they should not be encouraged to believe that they were a prime source for recruitment into the international Professional category and reiterated that use of them should remain limited.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote **resolution 41/206 A**.

Composition of the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, which states:

"The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible".

Recalling its previous resolutions on personnel questions, in particular resolutions 33/143 of 20 December 1978, 34/219 of 20 December 1979, 35/210 of 17 December 1980, 37/235 of 21 December 1982, 39/245 of 18 December 1984 and 40/258 A of 18 December 1985,

Noting that, despite the suspension of recruitment activities owing to the financial difficulties of the Organization, vacant posts are being filled by internal candidates through promotion,

Concerned that the targets set in the first phase of the 1986-1987 medium-term plan of recruitment were not achieved because, inter alia, of the suspension of recruitment,

1. Once again requests the Secretary-General to strengthen the role and emphasize the authority of the Office of Personnel Services of the Department of Administration and Management in recruitment and other personnel matters throughout the Secretariat and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the steps he has taken to that end;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in all questions relating to the composition of the Secretariat, to continue his efforts to implement both the letter and the spirit of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to apply, to the extent possible, the 1986-1987 medium-term plan of recruitment, with specific recruitment targets for unrepresented and underrepresented Member States and to continue to conduct appropriate consultations with Member States, particularly those seriously affected by the recruitment freeze, to ensure that the targets are met as soon as possible;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to make every effort to increase the number of staff recruited from Member States below the mid-point of their desirable ranges in order to bring them closer to their mid-point;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the representation of developing countries and other countries in senior and policy-making posts, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution and in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

6. Regrets the increase in the number of unrepresented or underrepresented Member States resulting from the suspension of recruitment of external candidates, including most of the successful candidates in the 1985 national competitive examinations,

and requests the Secretary-General to recruit these successful candidates as soon as possible and further to make every effort to achieve, to the extent possible, an improvement in recruitment from unrepresented and underrepresented Member States;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to lift the freeze on recruitment activities for external candidates at the earliest possible date, and at the same time requests the Secretary-General to explore alternatives to the recruitment freeze policy and to issue a report thereon no later than 21 March 1987;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts aimed at the improvement of the composition of the Secretariat by ensuring a wide geographical distribution of staff at the Professional and higher levels in all departments and main offices;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts aimed at the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat without prejudice to the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

10. Notes that the introduction, in 1986, of a national competitive examination at the P-3 level, which was proposed on an experimental basis by the Secretary-General and of which note was taken by the General Assembly in 1985, was postponed;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to examine ways and means of conducting the internal and external competitive examinations according to a comparable set of standards and criteria and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/206 A

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/950) without vote, 9 December (meeting 45); draft by Chairman (A/C.5/41/L21, part A), following informal consultations; agenda item 117.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 27-30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, 44-46; plenary 101.

Composition of the upper echelons of the Secretariat

In response to a 1982 General Assembly resolution⁽¹³⁾ which stressed the importance of having the largest possible number of Member States represented at the higher levels of the Secretariat—ascending from the Director (D-2) through ASG to USG levels—the Secretary-General reported⁽⁸⁾ that as at 30 June 1986, there were 88 posts at the D-2 level, of which 12 went to 9 States in Africa, 13 to 6 States in Asia and the Pacific, 14 to 3 States in Eastern Europe, 15 to 8 States in Western Europe, 10 to 7 States in Latin America, 6 to 5 States in the Middle East and 18 to 4 States in North America and the Caribbean. Of the 28 posts at the ASG level, 3 went to 3 States in Africa, 6 to 4 States in Asia and the Pacific, 3 to 2 States in Eastern Europe, 7 to 7 States in Western Europe, 3 to 3 States in Latin America, 1 to 1 State in the Middle East and 5 to 3 States in North America and the Caribbean. Of the 27 posts at the Director-General and USG levels, 6 went to 5 States in Africa, 7 to 6 States in Asia and the Pacific, 2 to 2 States in Eastern Europe, 7 to 7 States in Western Europe, 2 to 2 States in Latin

America, 2 to 2 States in the Middle East and 1 to 1 State in North America and the Caribbean.

A total of 6 women were represented in those 143-high echelon posts: one D-2 from Africa, two (one ASG, one D-2) from Western Europe, one ASG from Latin America and two ASGs from North America and the Caribbean. Later in the year, the Secretary-General appointed two women at the USG level (see p. 1056).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote **resolution 41/206 B**.

Composition of the upper echelons of the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on personnel questions, in particular resolution 35/210 of 17 December 1980, in which it, *inter alia*:

"Reaffirms that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any Member State, or group of States, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that this principle is applied faithfully in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution",

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat,

Noting the suggestions made by Member States at the current session, in the course of the deliberations of the Fifth Committee on personnel questions, as well as in plenary meeting during the analysis of the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,

Expressing its satisfaction with the work that the Secretary-General is carrying out to improve the efficiency of the Organization,

Recalling Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, which states:

"The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible",

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in order to preserve the principle of equitable geographical distribution and the need for rotation in the composition of the upper echelons of the Secretariat, to ensure that equal opportunity is given to nationals of all Member States when making appointments to all posts at the levels of Under-Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General;

2. Calls upon the Secretary-General in making appointments at the levels of Under-Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General to strive to appoint only a national of a country other than that of the incumbent to be replaced in order to reinforce the principle of rotation in the upper echelons of the Secretariat, unless the Secretary-General considers that there are exceptional circumstances, in the light of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/206 B

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/950) without vote, 9 December (meeting 45); draft by Chairman (A/C.5/41/L.21, part B), following informal consultations; agenda item 117.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 27-30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, 44-46; plenary 101.

The Committee action followed an announcement by Bolivia that it would withdraw its draft proposal on the topic, on the understanding that the draft submitted by the Chairman would be approved without objection. The Bolivian draft(14) was almost identical to the text approved, except that it lacked in paragraph 2 the words "to strive" and "in the light of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations".

Geographical distribution of staff in the Professional category and above

In accordance with Assembly requests of 1980⁽¹⁵⁾ and 1985,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Secretary-General submitted in September 1986 proposals⁽¹⁶⁾ for the review of the system of desirable ranges for the geographical distribution of staff in the Professional category and above. In so doing, attention was paid to the concept of parity between the membership and budgetary contribution factors, the population factor, and the principle of equitable geographical distribution (recruiting staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible), as set out in Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter. In addition to those major factors, the desirable ranges currently in place, as determined by the Assembly in 1980,⁽¹⁵⁾ took into account the size of the base figure relating to the groups of posts covered by the system (which determined the number of posts subject to geographical distribution), as well as the degree of flexibility used to determine the upper and lower limits of the range for each Member State.

As at 30 June 1986, the number of occupied geographical posts, excluding UNIDO, was 2,740. Some specific posts were not subject to geographical distribution, nor was the system of desirable ranges applicable to posts in the General Service or other locally recruited categories.

The report discussed the options for, and implications of, establishing new ranges through application of differing weights and degrees of flexibility to the various factors. To illustrate a number of possible changes, calculated on a base figure of 3,000 posts and a population factor of 215 posts, a series of alternative ranges was presented, showing their effect at each level of assessment from 0.01 to 25 per cent.

ICSC⁽¹²⁾ discussed the topic in March and considered that, while it did not have a mandate to determine desirable ranges for the organizations in the United Nations system, it wished, before deciding on final recommendations, to receive from its secretariat more information on under- and unrepresented countries.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 41/206 C.

Desirable ranges for the geographical distribution of staff in the Professional category and above

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 34/219 of 20 December 1979,

Reaffirming paragraph 3 of section II of its resolution 35/210 of 17 December 1980 by which it decided to review at its forty-first session the question of desirable ranges for the geographical distribution of staff in the Professional category and above, taking into account the concept of parity between the membership and contribution factors and discussions on this concept at the thirty-fifth session,

Also reaffirming its resolution 40/258 A of 18 December 1985 in which it requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session proposals for the review of the system of desirable ranges with a view to achieving a balanced application of all factors relevant to the calculation of the desirable ranges, including the population factor,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the system of desirable ranges for the geographical distribution of staff in the Professional category and above,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to submit updated calculations on desirable ranges for all Member States, taking into account the views expressed by Member States at the current session and, in particular, the following criteria:

(a) The desirability of the base figure for the calculations being related to the actual number of posts subject to geographical distribution;

(b) The movement towards the establishment of parity between the membership and contribution factors;

(c) The direct allocation of posts subject to the population factor of 7.2 per cent to Member States in proportion to their population;

(d) The need for flexibility upwards and downwards from the mid-point of the desirable ranges;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to present proposals thereon to the General Assembly with a view to reaching a decision at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/206 C

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/950) without vote, 10 December (meeting 461; draft by Chairman (A/C.5/41/L.24), following informal consultations; agenda item 117.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 27-30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, 44-46; plenary 101.

The Fifth Committee Chairman had first submitted a draft⁽¹⁷⁾ later withdrawn, which would

have had the Assembly recall, rather than reaffirm, the resolutions enumerated in the preamble; request the Secretary-General, in paragraph 1, to continue to examine the question of desirable ranges, and, in paragraph 2, to present proposals and recommendations in 1987. Subsequently, Bolivia, Burundi, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan and Uganda submitted, and withdrew later, a draft⁽¹⁸⁾ which, as orally revised, would have had the Assembly request the Secretary-General to calculate new desirable ranges for all Member States, to apply from 1 January 1987, on the basis of a series of specific initial criteria—relating to the membership, population, contribution and other factors—which were enumerated. Further, the Assembly would have requested the Secretary-General to report in 1987 on the implementation of those measures, and decided to review at its forty-fifth (1990) session the question of new desirable ranges, with a view to achieving a balanced application of the concept of parity.

A number of countries explained their positions on the question of parity that would give equal weight to the membership and contribution factors in deciding on desirable ranges.

Several States—among them, Canada, Denmark (also on behalf of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), France and the United Kingdom—said they would have preferred the first preambular paragraph to recall, rather than reaffirm, the 1979 Assembly resolution, section I of which, the United States pointed out, 33 States had voted against.⁽¹⁹⁾ Canada and Japan expressed similar views. Benin and Burundi felt there should have been specific reference to section I, while Algeria understood that the paragraph reaffirmed all sections of the 1979 resolution.

Viewing the concept of parity as an evolving one, Japan asserted that all three factors should be considered in detail and the specific weight assigned to the population factor should be subject to negotiation. The United States did not view the parity concept as an accepted principle, nor did the United Kingdom, which asserted that most States were seeking the highest possible desirable ranges along with the lowest possible rates of contribution; it would not favour parity unless the basis for calculating the scale of assessments became more technical and objective. The Federal Republic of Germany did not support reducing the weight of the contribution factor.

Belgium considered the movement towards parity a general trend to take into account. France understood the objective of paragraph 1 (b) to be a gradual movement towards a concept of parity; Nigeria also felt the concept could best be achieved gradually.

The Nordic countries understood paragraph 2 to mean that the Assembly would decide in 1987

what decision it wanted to take. Japan and Nigeria saw a positive element in deferring action until 1987, noting that by that time delegations would have information on the number of posts on which to base the calculation.

China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan and Trinidad and Tobago, expecting the Assembly to decide on the question in 1987, suggested that the Fifth Committee give the question a thorough examination by taking it up first at the session; India was joined by Burundi in expecting the decision to hold good for at least five years. Algeria expected parity to be established to redress what it viewed as the inequitable system of desirable ranges currently in use. Uganda hoped that the updated calculations requested in paragraph 1 would show a real departure from the current figures. The Philippines expected the Secretary-General's report to reflect greater parity. Kenya said the concept of parity was an established principle, and understood paragraph 1 (b) as reaffirming the need to move towards that principle in an orderly fashion and paragraph 2 as referring to a final decision. Tunisia felt that the text should have identified a time frame for achieving the goal.

Burundi and Indonesia understood that the views expressed at the 1986 session, as referred to in the text, included those contained in the draft they had proposed⁽¹⁸⁾ Guinea wondered if the Assembly would have time in 1987 to discuss both desirable ranges and the proposed programme budget for the coming biennium.

Status of women in the Secretariat

In an October 1986 report on improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat⁽²⁰⁾ submitted in response to a 1985 General Assembly request⁽²¹⁾ the Secretary-General stated that the constraints caused by the financial crisis of the Organization had presented additional obstacles to the task. There had been a considerable net loss of women in the Professional category, the recruitment freeze had made all recruitment plans and targets redundant, and career opportunities were reduced as possibilities for reassignment decreased.

The Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat—comprising high-ranking officials, including the Co-ordinator for the Improvement of the Status of Women—began work in March, holding consultations with managers and senior staff and hearing the views of staff representative bodies and advocacy groups; its first report was presented to the Secretary-General in July. The Committee's recommendations, which the Secretary-General accepted, were listed in his report, along with his observations. The Committee recommended, among other things, that efforts be made to ap-

point more women in the Principal Officer (D-1) category and above; that special guidelines be issued to enhance the career development of women; that exceptions to the recruitment freeze or to the quota for geographical distribution, if made at all, be granted to women; and that a vacancy management system be introduced and used to identify qualified women.

Among a number of longer-term measures recommended by the Committee were the development of a skills inventory of all women in the Organization and its integration into the data base of the Office of Personnel Services for career planning purposes; the intensification of management and supervisory training at all levels, where modules should be created relating to the status and role of women in the Organization; special efforts to provide occupational training opportunities to General Service staff; creation of a mentor system to provide newly recruited women with informal guidance and advice on the inner workings of the Organization; and reserving 50 per cent of the available posts for women in the event the national competitive examinations were resumed.

The Secretary-General noted further that the Steering Committee's immediate task ahead included the designing of a complete system for monitoring all aspects of women's employment in the Organization, thereby providing the tools needed for a continuous process of self-evaluation in the Secretariat. As regards the five work-plans he had presented to the Assembly in 1985 for the first phase of the action programme⁽²²⁾—covering recruitment, career development, training, conditions of service and grievance redress—the Secretary-General reported that the special measures introduced to absorb the impact of the financial crisis had necessitated the adjustment of the work-plans to focus on career development and training, although their thrust had been maintained.

The Group of 18 recommended that the Secretariat additionally ensure that an increasing proportion of the posts in the Professional category, particularly at the higher levels, were filled by women, in accordance with the relevant Assembly resolutions on personnel questions (recommendation 46).(4)

ICSC expressed the hope that, where exceptions could be made to the recruitment freeze, women would be selected.⁽¹²⁾ It recommended that United Nations organizations reaffirm their commitment to increasing the number of Professional women and their presence in senior policy-level posts; that those organizations that had set targets reassess them in the light of progress achieved; and that those having difficulty in recruiting women waive procedural criteria. Further, it recommended that ACC's Consultative Committee on

Administrative Questions—which had organized a meeting of senior recruitment officers at Geneva in May—should report separately on women staff in all categories of its annual personnel statistics so that information would be available system-wide for monitoring purposes.

Commenting on the work of ICSC, FICSA asserted that efforts should be increased in technical organizations to search for qualified women candidates and that a staff/management body should be established to set goals and monitor progress. CCISUA added that it was regrettable that little attention had been paid to the conditions of service of women once recruited or to the problems of women in the General Service category. To give women an equal opportunity for career development, staff representatives⁽¹⁾ suggested a number of measures, including the use of vacancy announcement, an increase in the number of posts at the junior Professional level, instructing departments that at least 30 per cent of the candidates recommended for promotion be women, and re-evaluation of the standards for classification of secretaries.

During 1986, the Secretary-General appointed two women at the USG level, one to head the Department of Public Information and the other as Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, adopted without vote **resolution 1986/19**.

Women in the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985 on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in which the Assembly, inter alia, emphasized the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in matters related to the advancement of women,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 40/258 B of 18 December 1985 on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,

Recalling further section III of General Assembly resolution 40/244 of 18 December 1985, concerning the introduction of special measures for the recruitment of women by the organizations of the common system,

Convinced that without the active support of Member States the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace concerning women in the United Nations system will not be achieved,

1. Affirms that the full participation of women in the work of the organizations of the United Nations system, especially at policy-making levels, in substantive occupations and in technical co-operation activities, is essential as a means of bringing the experience of women to

bear on all aspects of the policies and programmes of the organizations that shape global development;

2. Emphasizes that the presence of more women in all substantive areas of the organizations, including technical co-operation activities, will help those organizations to attain the objective of responding more effectively and efficiently to their mandates and to their responsibilities towards society as a whole;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, and, through him, the other executive heads of organizations participating in the United Nations system to improve the status of women in those organizations, particularly by strengthening their presence in policy-making positions, substantive occupations and technical co-operation activities, and by creating a climate more conducive to the advancement of women, and to establish accountable management practices to this end;

4. Calls upon Member States to continue to support the efforts of the organizations of the United Nations system to increase the participation of women at the policy-making level and in their substantive programme activities by, inter alia, nominating more women candidates.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/19

23 May 1986 Meeting 19 Adopted without vote

Approved by Second Committee (E/1986/94) without vote, 20 May (meeting 19); draft by Commission on women (E/1986/24 & Corr.1,2); agenda item 11.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted without vote a resolution and a decision on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat.

The Assembly adopted **resolution 41/206 D on 11 December**.

Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 8 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also article 8 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁽²³⁾

Recalling further its previous resolutions on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, in particular its resolution 40/258 B of 18 December 1985,

Reaffirming its relevant resolutions on the need to increase both the overall number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution and the proportion of women at the senior and policy-making levels,

Concerned at the low proportion of women in senior and policy-making posts,

1. Welcomes the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General to improve the status of women in the Secretariat and notes his appointment of two women at the Under-Secretary-General level;

2. Takes note of the first progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, in particular section I of the report, which contains the measures accepted by the Secretary-

General, on the recommendation of the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat, to overcome the current constraints;

3. Endorses the development of monitoring and accountability systems covering all aspects of the employment of women in the Organization and takes note of the special priority given to these matters by the Secretary-General in section III of his report;

4. Stresses the importance of the recommendations of the Steering Committee, accepted by the Secretary-General, which are aimed at enhancing the career development prospects of staff at all levels, in particular at the General Service level, and looks forward to a report on the effects of their implementation;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to increase the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution with a view to achieving, to the extent possible, an overall participation rate of 30 per cent of the total by 1990, without prejudice to the principle of equitable geographical distribution of posts;

6. Urges the Secretary-General to make every effort to appoint more women to senior decision-making positions throughout the Organization on as wide a geographical basis as possible and from all groups of Member States;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on progress made in meeting the objectives of each of the five workplans set out in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fortieth session and to make recommendations thereon for further appropriate action;

8. Reiterates its request to Member States to continue to support the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations to increase the proportion of women in the Professional category and above by, inter alia, nominating more women as candidates.

General Assembly resolution 41/206 0

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/950) without vote, 9 December (meeting 45); draft by Chairman (A/C.5/41/L.21, part D), following informal consultations; agenda item 117.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 27-30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, 44-46; plenary 101.

On 11 December, by **decision** 41/463, the Assembly took note of paragraph 20 of the report of the Fifth Committee,⁽²⁴⁾ by which the Committee requested the Secretary-General to include in his 1987 report the following information for 1985-1986: the number of promotions of men and women in posts subject to geographical distribution; the distribution by department or office and by grade of women in technical co-operation posts at the beginning and end of the period; the distribution of women consultants engaged during the period; and the number of men and women participating in the work of personnel advisory boards.

The paragraph, as originally proposed by the Committee Chairman,⁽²⁵⁾ would have had the Assembly, rather than the Committee, request the

information. A similar draft decision by Burundi, Canada, Denmark and Ireland⁽²⁶⁾ was subsequently withdrawn.

Related resolution: GA 41/207, section IV.

General Service staff

The Secretary-General submitted in November 1986 a report on the situation of the staff in the General Service category,⁽²⁷⁾ pursuant to General Assembly requests of 1984⁽²⁸⁾ and 1985.⁽²⁹⁾ The first part of the report provided statistical information on the staff in the General Service and related categories at the main duty stations (New York, Geneva, Vienna, Nairobi (Kenya), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Baghdad (Iraq), Bangkok (Thailand), Santiago (Chile)). The second part gave information on policies followed in those duty stations with respect to classification of posts, recruitment, career development, training and promotion.

The number of General Service staff in the Secretariat totalled 8,605—56 per cent female and 44 per cent male—as at 31 January 1986. Occupational groups included secretarial and typing (30.2 per cent of the total), general administration (16.5 per cent), personnel management, finance, electronic data processing, language, library, printing and publishing, public information, statistics, records and mail, telecommunication, trade and craft, and security and safety.

Job classification

In November 1986, the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly's Fifth Committee reports on the classification of posts in the General Service and related categories in New York⁽³⁰⁾ and Geneva.⁽³¹⁾

As regards New York, the Secretary-General stated that the classification of all posts in those categories had been completed, following a review of those posts on which agreement had not been reached before Assembly consideration in 1985, by joint staff-management review groups and subsequently by the Classification Appeals and Review Committee, which examined and established classification levels of 505 of the 666 cases brought to its attention. As a result, 2,798 regular budget posts, for 1986-1987, had been classified in the following categories: 2,254 posts in General Service (grades G-1 through G-7), 212 in Security Service (S-1 through S-7), 316 in Trade and Craft (TC-1 through TC-8) and 16 posts in the Professional category (P-1/P-2). The figure did not include 51 posts of Public Information Assistants and Tour Co-ordinators. Fifty-one per cent of the classified posts had been upgraded, 42 per cent had remained the same and 7 per cent had been downgraded.

Financial implications, relating to posts classified at levels higher than the grades of incumbents, were estimated at \$3,254,000 (General Service and related categories) and \$206,000 (posts converted to the Professional category), for a total of \$3,460,000 for 1986-1987.

At Geneva, the initial classification phase had been completed and the Joint Committee on Classification took on the appeals process, recommending that nine posts be upgraded to the principal level of the General Service category (G-7). After consultation with the Headquarters Classification Unit, three additional posts belonging to the Library Service had been upgraded to the P-2 level. Financial implications for 1987 totalled \$21,000, which was to be absorbed under existing appropriations. The reductions of 27 "temporary principal level" posts proceeded on schedule as the incumbents retired or transferred to other posts, and the number of such posts was expected to be 13 as at the beginning of 1987.

ACABQ⁽³²⁾ in submitting its views to the Assembly on the reports of the Secretary-General, expressed concern over the procedures used in, and implications of, the classification exercise in New York. Among other things, it was not convinced that a systematic attempt had been made to audit or verify job descriptions, which had been submitted by each staff member. In many cases, programme managers had not been consulted to verify the job descriptions they had certified, nor were their views sought as to the requirements of their office, and the information on how the exercise benefited a more effective career development system was not clear or specific. ACABQ, believed that, while there was justification for rejecting the whole exercise, such a course of action would make the situation worse; hence, it would not object to the Assembly's approval of the exercise as it applied to General Service posts G-1 to G-6 and to all posts in related categories. However, it recommended that all posts proposed for the G-7 and Professional levels be approved at the G-6 level until they could be examined on a case-by-case basis in connection with the proposed programme budget for 1988-1989. ACABQ had no objection to the Secretary-General's proposals with regard to Geneva.

In March, ICSC⁽¹²⁾ considered the progress in job classification in New York; reiterated its request to the United Nations that it arrange for the timely submission of draft classification standards for the General Service at Baghdad and Santiago; and promulgated, with immediate effect, the benchmark standards developed for the General Service in small and medium-sized field offices. In July, it considered the final report of the Vienna-based organizations on the development of job classification standards and promulgated the common

classification standards for the General Service and related categories at that duty station.

Both CCISUAP and the Secretariat staff representatives⁽¹⁾ expressed regret that the classification exercise, intended to realign grade levels to ensure equal pay for equal work, had not been implemented in New York, while it had been implemented at Geneva since 1983, within the United Nations Children's Fund since 1985 and within UNDP since January 1986. They asserted that a statistically significant sampling of job descriptions had been evaluated to ensure that posts had been classified at the correct level; to delay implementation would be damaging to staff morale and to the efficient operation of the Organization.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 41/209, section IX.

Job classification of the General Service and related categories

[The General Assembly . . .]

Approves the proposals of the Secretary-General relating to the job classification of the General Service and related categories in New York and in Geneva;

General Assembly resolution 41/209, section IX

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 101-19-24 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/954), 3 December (meeting 40), as follows: proposals for New York (A/C.5/41/30) by recorded vote (67-21-231); proposals for Geneva (A/C.5/41/34), without objection; agenda item 110.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 35, 40; plenary 101.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Austria, Barbados, Canada, Congo, Fiji, France, India, Israel, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malaysia, New Zealand, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Morocco proposed that the Committee approve the Secretary-General's recommendations on job classification in New York, rather than those of ACABQ, adding that the Secretary-General should have flexibility in staff administration, and social justice and staff morale had to be upheld. The Committee adopted the proposal by recorded vote, at the request of the United States.

In explanation of vote, the United States said ACABQ had detailed the inconsistencies and inadequate job description audit process in the classification exercise; it could not accept the Secretary-General's proposals or believe that, under the existing system, 51 per cent of jobs were undergraded and only 7 per cent overgraded; and it objected to having little choice but to decide on the question under the pressure exerted by the 1985 Assembly decision⁽³³⁾ to implement the results of the exercise retroactively, effective on 1 January 1985. The United Kingdom could not agree even to ACABQ's recommendation for partial implementation of the exercise, which it said had been influenced by steps already taken by related organizations in New York and by the political difficulties inherent in further delay.

The USSR considered it unfortunate that ACABQ, which had seen justification for rejecting the exercise, had been moved by other considerations to take a different decision that was unforgivable in view of the Organization's financial straits. Still less acceptable were the Secretary-General's proposals; similar recommendations emanating previously from the Secretariat were to blame for the current financial crisis.

Faced with the dilemma of choosing between social justice and ACABQ's recommendations, Portugal voted against Morocco's proposal to discourage conducting future exercises in a similar manner. Italy would have supported the Secretary-General's proposals if they had been applied in accordance with ACABQ's recommendations; it had voted against the Moroccan proposal because it believed that the expert body's findings should not go unheeded. France shared the views expressed by Portugal and Italy. Japan supported ACABQ's recommendation as being reasonable and preserving the Secretary-General's prerogatives, while upholding the authority of Member States.

Nigeria, Trinidad and Tobago and Uganda said the Assembly had deferred a decision in 1985 so as to benefit from ACABQ observation, which it was now ignoring; Nigeria considered the ACABQ report good and helpful and the latter two delegations expressed dissatisfaction with the exercise and the manner in which it had been carried out in some organizations or programmes and not in others. Singapore shared the view, and further agreed with Nigeria that the vote on the exercise was not a referendum on the Secretary-General's authority. Canada agreed with Singapore and Trinidad and Tobago. Hoping that the Secretary-General would review his proposals and correct the anomalies in them, Zambia would abstain.

While agreeing with the views of Nigeria and Trinidad and Tobago, Algeria and Benin supported the Moroccan proposal, with Algeria believing that the Secretary-General's prerogatives

should prevail over those of Member States. Egypt believed the Secretary-General should be allowed flexibility and freedom of action. Brazil shared the views of ACABQ but, believing it was impossible for the Secretariat to submit a more satisfactory report by the 1987 session rectifying the problems that had arisen in the classification exercise, supported adoption of the Secretary-General's proposals.

Reclassification of staff members in both General Service and Professional categories had to be included in the 1988-1989 programme budget, Jamaica said, and therefore it reluctantly supported all the Secretary-General's proposals. The Philippines said that to delay adoption of those proposals would be unfair to staff members, although it shared ACABQ's misgivings. While voting in favour of the Secretary-General's proposals, Kenya and Nepal hoped that ACABQ's observations would be taken into account. Ireland noted with concern the ACABQ finding that it would be difficult to reverse what had already happened; partial implementation, however, would not make matters any better. Mexico and Sweden (on behalf of the five Nordic countries) supported the Secretary-General's proposals in the interests of social justice. The Nordic countries, however, felt the proposals left a great deal to be desired and a rejection of the entire exercise, therefore, would have been a logical conclusion. Tunisia said that international civil servants had been waiting to benefit from the classification exercise and that the Secretary-General would not have made the proposals if they did not support the interests of the staff.

Career development

A new career development plan for the General Service and related categories in New York was outlined by the ASG for Personnel Services in a November information circular to staff members.⁽³⁴⁾ The plan, organized by occupational groups, would enable staff to move within as well as across such groups, which were being identified through the classification exercise. The plan's effectiveness was to be reviewed after one year of operation.

Under the plan, career development committees, established along occupational lines, would replace the existing appointment and promotion panels and become operational when the classification exercise was implemented. They would make general recommendations to the ASG for Personnel Services and review the qualifications of staff members for transfers and promotions. In addition, a vacancy announcement procedure would be introduced, career paths would be defined with the aim of affording a minimum career progression of three promotions during a staff member's

career, and career counselling would be provided. The Office of Personnel Services was considering expanding the scope of the external studies programme and developing new arrangements for performance evaluation.

Staff Rules

In August 1986, the Secretary-General submitted his annual report⁽³⁵⁾ containing the texts of provisional amendments made to the Staff Rules of the United Nations since the previous report in 1985.⁽³⁶⁾ The changes—applicable to all staff except technical co-operation project personnel, staff members specifically engaged for conferences and other short-term service and special interns—concerned the special education grant for disabled children, to reflect a 1985 Assembly recommendation;⁽³⁷⁾ entitlement to reimbursement of pre-departure expenses; an installation grant in the case of service on mission assignments; additional entitlement to excess baggage and unaccompanied shipments; and composition of the Joint Disciplinary Committee. Provisional amendments applicable to staff members specifically recruited for service with technical co-operation projects concerned the education grant, travel expenses, education grant travel, and excess baggage and unaccompanied shipments.

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the Assembly adopted **decision** 41/464, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General.

Privileges and immunities

In October 1986, the Secretary-General submitted, on behalf of ACC, a report⁽³⁸⁾ concerning United Nations personnel who had been detained or reported missing between 1 September 1985 and 30 June 1986. Of a total of 95 such cases reported to the United Nations Security Coordinator during that period, the organizations concerned were successful, in 76 cases, in obtaining the release of the detainee or were able to determine that no question of immunity arose. Of the remaining cases, 17 involved locally recruited staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and 2 cases involved locally recruited employees of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. Among the developments during the period were the reported but unconfirmed execution in April 1986 of Alec Collett, a British journalist on assignment for UNRWA; a marked increase in the number of UNRWA staff detained without charge or trial; little progress in obtaining clarification from the authorities of previously

reported cases; and new cases of abduction by unidentified groups. A list of staff members under detention or reported missing as of 30 June 1986 was contained in the report. (See also p. 88.)

The report also dealt with other issues relating to the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations system, such as travel restrictions (see p. 1001) and taxation of salaries. In paragraph 3 of the report, the Secretary-General expressed concern over the effect of Member States' interfering in the contractual relationship between an official and his organization and imposing restrictions on official travel of staff members.

In November, staff representatives presented to the Fifth Committee a list of staff members detained, missing, imprisoned or executed since 1973,⁽¹⁾ and urged the Assembly to establish an independent medical team under the United Nations Medical Service to visit imprisoned staff members.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote **resolution** 41/205.

Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations

The General Assembly,

Recalling Article 100 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that, under Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, officials of the Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Member States such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization, which is indispensable for the proper discharge of their duties,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 39/244 of 18 December 1984 and 40/258 C of 18 December 1985,

Reiterating the obligation of the staff in the conduct of their duties to observe fully the laws and regulations of Member States,

1. Takes note with concern of the report submitted to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General, on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, and of a number of negative developments reported therein, which together represent a deterioration of the situation with regard to the observance of the principles related to the respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;

2. Takes note with particular concern of the views expressed by the Secretary-General in paragraph 3 of his report;

3. Deplores the growing number of cases where the functioning, safety and well-being of officials have been adversely affected, including cases of detention in Member States and abduction by armed groups and individuals;

4. Also deplores the increasing number of cases in which the lives and well-being of officials have been placed in jeopardy during the exercise of their official functions;

5. Calls upon all Member States scrupulously to respect the privileges and immunities of all United Nations officials and to refrain from any acts that would impede such officials in the performance of their functions, thereby seriously affecting the proper functioning of the Organization;

6. Calls upon all Member States currently holding United Nations officials under arrest or detention, or otherwise impeding them in the proper discharge of their duties, to review these cases and to co-ordinate efforts with the Secretary-General to resolve each case with all due speed;

7. Calls upon the staff of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations to comply with the obligations resulting from the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, in particular regulation 1.8, and from the equivalent provisions governing the staff of the other agencies;

8. Calls upon the Secretary-General, as chief administrative officer of the United Nations, to continue personally to act as the focal point in promoting and ensuring the observance of the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations by using all such means as are available to him;

9. Urges the Secretary-General to give priority, through the United Nations Security Co-ordinator and his other special representatives, to the reporting and prompt follow-up of cases of arrest, detention and other possible matters relating to the security and proper functioning of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;

10. Requests the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to review and appraise the measures already taken to enhance the proper functioning, safety and protection of international civil servants and to modify them where necessary.

General Assembly resolution 41/205

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/950) without objection, 1 December (meeting 39); 23-nation draft (A/C.5/41/L.12); agenda item 117 (b).

Sponsors: Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 27-30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39; plenary 101.

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Staff costs

Salaries and allowances

Salaries

In 1986, ICSC continued to advise the General Assembly on staff salaries and allowances and, in its report,⁽¹⁾ recommended scales of base salaries and separation payments, with effect from 1 April 1987, for the Professional and higher categories. It also recommended revised scales of staff assessment for those categories as well as for the General Service and related categories.

ICSC continued to review the relationship between the levels of remuneration of the United Nations and the comparator, the United States federal civil service. In 1985,⁽²⁾ the Assembly had approved a range of 110 to 120 for the margin between the two services (which meant that United Nations salaries could be 10 to 20 per cent higher than United States federal civil service salaries, in addition to the cost-of-living differential), with a desirable mid-point level of 115. The comparison was based on the net remuneration of officials of the two services with dependent spouses and no children, and between the headquarters of the two systems, New York and Washington, D.C. Based on a comparison of net remuneration, ICSC reported a margin of 120.9 for the period from 1 October 1985 to 30 September 1986; the comparison of total compensation using the cost-of-living differential between the two cities as at May 1986 and taking into account non-expatriate elements of remuneration applicable on both sides, but not including annual leave, resulted in a margin figure of 118.8. ICSC requested the Assembly to take note of the latter figure.

As requested by the Assembly in 1985,⁽³⁾ ICSC studied the methodology used for calculating the margin based on net remuneration. In doing so, it discussed the establishment of grade equivalencies between United Nations officials and United States federal civil service employees in New York; the cost-of-living differential factor between New York and Washington; the inclusion of bonuses and performance awards to the United States Senior Executive Service in the margin calculation; and margin comparisons based on average remuneration for each grade, rather than on calculations carried out on the basis of remuneration at step 1 on both sides, as had been the case since 1976.

Noting that, proportionately, the United States employed more staff at the lower grade levels in New York and more at higher grade in Washington, ICSC concluded that establishing grade equivalencies between the two services in New York would create technical and administrative difficulties; it decided that grade equivalencies between the United Nations

common system jobs and those of the United States federal civil service in Washington, should continue to be established. Comparisons should be carried out on the basis of the net remuneration of the two civil services in New York; as there was no differential between the remuneration of United States federal civil service employees in New York and Washington, the remuneration amounts for employees in Washington should be used for those in New York.

ICSC agreed by majority that the cost-of-living differential between the two cities should not be taken into account in margin calculations, saying that, since pay in the comparator did not vary from one location to another, except in Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands, reducing the margin by the cost-of-living differential distorted the actual relationship between remuneration of the comparator and the United Nations; therefore, to effect a technically valid remuneration comparison, that differential must be excluded. Other ICSC members felt that if the differential were not taken into account, the margin comparison would be misleading; the comparison should be carried out based on real remuneration, not nominal amounts. If the cost-of-living difference were to be removed, the margin range approved in 1985 would have to be changed and, to be consistent with the decision to exclude the cost-of-living differential, the post adjustment in both cities would have to be the same.

ICSC further decided that only that part of bonuses and performance awards which formed part of the base pay of the United States federal civil service employees should be taken into account, and that average salaries applicable at each grade for staff in the two civil services should be used for net remuneration margin calculations. The Commission requested its secretariat to prepare a document for its next session which would enable it to review total compensation comparisons based on non-expatriate elements of remuneration applicable to United Nations staff from the Professional and higher categories and to United States federal civil service employees in comparable positions.

For General Service and related categories, ICSC recommended that the new scale of assessment, for implementation with effect from 1 January 1987, be used for determining gross salaries at each duty station as of the date of the first salary revision. It also recommended transitional measures whereby existing gross salaries, and therefore rates of pensionable remuneration, would be maintained if the new rates of staff assessment applied to the revised net salaries were to produce lower gross salaries; the transitional arrangements would remain in effect until existing gross salaries were overtaken as a result of subsequent revisions to the relevant salary scale.

In an October statement on the administrative and financial implications of ICSC's recommendations,⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General projected net sav-

ings of \$137,000 (additional expenses totalling \$2,087,000 offset by cost reductions of \$2,224,000). With regard to the revised scale of staff assessment for the Professional and higher categories, recommended in conjunction with ICSC's review of and recommendation on pensionable remuneration, it was on average 12 per cent lower than the scale currently in effect. As a consequence, ICSC had determined revised gross salaries by reverse application of the proposed staff assessment rates to net base salaries. Since the revised scale of base salaries recommended by ICSC did not increase net remuneration, the financial implications related only to a reduction of approximately \$21,370,000 in staff assessment and a decrease of the same amount in income.

With regard to the revised scale of staff assessment for staff in the General Service and related categories, the Secretary-General stated that the revised rates were on average only slightly lower than the current rates; however, at the higher dollar income brackets which would apply at certain duty stations, for example New York, Geneva and Vienna, the revised rates were some 4 per cent lower. The cost implications for the United Nations of the revised rates in connection with projected increases in salary scales in 1987 were estimated as follows: there would be a reduction of some \$220,000 in anticipated expenses of the Organization for its contribution to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund over what would have arisen under current rates; there would be a decrease of some \$1,530,000 in staff assessment, with a corresponding decrease in income.

The estimated decrease of a total of \$22,900,000 under staff assessment, to be offset by a reduction in an equal amount of income, would have implications on the Tax Equalization Fund and would require action to be taken at the earliest opportunity to consolidate an appropriate number of points of post adjustment into the net base salary of staff in the Professional and higher categories; it was the Secretariat's intention to present the relevant information to ICSC at its March 1987 session for review and recommendations. In accordance with existing practice, ICSC's decisions and recommendations would be reflected in the first programme budget performance report for 1986-1987. ACABQ, in November 1986,⁽⁴⁾ concurred with that approach.

Comments of staff representatives. Comments on ICSC's recommendations were made by FICSA.⁽⁵⁾ Stating that the staff had not been consulted on the methodology for determining the new scale of assessment for the Professional and higher categories, FICSA proposed deferring consideration of its implementation until the Assembly's 1987 regular session.

Noting the level of the net remuneration margin at 120.9 and stating that Professional salaries were frozen system-wide based on the Assembly's decision to maintain a defined margin range, FICSA reiterated that it was of utmost important that the

calculation of the margin be done with precision and expressed regret that no attempt had been made to define and quantify the margin components. FICSA was concerned that modifying the margin calculation methodology and eliminating the cost-of-living differential contradicted the basic principle of the post adjustment system—equalization of purchasing power among duty stations; any modification of methodology could be seen only within the context of a margin range defined in terms of the same methodology. Since ICSC agreed to disregard the cost-of-living differential, it became imperative to re-examine the question of the desirable range for the margin, which was established based on 1976-1984 margin figures that had taken into account the cost-of-living differential. Other elements of the margin calculation methodology which ICSC had agreed to modify must also be considered in recalculating the margin range, such as the use of average salaries rather than salaries at step I. FICSA noted that ICSC intended to revert to those issues in 1987; it was of the view, however, that modifications in the margin calculation methodology should be introduced only once a margin range had been established using the same parameters.

Concerning a margin based on comparison of total compensation, FICSA requested the Assembly to instruct ICSC to pursue and complete its total compensation studies and include expatriate benefits in that comparison; in FICSA's opinion, a comparison based on total compensation was most appropriate for measuring the margin. The inclusion of expatriate benefits was justified in view of the expatriate nature of service in the United Nations, where over 90 per cent of Professional staff were expatriates.

FICSA supported ICSC's recommendation to implement a new scale of staff assessment for General Service and related categories, with effect from 1 January 1987, as and when the salary scales for those categories were adjusted. It also supported the transitional measures proposed by ICSC as protection of serving staffs acquired rights.

CCISUA said that ICSC's decision to eliminate the cost-of-living differential, a major factor in calculating the margin, failed to respect the nature of the post adjustment system and arbitrarily changed the methodology without coming to terms with the basic fact that New York was considerably more expensive to live in than Washington, D.C.; if a comparison were made between the two services in Washington, the margin would be considerably lower. (6)

Recommendations of the Group of 18. The Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (Group of 18) (see p. 1021), in its report to the General Assembly, (7) recommended that the mandate of ICSC, responsible for establishing standards in matters dealing with personnel management, be modified so that it could also monitor implementation of such standards

and report thereon to the Assembly (recommendation 53).

With regard to total entitlements (salaries and other conditions of service) of staff members, the Group stated that they had reached a level which gave reason for serious concern and should be reduced; in particular, the elimination of the education grant for post-secondary studies and the establishment of a four-week annual leave system for all staff members should be considered for prompt implementation (recommendation 61).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 41/207.

United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the twelfth annual report of the International Civil Service Commission,

Stalling the establishment of the Commission by General Assembly resolution 3357(XXIX) of 18 December 1974 for the regulation and co-ordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system,

Taking into account the differences in the nature and functions of the international civil service and the comparator civil service,

Noting that, as regards the broad principles for the determination of the conditions of service of the staff, the role of the International Civil Service Commission, under article 10 (a) of its Statute, is to make recommendations to the General Assembly,

Recalling that by its resolution 40/244 of 18 December 1985, the General Assembly approved the range of 110 to 120, with a desirable mid-point of 115, for the net remuneration margin, on the understanding that the margin would be maintained at a level around the desirable mid-point of 115 over a period of time, and considering that the margin range should be maintained for some time,

Noting that in its discussions in 1986 on recommendations ultimately to be placed before the General Assembly, the Commission, *inter alia*, agreed that remuneration comparisons should be carried out on the basis of the net remuneration of the two civil services in New York, and that the cost-of-living differential between New York and Washington, D.C., should not be taken into account in margin calculations,

Noting also that in paragraph 70 of its report, the Commission noted that the decisions made at its twenty-fourth session would result in significant changes in the margin calculation methodology, the level of the margin and the margin range itself,

Noting that the Commission, when reporting on the margin, has always taken into account the cost-of-living differential between Washington, D.C., and New York,

Requests the International Civil Service Commission to review, taking into account the views expressed at the current session of the General Assembly, the issues dealt with in paragraph 69 (b) and (c) of its report, and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session its recommen-

dations on the methodology for calculating the margin based on net remuneration;

II

1. Requests the International Civil Service Commission to examine the total entitlements (salaries and other conditions of service) of both services with a view to determining the feasibility and usefulness of a comparison and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

2. Approves, with effect from 1 April 1987, for staff in the Professional and higher categories, the revised scale of staff assessment, the revised base salary scale and the scale of separation payments, as contained in annexes I, X and XI of the report of the Commission and consequently approves, with effect from 1 April 1987, the amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution, to replace, for staff in the Professional and higher categories, the present scale of net and gross salaries and the scale of staff assessment;

III

1. Approves, with effect from 1 January 1987, the introduction of the revised scale of staff assessment for staff in the General Service and related categories, as well as the manner of application, including the transitional arrangements, as recommended by the International Civil Service Commission in paragraphs 139 and 140 and annex XIII of its report;

2. Approves, with effect from 1 January 1987, the amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution, to replace the present scale of staff assessment for staff in the General Service and related categories;

IV

1. Takes note of the recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission contained in paragraph 209 of its report, outlining measures for the recruitment of women;

2. Invites each organization of the common system to collect and analyse statistics regarding the relative time spent by women and men in each grade of the Professional and higher categories and to submit to the Commission proposals for removing obstacles to equality in promotion prospects for women and men and invites the Commission to co-ordinate these proposals with a view to making recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-third session and to other legislative organs of the common system;

V

1. Requests the International Civil Service Commission to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on further progress in performance appraisal and the recognition of merit of staff;

2. Reiterates its request to the Commission to undertake a study of the mobility of Professional staff in the United Nations common system, including the frequency and average length of their assignments at different duty stations, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

VI

1. Recalls section IV of its resolution 40/244, concerning the maintenance and strengthening of the United Nations common system;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and, through him, the other executive heads of organizations participating in the United Nations common system, to ensure that all necessary measures are taken to promote uniform and co-ordinated action in the common system regarding conditions of service;

3. Stresses the importance of ensuring that the governing organs of the specialized agencies do not take, on matters of concern to the common system, positions conflicting with those taken by the General Assembly;

4. Requests the International Civil Service Commission to continue reporting on the implementation of its decisions and recommendations by participating organizations;

5. Requests, through the Secretary-General, the executive heads of organizations participating in the United Nations common system to inform their respective governing bodies of the present resolution.

ANNEX

Amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations Regulation 3-3

Replace subparagraphs (i) and (ii) of paragraph (b) by the following text:

"(b) (i) The assessment shall be calculated at the following rates for staff whose salary rates are set forth in paragraphs 1 and 3 of annex I to the present Regulations:

Total assessable payments (US dollars)	Assessment (per cent)	
	Staff member with a dependent spouse or a dependent child	Staff member with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child
First \$5,000 per year	10.0	14.0
Next \$5,000 per year	25.0	32.5
Next \$5,000 per year	28.0	33.8
Next \$5,000 per year	30.0	35.8
Next \$5,000 per year	32.0	38.1
Next \$10,000 per year	34.0	40.3
Next \$10,000 per year	36.0	42.7
Next \$10,000 per year	38.0	44.0
Next \$15,000 per year	40.0	46.6
Next \$20,000 per year	42.0	52.1
Remaining assessable payments	44.0	53.5

"(ii) The assessment shall be calculated at the following rates for staff whose salary rates are established under paragraph 7 of annex I to the present Regulations:

Total assessable payments (US dollars)	Assessment (per cent)
First \$2,000 per year	11
Next \$2,000 per year	14
Next \$2,000 per year	17
Next \$2,000 per year	20
Next \$4,000 per year	22
Next \$4,000 per year	24
Next \$4,000 per year	26
Next \$6,000 per year	28
Next \$6,000 per year	30
Next \$5,000 per year	32
Next \$8,000 per year	34
Remaining assessable payments	36"

Annex I to the Staff Regulations

Salary scales and related provisions

1. In paragraph 1, the salary figures for an Under-Secretary-General and an Assistant Secretary-General shall read \$US 94,802 and \$US 85,609, respectively.

2. Replace the first table in annex I by the following table:

SALARY SCALE FOR THE PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES SHOW/NG ANNUAL GROSS SALARIES AND NET EQUIVALENTS AFTER APPLICATION OF STAFF ASSESSMENT

(In US dollars)
(Effective 1 April 1987)

Level	Steps											
	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	
Under-Secretary-General (USG)												
Gross	94,802											
Net D	64,535											
NetS	58,290											
Assistant Secretary-General (ASG)												
Gross	85,609											
Net D	59,203											
NetS	53,887											
Director (D-2)												
Gross	69,093	70,819	72,561	74,336								
Net D	49,406	50,441	51,487	52,552								
NetS	45,376	46,297	47,228	48,175								
Principal Officer (D-1)												
Gross	59,373	60,972	62,551	64,140	65,739	67,340	68,895					
Net D	43,461	44,453	45,432	46,417	47,393	48,354	49,287					
NetS	40,039	40,934	41,819	42,708	43,585	44,440	45,270					
Senior Officer (P-5)												
Gross	52,718	54,003	55,261	56,511	57,778	59,023	60,276	61,521	62,775	64,016		
NetD	39,290	40,112	40,912	41,687	42,472	43,244	44,021	44,793	45,571	46,340		
NetS	36,282	37,019	37,736	38,436	39,146	39,843	40,545	41,242	41,944	42,639		
First Officer (P-4)												
Gross	42,356	43,575	44,795	46,038	47,313	48,518	49,718	50,918	52,178	53,455	54,686	55,901
NetD	32,605	33,409	34,215	35,014	35,830	36,602	37,369	38,137	38,944	39,761	40,549	41,308
NetS	30,282	31,009	31,738	32,455	33,185	33,876	34,563	35,251	35,973	36,705	37,410	38,095
Second Officer IP-3]												
Gross	34,329	35,480	36,625	37,736	38,877	40,040	41,202	42,340	43,377	44,398	45,448	46,500
NetD	27,294	28,067	28,822	29,556	30,309	31,077	31,843	32,594	33,279	33,953	34,637	35,310
NetS	25,475	26,177	26,860	27,523	28,205	28,899	29,593	30,272	30,891	31,501	32,117	32,719
Associate Officer (P-2)												
Gross	27,608	28,533	29,451	30,382	31,337	32,284	33,239	34,181	35,136	36,117	37,082	
NetD	22,675	23,323	23,965	24,610	25,259	25,903	26,553	27,193	27,840	28,487	29,124	
NetS	21,259	21,853	22,443	23,031	23,623	24,209	24,800	25,383	25,971	26,557	27,133	
Assistant Officer (P-1)												
Gross	20,953	21,816	22,690	23,542	24,408	25,282	26,192	27,056	27,905	28,725		
NetD	17,936	18,557	19,187	19,800	20,424	21,047	21,684	22,289	22,883	23,458		
NetS	16,906	17,477	18,056	18,620	19,193	19,766	20,350	20,905	21,450	21,976		

D = Rate applicable to staff members with a dependent spouse or child.
S = Rate applicable to staff members with no dependent spouse or child.

General Assembly resolution 41/207

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/951) without vote, 8 December (meeting 44); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.5/41/L.14), following informal consultations; agenda item 118.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 22-26, 28, 41, 42, 44; plenary 101.

Several countries disagreed on the applicability of the cost-of-living differential between Washington, D.C., and New York. Australia stated that, in the interest of fairness and transparency, the cost-of-living differential should be removed from net remuneration margin calculations. However, Argentina regarded section I of the resolution as a clear indication to ICSC that eliminating the differential was unacceptable, while Brazil felt that a clear

message was sent to ICSC that the differential was a necessary element in calculating the margin.

Algeria said if the text had been put to a vote, it would have had difficulty supporting it, as it did not recommend a satisfactory solution to the problem of the differential which, Algeria hoped, in future ICSC would take duly into account. The United States felt that although there was indeed a difference in the cost of living between New York and Washington, the comparator civil service had one uniform national pay scale, regardless of location; it was, therefore, technically inaccurate to add an adjustment factor to the comparator salaries in the margin calculation. The USSR said the

ICSC decision not to take the cost-of-living differential into account was correctly based on the practice of the comparator civil service.

Separation payments

Based on the approved adjustment procedures and a 5 per cent movement in the weighted average of post adjustments (WAPA) index over the base date of 1 September 1979, an increase in the scale of separation payments became due with effect from 1 April 1986. Taking into account views expressed by ACC and FICSA, ICSC(1) concluded that a revised scale of separation payments should be promulgated with effect from 1 April, which was estimated to lead to an increase in separation payments of some \$1.6 million per annum system-wide. The 1 January 1986 WAPA index of 93.5 became the new base for future calculations of the movement of WAPA. ICSC agreed that the next upward adjustment to the scale of separation payments would take place when the index reached a level of 105, and a downward adjustment would be made when the index registered a drop of 5 per cent, that is, reached a level of 88.8, as compared with 1 January 1986. It also decided that the adjustment mechanism for calculating WAPA should be modified effective 1 January 1986.

In his statement on the administrative and financial implications of ICSC's decisions,⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General said the United Nations would apply the revised scale as promulgated but, in the light of the current financial crisis, the actual payments would not be effected until 1987; the cost to the 1986-1987 budget was estimated at \$610,000.

The General Assembly, by **resolution 41/207**, approved the revised scale of separation payments, with effect from 1 April 1987.

Emoluments of top-echelon officials

The question of emoluments of top-echelon officials, last reviewed by the General Assembly in 1984,⁽⁸⁾ was considered in 1986 by ACABQ, which submitted its recommendations to the Assembly in December.⁽⁹⁾ The new methodology recommended by ICSC in 1986 for determining pensionable remuneration for staff in the Professional and higher categories (see p. 1070) would link pensionable remuneration to net remuneration (net base salary plus post adjustment); consequently, there would be no direct link between pensionable remuneration and gross salary. Those developments, ACABQ said, suggested that a stronger case existed for linking changes in the Secretary-General's maximum retirement allowance to changes in net remuneration rather than to changes affecting gross salary. Moreover, ICSC proposals with regard to the scales of staff assessment would not take effect until 1 April

1987; the current incumbent would become entitled to a maximum annual retirement allowance of \$81,650 upon the completion of a full term at the end of December 1986. Under the circumstances, the current maximum entitlement allowance should be maintained, as should the amounts of retirement allowance for a former Secretary-General and the widow of a former Secretary-General. It was further recommended that the method of determining the Secretary-General's maximum annual retirement allowance be re-examined, either when further changes were made in the Secretary-General's salary or at the 1989 Assembly session, whichever was earlier.

On 1 April 1987, it would be necessary to revise the gross salary of the Secretary-General from \$163,300 to \$131,161 as a consequence of the reverse application of the new staff assessment rates to the current "with dependants" rate of the net base salary (\$85,000). Similarly, the gross salaries of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation (DIEC) and the UNDP Administrator should be reduced from \$159,115 to \$119,429. The extrapolation procedure used to determine the amounts of pensionable remuneration for the Director (D-2), ASG and USG levels in the scale of pensionable remuneration, if applied also to the DIEC Director-General and the UNDP Administrator, would yield a rounded amount of \$126,900. ACABQ recommended that the levels be set at that amount with effect from 1 April 1987.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote **resolution 41/209, section X.**

Salary and retirement allowance of the Secretary-General and salary and pensionable remuneration of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme

[The General Assembly . . .]

Having considered the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

1. Concurs with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning the gross salary and retirement allowance of the Secretary-General, contained in paragraphs 4 and 5 of its report;

2. Also concurs with the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning the gross salary and pensionable remuneration of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, contained in paragraphs 6 and 8 of its report;

3. Approves the amendment to annex I to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations with effect from 1 April 1987, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

ANNEX

Amendment to annex I to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

In paragraph 1, the salary figure for the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation shall read \$US 119,429.

General Assembly resolution 41/209, section X

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/954) without vote, 8 December (meeting 44);
draft by ACABQ (A/41/7/Add.ID; agenda item 110.

Post adjustment

In 1986, ICSC dealt with various issues relating to the post adjustment system. In making its recommendations to the Assembly⁽¹⁾ it considered the report of its Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions (ACPAQ) on its eleventh session (London, 1-9 May)⁽¹⁰⁾ which contained an outline of the Committee's examination of various issues pertaining to the post adjustment system—cost-of-living methodology, the problem of duty stations with low or negative post adjustment classifications, the separation of the effects of inflation and currency fluctuations, and the elimination of post adjustment at the base.

ICSC noted that ACPAQ's recommendations on the methodology for the conduct of the cost-of-living surveys sought to achieve a balance between the need for statistical accuracy and for simplicity in data collection and analysis procedures, and to provide simplified methods that could be used quickly and effectively in cases of high inflation and/or substantial devaluation of the local currency. ICSC approved the recommendations on the item with some modifications. It similarly approved the procedure recommended by ACPAQ relating to access to cost-of-living survey data and the consultation process between the ICSC secretariat and the organizations and staff, indicating that its intent was to make the survey process as transparent as possible.

The Commission decided that, with effect from 1 January 1987, pension contributions should be treated as a separate component of the post adjustment index (PAI) and that 5 per cent of net base salary should be added to the out-of-area component, to account for out-of-area non-consumption expenditures. It noted that the separate treatment of the pension contribution and the inclusion of non-consumption commitments in the out-of-area index would lead to an increase in PAIs for duty stations with a very low post adjustment classification and a corresponding decrease at locations with a very high post adjustment classification. The financial implications of its decision, ICSC noted, were estimated at \$200,000 per annum system-wide; in the long run, however, the solution was expected to be cost-neutral.

In response to a 1985 Assembly request⁽²⁾ ICSC considered the issue of possible elimination of the post adjustment in New York and requested ACPAQ to continue its study of the matter.

ICSC also noted that, owing to the regressivity built into the post adjustment system, exchange rate fluctuations directly affected take-home pay; two organizations (WIPO and UPU) had already taken steps independently to remedy the situation, while a third (GATT) was considering similar action. The Commission decided to introduce, on an interim basis and with effect from 1 September 1986, a procedure recommended by the organizations, similar to one it had approved in 1982⁽¹¹⁾ to minimize the variations of take-home pay expressed in local currency resulting from fluctuations in the value of local currencies in relation to the United States dollar. Under the procedure, a remuneration correction factor (RCF) was established for a given duty station, adding or subtracting multiplier points to the post adjustment classification otherwise applicable. The procedure should be used at the six headquarters locations other than New York, in European countries with fully convertible currencies and in Japan, as those were all countries where exchange rates had been subject to both upward and downward movements. The cost of the proposal, ICSC noted, would be \$1.8 million for one year at the June 1986 exchange rate; should the United States dollar strengthen sufficiently in future in relation to other currencies, the measures would however result in savings for the organizations. ICSC requested ACPAQ to continue its study of the issue with a view to developing a long-term universal solution.

At duty stations where special measures had been applied but where post-devaluation inflation had been lower than anticipated, a part of the benefit provided by the special measures should be eliminated, ICSC decided; where appropriate, mini-surveys should be used to determine the excess post adjustment. Before application of the corrective measures, two months' notice should be given to the organization and staff concerned.

In his statement on the administrative and financial implications of ICSC's recommendations and decisions⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General said that, based on exchange rates applicable in October, the additional cost for the United Nations regular budget was estimated at \$490,000 for 1986 and \$1,470,000 for 1987. In view of the current financial crisis and consistent with other economy measures taken, it was intended to apply the RCF arrangements at Geneva and Vienna only from 1 January 1987; consequently, the additional cost for the 1986-1987 budget was estimated at \$1,470,000.

The Secretary-General estimated the impact of ICSC's decision—that, with effect from 1 January 1987, the pension contribution factor should be treated as a separate component in the computation of PAI

and that 5 per cent of net salary should be added to the out-of-area component—on the 1987 budget at \$7,000.

In November 1986,⁽¹⁾ ACABQ stated that in response to inquiries with regard to RCF it had been informed by representatives of the Secretary-General that 16 duty stations were involved. The application of the RCF procedure for September and October 1986 had entailed positive adjustments at seven duty stations and negative adjustments at seven others, while for two stations the post adjustments remained unchanged.

Administrative Tribunal judgement on class 12 of the post adjustment

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal, at its April-June 1986 panel session, heard an appeal by six staff members concerning the validity of suspension of class 12 of the post adjustment for New York. Following a 1984 request by the General Assembly⁽¹⁴⁾ to take the necessary measures to suspend implementation of the increase in post adjustment of New York for December 1984 and to take whatever measures were required in respect of post adjustment levels at other duty stations to ensure equivalence of purchasing power as soon as possible at all duty stations in relation to the level of net remuneration in New York, ICSC had ratified in March 1985 a decision, made in December 1984, to implement the Assembly's request. As a consequence, the Secretary-General continued to apply post adjustment class 11 in New York, and increases in post adjustment that would have become due on 1 January 1985 in Washington, D.C., and in Yugoslavia and on 1 February 1985 in Iraq, if the New York post adjustment had not been frozen, were also not implemented.

Taking up the six staff members' appeal, the Tribunal rejected interventions by other staff members on the basis that its decision would be applied not only to the six applicants but to all similarly situated staff members. On 6 June, the Tribunal delivered Judgement No. 370 holding that the suspension implemented by ICSC at the Assembly's request was valid, but only from 1 April 1985, i.e., upon its March 1985 ratification. The Tribunal held that the means by which ICSC's December 1984 decision had been taken did not comply with certain procedural requirements and had no legal force. It ordered payment of remuneration at the class 12 level for the four-month period from 1 December 1984 to 31 March 1985, or the payment of damages equivalent to the difference between that amount and the class 11 post adjustment that had actually been paid.

On 9 September 1986, the Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements declined the application by one of the

applicants in the Tribunal proceedings to request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on the validity of the Tribunal's judgement; Judgement No. 370 therefore became final.

The Secretary-General, in a November 1986 report,⁽¹⁵⁾ said the Organization was legally bound to implement judgements of the Tribunal when they became final and that it was his obligation to pay the amounts ordered. It was his intent to pay damages equivalent to the difference between class 12 and class 11 post adjustment for the months in question. However, in the light of the Organization's current financial situation, he would delay actual payment until 1987. The financial implications of paying the damages for four months in New York, three months in Washington, D.C., and Yugoslavia, and two months in Iraq would total \$1,524,300 under the regular budget for 1,968 staff affected, and \$602,600 from other funds, including UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR and extrabudgetary funds of the United Nations, for another 771 staff.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Acting on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly on 11 December 1986 adopted by recorded vote **resolution 41/209, section VIII.**

Judgement No. 370 of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal related to the suspension of class 12 post adjustment in New York

[The General Assembly . . .]

Approves the proposal of the Secretary-General to charge the additional expenditures resulting from Judgement No. 370 of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal against the overall balance of appropriations for the biennium 1984-1985 to be retained as a result of the suspension of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (d) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

General Assembly resolution 41/209, section VIII

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 135-10-1 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/954) by recorded vote (79-10-1), 1 December (meeting 39); oral proposal by Chairman; agenda item 110.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 35, 36, 38, 39; plenary 101.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab

Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Singapore.

In Committee, the USSR and the United States introduced a draft resolution⁽¹⁴⁾ by which the Assembly would have recalled its 1984 resolution⁽¹²⁾ and requested the Secretary-General to study the feasibility of limiting the jurisdiction of the Tribunal to deal with applications involving the common system and financial implications in excess of \$200,000. The United States later requested that consideration of the draft be deferred to a subsequent Assembly session.

The Committee then approved the Secretary-General's proposal to charge the additional regular budget expenditures of \$1,524,300 against the overall balance of appropriations for 1984-1985 to be retained as a result of the suspension of financial regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (d) (requiring unspent appropriations to be returned to Member States). Expressing regret at the Committee's having to take such a decision, the USSR said the judgement was totally devoid of logic and it could not agree with the Secretary-General's method for implementing it. Bulgaria viewed the use of the Special Account to finance the implementation of the judgement as inappropriate.

The United Kingdom said that it had not welcomed the Tribunal's decision, which frustrated the 1984 resolution requesting suspension of implementation of the post adjustment increase, but, recognizing that the decision was the result of due legal process, it voted in favour of the Secretary-General's proposal. The United States said the Tribunal had reached a decision and the Assembly had no choice but to comply; however, it was concerned about Tribunal judgements that had serious financial implications for Member States. Algeria felt that the United Nations was legally bound to implement Tribunal judgements when they became final.

Health insurance

In an October 1986 report⁽¹⁵⁾ the Secretary-General proposed a revised medical insurance plan for locally recruited staff in the General Service and related categories with contracts of three months or more at certain duty stations away from United Nations Headquarters (it would not apply at Bangkok, Geneva, London, Mexico City, Paris, Rome, Santiago, The Hague, Vienna and Washington). Family coverage would be available for a spouse and unmarried children under the age of 25 who were not engaged in full-time employment. After-service coverage would also be available to former staff members (and their eligible family members) upon retirement from serv-

ice at age 55 or above. The introduction of after-service health coverage for locally recruited General Service staff had been approved by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽¹⁶⁾ following a recommendation of ICSC.⁽¹⁷⁾

As to financing the revised plan, the cost was estimated at 7 per cent of net local salary costs at the duty stations concerned—with participants contributing on average 1.25 per cent (corresponding to one half of the projected additional costs of the new plan) and 5.75 per cent to be borne by the Organization, as compared to 4.5 per cent for the existing plan.

The existing plan would cost an estimated \$700,000 in 1987 for the regular budget. In order to finance the revised plan—which would cover the same number of staff members (1,400), with 120 former staff members expected to join immediately and 25 more during 1987—additional costs of \$500,000 under the regular budget would be required in 1987, shared equally between the Organization and the participants. Of the additional amount of \$250,000 for health insurance coverage, \$155,000 relating to active staff would be dealt with in the adjustment of common staff cost ratio to be incorporated in the first performance report of the programme budget for 1986-1987. With regard to the portion relating to retirees (\$95,000), the Secretary-General anticipated that it could be met from the overall resources already appropriated for after-service health insurance in the programme budget under the section covering miscellaneous expenses (general insurance) of administration and management.

ACABQ⁽¹⁸⁾ concurred with the financial arrangement proposed by the Secretary-General. It also noted that, as the proportion of retirees covered by the revised plan increased, it might be necessary to increase premiums; representatives of the Secretary-General had confirmed that any increase would be shared equally between the Organization and participants.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 41/209, section III.

Health insurance coverage for locally-recruited staff in the General Service and related categories at designated duty stations

[The General Assembly . . .]

Approves the arrangements proposed by the Secretary-General in his report on health insurance coverage for locally-recruited staff in the General Service and related categories at designated duty stations:

General Assembly resolution 41/209, section III

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 132-10-3 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/954) by recorded vote (88-8-3), 12 November (meeting 24); oral proposal by Chairman; agenda item 110.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

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

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States.

Abstaining: Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom and the United States said that, while in principle they had no objection to the proposed change, they questioned the wisdom of increasing costs at a time of financial crisis.

Kenya asked how the list of duty stations where other health insurance plans were offered had been drawn up, since it did not include Nairobi, where two important United Nations bodies were located.

Pensions

During 1986, the principal of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF), providing retirement, death, disability and related benefits for staff upon cessation of service with the United Nations, increased from \$4,122,009,634 to \$5,055,100,094, with the number of participants reaching 54,289. Investment income during the year amounted to \$913,648,397 (\$907,794,014 net). From that amount, the Fund paid \$372,266,720, including 8,619 retirement benefits amounting to \$190,051,297. In addition, it paid 8,654 early and deferred retirement benefits, 3,016 widows' and widowers' benefits, 4,582 children's benefits, 520 disability benefits and 43 secondary dependants' benefits. In the course of the year, it also paid 3,434 lump-sum withdrawal and other settlements.

The 21-member Pension Board (see APPENDIX III), the Fund's administering body, held its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth (special) sessions, respectively, from 10 to 20 June 1986 at Copenhagen, Denmark, and from 3 to 5 September at Geneva.⁽¹⁹⁾ In response to a 1985 General Assembly request,⁽²⁰⁾ the Board carried out a further study of the method of calculating the lump-sum commutation (cash withdrawal in place of anticipated future periodic benefits), con-

sidered the question of whether inequalities existed in the benefits payable to participants who separated on different dates and, if so, whether steps were needed to eliminate or reduce such inequalities, reviewed the operation of the two-track pension adjustment system (two formulas for calculating the impact of cost-of-living and currency exchange-rate fluctuations on pension benefits) and examined the question of the rate of contributions paid by and for the account of participants subject to maximum retirement benefit limits. The Board also studied the question of pensionable remuneration for the Professional and higher categories, considered the management of the Fund's investments (see p. 1074) and reviewed the assumptions recommended by the Committee of Actuaries for use in the actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1986.

The Board recommended, among other things, that, in reference to calculating the lump-sum commutation of benefits, article 28 (g) of the Fund's Regulations be amended to limit the lump sum so that it should not exceed the amount payable to a participant retiring after 35 years' service, with a final average pension remuneration equal to the top step at the P-5 level, and that the "cap" of 120 per cent with regard to currency exchange-rate fluctuations be maintained in the two-track pension adjustment system, but that the situation continue to be monitored.

In response to another 1985 Assembly request,⁽²⁰⁾ ICSC carried out a comparative study of the levels of pension benefits and the ratios of pensions to salaries under the United Nations pension scheme and that of the comparator country (United States). In its 1986 report,⁽¹⁾ ICSC recommended that the Assembly approve: a range for the United Nations/United States pensionable remuneration margin of between 110 and 120, with a desirable mid-point of 115; a methodology for determining the pensionable remuneration of United Nations officials in grades P-1 through D-2 and at the ASG and USG levels; scales of staff assessment for implementation from 1 April 1987; a scale of pensionable remuneration amounts for the Professional and higher categories for implementation from 1 April 1987; and an interim adjustment procedure for adjusting pensionable remuneration amounts between comprehensive reviews. ICSC drew the Assembly's attention to the fact that, if the recommended scale of pensionable remuneration were approved, it would represent a reduction in costs of some \$11.83 million per annum for all organizations and all sources of funds.

Following consideration of the reports of the Pension Board and ICSC, ACABQ reported in November.⁽²¹⁾ It noted that the Pension Board's

Committee of Actuaries had expressed concern about rising rates of early retirement and a decrease in the average age at retirement. It also noted that, in order to take account of recent trends, the regular valuation with regard to future growth of the Fund's participant population as at 31 December 1986 would assume that there would be no growth. That would lead to an increase in the actuarial imbalance of the Fund of about 1.18 per cent of pensionable remuneration, from 3.01 to 4.19 per cent. ACABQ recommended approval of a supplementary estimate of \$900,000 for UNJSPF administrative expenses, which would bring total administrative expenses to \$17,895,700 for 1986-1987.

ACABQ observed that areas of disagreement existed between the Pension Board and ICSC, one of which concerned the latter's recommendation regarding the range of the pensionable remuneration margin (see above), which the Board believed should be grossed-up to a range of 112 to 124. The second disagreement concerned the ICSC decision to base calculations to determine its recommended scale of pensionable remuneration on 96 per cent of the net United Nations remuneration in New York, while the Board believed that 100 per cent of net remuneration should have been used. The Board further disagreed with the ICSC position that a pensionable remuneration amount of \$97,507 for both ASGs and USGs was reasonable, believing that the pensionable remuneration for the USG level should continue to be higher than that for the ASG level. ACABQ believed that a speedy resolution of disagreements between ICSC and the Board was essential to achieve a stable pension system with a benefit scheme that was broadly understood and acceptable.

In October,⁽²⁾ the Secretary-General transmitted to the Assembly a statement adopted by ACC in which it viewed with concern the absence of common conclusions by ICSC and the Board; ACC considered that ICSC and the Board should be requested to consult on their divergent conclusions and formulate joint recommendations to the Assembly.

Comments of staff representatives. In October,⁽³⁾ FICSA proposed to defer a decision on the establishment of a methodology for determining pensionable remuneration for the Professional and higher categories until, at the earliest, the 1987 regular Assembly session to permit the preparation of a technically sound methodology. CCISUA, in November,⁽⁴⁾ said it opposed ICSC's proposal for across-the-board reductions in pensionable remuneration and said the tendency to link the United Nations pension scheme to that of the United States posed serious problems; it expressed concern at the apparent disregard of ICSC for the considerations put forward by ACC and the Pen-

sion Board, in particular the attempt to impose an arbitrary margin range on pensionable remuneration.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 41/208.

United Nations pension system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/246 of 18 December 1984 and 40/245 of 18 December 1985, in which it requested the International Civil Service Commission, in co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, to review the methodology for the determination of pensionable remuneration for the Professional and higher categories, for monitoring the level of pensionable remuneration and for the adjustment of pensionable remuneration in between comprehensive reviews,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1986 to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, chapter II of the report of the International Civil Service Commission and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recognizing the importance of encouraging a trend towards actuarial balance of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,

I

Pensionable remuneration for the Professional and higher categories

Bearing in mind chapter II of the report of the International Civil Service Commission, section III.C of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and section B of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Convinced that the establishment of clearly defined criteria for the determination of pensionable remuneration for the Professional and higher categories and the introduction of a new scale based on such criteria would contribute to a period of stability, which is essential for the common system,

Further convinced that in order to achieve this goal full co-operation between the International Civil Service Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and adequate reflection of the views of all parties concerned are necessary,

Recognizing that there is a need, within the framework of the recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission, to take into account the observations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board,

Having examined the ratios of pension benefits to final net remuneration and the levels of pension benefits, on a gross and net basis, for United Nations officials and officials of the comparator service,

Taking into account the following elements relating to the structure of a scale of pensionable remuneration for the common system:

(a) The introduction of a new scale of pensionable remuneration should not, except for the transitional

measures, have any significant adverse actuarial impact on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

(b) The scale of pensionable remuneration for the Professional and higher categories should be determined in relation to pension benefits earned after twenty-five years of service and should take into account:

- (i) Income replacement ratios of net pension benefits (calculated as gross pension minus staff assessment) to net remuneration for United Nations officials in New York at different grades and steps;
- (ii) Income replacement ratios of gross pension benefits to net remuneration for United Nations officials in New York at different grades and steps;
- (c) The scale should not create distortions upon promotion;

(d) Pensionable remuneration for the Under-Secretary-General level should continue to be higher than that for the Assistant Secretary-General level,

1. Approves, for implementation with effect from 1 April 1987 for all participants in the Professional and higher categories in the member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the scale of pensionable remuneration that is set out in the appendix to the annex to the present resolution;

2. Approves the procedure for adjusting pensionable remuneration in between comprehensive reviews, as described in paragraph 40 of the report of the International Civil Service Commission;

3. Approves the transitional measures in respect of final average remuneration as recommended in section III.C.5 of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;

4. Amends accordingly, with effect from 1 April 1987, article 54 (b) and supplementary article C of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as set forth in the annex to the present resolution, without retroactive effect;

5. Requests the International Civil Service Commission, in co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, to monitor regularly the pensionable remuneration for staff in the Professional and higher categories of the United Nations and that of the United States federal civil service employees in comparable grades, and to report thereon to the General Assembly as appropriate;

6. Requests the International Civil Service Commission to undertake, in full co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, a further comprehensive review of the methodology for the determination of the scale of pensionable remuneration for the Professional and higher categories, for monitoring the level of the scale and for its adjustment in between comprehensive reviews and to present its recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

II

Other pension matters

Bearing in mind the views expressed in the Fifth Committee on lump-sum commutation,

1. Takes note of section III.D.1 of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board with respect to the method of calculating the lump-sum commutation of benefits, including the recommendation on the imposition of a limit on the amount that may be received by a participant through the commutation of a portion of his periodic benefit, and of the related views of the

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraphs 17 and 18 of its report;

2. Approves with effect from 1 April 1987 and without retroactive effect:

(a) The amendment to article 28 (g) of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution, together with any required consequential renumbering of paragraphs and cross-references in the Regulations;

(b) A new supplementary article D, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

3. Takes note of section III.D.2 of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on inequalities of benefits caused by different dates of separation and of the related views of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 19 of its report and requests the Board to keep the situation under review;

4. Takes note of section III.D.3 of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board with respect to the review of the two-track pension adjustment system, and of the related views of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 20 of its report, and requests the Board to continue to monitor the two-track pension adjustment system;

5. Takes note of section III.F of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in this regard, as contained in paragraph 23 of its report, and approves, with effect from 1 April 1987, and without retroactive effect, the changes in paragraphs 14 to 16 of the pension adjustment system as set out in paragraph 103 of the report of the Board;

6. Defers until its forty-second session further consideration of the question of the increase in the rate of contribution to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

7. Requests the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to continue studying measures designed to improve the actuarial situation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

III

Composition of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

Recalling its request contained in section III of its resolution 40/245,

Takes note of the decision of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the results of the review of the size and composition of the Board and in this context requests the Board to include in its report its views on observer participation and related costs;

IV

Emergency Fund

Authorizes the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to supplement the voluntary contributions to the Emergency Fund, for a further period of one year, by an amount not exceeding \$100,000;

V

Administrative expenses

1. Approves additional expenses of \$900,000 (net) for the biennium 1986-1987, chargeable directly to the

2. Requests the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to continue reporting on the fees paid to the institutional advisers:

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

"(b) In the case of participants in the Professional and higher categories, the pensionable remuneration effective 1 April 1987 shall be that set out in the appendix hereto. Thereafter, the scale of pensionable remuneration for such participants shall be adjusted

(ii) If his age on 31 March 1987 is 55 or more, the actuarial equivalent of one third of the benefit that would have been payable to him had he retired on 31 March 1987 and had attained on that date the age at his actual date of separation."

Scale of pensionable remuneration for contribution and benefit purposes
Professional and higher categories
(In United States dollars)
(Effective 1 April 1987)

[illegible]

Level	Steps												
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII
Principal Officer													
D-1	71,400	73,200	75,000	76,800	78,600	80,400	82,100						
Senior Officer													
P-5	64,300	65,800	67,200	68,600	70,100	71,400	72,900	74,300	75,800	77,200			
First Officer													
P-4	52,100	53,600	55,100	56,500	58,100	59,500	60,900	62,200	63,700	65,300	66,800	68,300	
Second Officer													
P-3	42,600	44,100	45,500	46,800	48,200	49,600	51,100	52,500	53,600	55,000	56,300	57,500	58,800
Associate Officer													
P-2	34,500	35,700	36,800	38,000	39,200	40,300	41,500	42,600	43,900	45,100	46,300		
Assistant Officer													
P-1	27,100	28,100	29,000	29,900	30,900	31,800	32,900	34,000	35,100	36,100			

General Assembly resolution 41/208

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/952) without vote, 8 December (meeting 44); draft by Vice-Chairman (A/C.5/41/L.15), following informal consultations; agenda item 119.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 22, 24-26, 28, 41, 42, 44; plenary 101.

The Federal Republic of Germany said that it had joined in the consensus despite reservations, because it would like a period of stability in the area of pensionable remuneration. Australia had joined the consensus without reservation; the revised scale of pensionable remuneration should provide stability for the next few years, although a number of methodological problems remained. Argentina expressed doubts about the pension scale, which reflected a political compromise, the legal consequences of which had not been fully thought out; there had not been adequate co-operation between ICSC and the Pension Board. Brazil regretted that the two bodies had not co-operated fully. Italy said that economy measures should not be made at the expense of the elderly and stressed the need for full co-operation between ICSC and the Board. Sweden hoped that the two bodies would co-operate more smoothly in the future. Algeria, which had difficulty in understanding the technical reasoning on which the pension scale was based, said that technical work on conditions of service and scales of pensionable remuneration should be performed by ICSC and the Board.

The United States commended ICSC and the Board for the restraint demonstrated in their proposals; it had preferred the ICSC proposals, which would have saved the common system \$11 million, but, as a compromise, had accepted the scale developed in the Fifth Committee, saving close to \$9 million. The USSR found the ICSC scale unacceptable and regarded the adopted scale—to which it had agreed only because of the savings—as a transitional measure pending the adoption of a still lower scale.

Denmark had always supported the acquired rights of Pension Fund participants; since the definition of those rights should be determined by the competent tribunals, it had reservations regarding the Board's conclusions concerning acquired rights.

Pension Fund investments

In its annual report,⁽¹⁹⁾ the Pension Board stated that as at 31 March 1986 the market value of the Fund's assets was \$5,613 million, \$1,687 million more than a year earlier. The investment return of 41.5 per cent for the year was the highest ever. (The considerable variations in the results from one year to the next reflected short-term market conditions and exchange-rate fluctuations.) The structure of the investment portfolio was widely diversified, consisting of 59 per cent in equity, 30 per cent in bonds, 8 per cent in real estate-related investments and 3 per cent in short-term investments and cash reserves. To obtain currency diversification, funds were invested in 21 different currencies; as at 31 March 1986, \$2,230 million, or 40 per cent of the investments, were in currencies other than the United States dollar. The Fund was invested in 42 countries, including 20 developing ones. Of the \$733 million development-related investments, 78 per cent had been made through international and regional development institutions and the rest directly in individual countries.

In his annual report on the Fund's investments,⁽²³⁾ the Secretary-General examined, among other things, investment conditions, return and diversification. He concluded that the year ending 31 March 1986 had been a good one for the Fund and considered that the policy of diversification and careful selection of investment instruments was the best way to preserve the Fund's principal and enhance its investment return.

In resolution 41/208, the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/41/30 & Corr. 1.2. (2)YUN 1985, p. 1237, GA res. 40/244, 18 Dec. 1985. (3)A/C.5/41/22. (4)A/41/7/Add.2. (5)A/C.5/41/13. (6)A/C.5/41/36. (7)A/41/49. (8)YUN 1984, p. 1162, GA res. 39/236, sect. XVII, 18 Dec. 1984. (9)A/41/7/Add.11. (10)ICSC/ACPAQ/11/R.10. (11)YUN 1982, p. 1473. (12)YUN 1984, p. 1160, GA res. 39/27, 30 Nov. 1984. (13)A/C.5/41/35. (14)A/C.5/41/L.6/Rev.1. (15)A/C.5/41/17. (16)YUN 1985, p. 1235, GA res. 40/258 A, 18 Dec. 1985. (17)Ibid., p. 1247. (18)A/41/7/Add.5. (19)A/41/9. (20)YUN 1985, p. 1248, GA res. 40/245, 18 Dec. 1985. (21)A/41/790. (22)A/C.5/41/28. (23)A/C.5/41/1.

Administration of justice

Report of the Group of 18. In its August 1986 report to the General Assembly,⁽¹⁾ the Group of 18 observed that the system of administration of justice as currently constituted was cumbersome. To render it more efficient and less costly, the Group recommended simplifying the system's procedures and immediate implementation of the ACABQ recommendation, approved by the Assembly in 1985,⁽²⁾ that the Secretary-General analyse the problem and indicate steps taken or envisaged to achieve the desired simplification (recommendation 60).

(For Assembly action on the Group's recommendations as a whole, see **resolution 41/213.**)

JIU report. In September 1986,⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General forwarded to the Assembly a JIU study on the administration of justice in the United Nations, in view of the critical situation stemming from excessive delays in the delivery of justice, particularly in New York. The study addressed delays mainly at the Administration level, that is, in the Office of Personnel Services (OPS), where the administrative functions relating to the appeals procedure were concentrated. An annex to the report indicated that 94 cases were pending before the Joint Appeals Board as at 31 March, each reported to have cost the Organization, at that stage of the procedure, an average of \$24,000, or a total of over \$2.2 million.

The study analysed the essential components of the existing formal recourse system, comprising special procedures for narrowly defined situations and general review procedures applicable to any administrative decision or even to the failure to take a decision without restrictions on the subject covered; and the phases of recourse—the pre-judicial, for matters requiring informal mediation and conciliation through the Panel on Discrimination and Other Grievances, or review by the Joint Appeals Board, whose competence was only to advise the Secretary-General; and the judicial, where recourse could be had to the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and, in exceptional cases, to the International Court of Justice (ICJ).

Previous proposals for reform were examined, such as creating a separate office for administration of justice within the Secretary-General's Executive Office, of an Ombudsman's office to resolve staff-management disputes informally,⁽⁴⁾ and of a two-stage judicial appeal through a claims court, with possible recourse to the Tribunal. Legal costs were also considered, including costs to be borne by the appellant whose claim had not been sustained by the Board or the Tribunal.

The study cited the mediation process and the functioning of a true judicial body, the Tribunal,

as the main merits of the existing system. It underscored, however, the absence of a clear distinction between the conciliatory and judicial procedures and characterized the Board as a primitive procedure, rendered somewhat obsolete by the Organization's growth and the evolution of a career concept in the international civil service. It noted that the administrative procedures as set up placed OPS in a position to play a double role as defendant and applicant. It considered it inappropriate that the Organization should be charged with the task of providing counsel—through a Panel of Counsel of qualified staff members appointed by the Secretary-General—in claims against the Organization itself and so felt that the Panel's composition and functions should be reconsidered.

JIU recommended the creation of an Office for the Administration of Justice within the Secretary-General's Executive Office to separate the function of the administration of justice from the Administration and thereby ensure objectivity (recommendation 1); the creation of a one-person Office of Ombudsman, with secretarial assistance, for conciliation and mediation, to replace not only the Panel on Discrimination and Other Grievances but also the Board (recommendation 2); the introduction of two jurisdictions—a Claims Court to constitute the first instance and the Tribunal the second (recommendation 3); and amendments to the United Nations Staff Regulations and Staff Rules to discourage their improper application, including disciplinary penalties for ill-founded decisions, and to prevent abuse of staff rights and privileges by imposing costs on litigants and penalizing submission of unjustified claims (recommendation 4).

Under these proposed structural changes, a staff member would take his case to the Office of Ombudsman for conciliation, failing which he would be at liberty to take his case to the Claims Court for a judicial solution; if the Court's decision was against the appeal, whether in whole or in part, he could resort to the Tribunal.

The Secretary-General commented⁽⁵⁾ that, as recommendation 1 appeared to be based on the concept of an office separated from the Secretariat's administration, adding another office under his immediate responsibility would detract from the time he needed for broader issues. Also, it was not clear how OPS could play a double role, since its provision of administrative support to the Panel of Counsel could not transform OPS into an applicant. However, the criticism concerning its function of reviewing the Board's reports and making recommendations on the final disposition of cases through the Legal Counsel and the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management had some validity.

Consideration could thus be given to transmitting those reports directly to the Under-Secretary-General.

Recommendation 2, which coincided in some respects with the Secretary-General's own proposals for an Ombudsman institution (see p. 1077), appeared not to have taken account of factors making decentralized arrangements necessary for the effective functioning of such an institution. He envisaged the institution as a separate procedure from the formal Board procedure, rather than as a first step to precede initiation of any formal recourse, and the Ombudsman's role as advisory, with competence to make recommendations to the highest level of the Administration.

The Secretary-General considered the two-instance judicial system in recommendation 3 inadvisable and recalled his 1984 proposal⁽⁶⁾ for the creation, not of a judicial instance below the Tribunal, but of a joint panel composed of the Presidents of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and the ILO Administrative Tribunal with a chairman appointed by the ICJ President. The panel would review challenged Tribunal judgements and dispose of most cases currently submitted to the extremely restricted Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements (see p. 1077). He nevertheless stressed that—under the appeal procedure established by staff regulation 11.1 and staff rule 111.2—staff members might, after a definitive decision had been taken on the Board's advice, resort to the Tribunal, a true judicial body whose decisions were generally final and binding; thus there could be no question that the existing recourse system provided mechanisms to ensure the safeguard of staff members' rights under their terms of appointment.

As to recommendation 4, the Secretary-General recalled his own recommendation, in his 1985 report on the feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal,⁽⁷⁾ that for cases devoid of merit "the Tribunal be authorized to impose costs, limited to no more than one month's net emoluments, if it considers such a step appropriate". Alternatively, consideration could be given to introducing a filing fee, refundable if sufficient grounds existed for filing an application. The same procedure could be contemplated in the Committee on Applications for Review. A machinery could be set up to handle allocation of costs. As to provisions to discourage improper application of regulations and rules, including disciplinary measures or penalties, staff rule 112.3 and staff regulation 10.2 were applicable for the purpose.

In sum, the Secretary-General felt that the basic structure of the current recourse system—an essentially administrative advisory instance, which

might be followed by recourse to a truly judicial instance, the Tribunal, normally the end of the line for a dispute—should remain. It might be enhanced, however, by auxiliary mechanisms such as the proposed Ombudsman institution.

The staff of the United Nations Secretariat⁽⁸⁾ were in general agreement with JIU. They believed, however, that the Claims Court in recommendation 3 should be a tribunal empowered to take binding decisions by majority vote, appealable to the Tribunal by either the Administration or the staff member. They disagreed with the proposal relating to the Panel of Counsel, on the grounds that outside legal counsel unfamiliar with the internal legal system or staff representatives not necessarily skilled in arguing cases before a legal body could not perform the functions of counsel as well as the Panel.

Report of the Secretary-General. In response to a 1985 General Assembly request⁽⁹⁾ to streamline the appeals procedures, the Secretary-General reported in November 1986⁽⁵⁾ that he had recently approved a number of measures for a more efficient and cost-effective administration of justice. They were designed (a) to ensure the review of each contested decision under the procedure prescribed by staff rule 111.2 and delivery of a substantive reply to the staff member; (b) to avoid duplication in the review of cases by the various formal recourse bodies; and (c) to simplify the internal procedures before the Joint Appeals Board through such expeditious and informal handling of cases as the summary review of appeals devoid of merit, resort to oral proceedings rather than to lengthy written presentations by the parties, brief Board deliberations with a one-month time-limit and reports no longer than five pages.

The Secretariat staff,⁽⁸⁾ although noting a reduction in the backlog of cases, none the less felt that fundamental changes had to be made to restore confidence in the system of administration of justice. The inability to find lasting solutions at the mediation phase, the enormous backlog of appeals, recent developments in disciplinary cases, and the Administration's option to reject all or any part of a recommendation by the Board or the Joint Disciplinary Committee were shortcomings demanding that the system be changed rather than bolstered or streamlined.

UN Administrative Tribunal

Activities of the Tribunal. The United Nations Administrative Tribunal delivered 18 judgements during 1986 in cases brought by staff members against the Secretary-General of the United Nations or the executive heads of other organizations in the United Nations system to resolve disputes involving terms of appointment and related

regulations and rules. They concerned such personnel management matters as compensation and/or damages, suspension of the class 12 post adjustment in New York (see p. 1068), payment of special post allowance, promotion, right to parking, reimbursement of medical expenses and of tax on pension, interpretation or revision of judgements rendered, and rescission of disciplinary measures.

The Tribunal met in annual plenary session in New York on 7 November 1986 and held two panel sessions—28 April to 6 June (Geneva) and 13 October to 7 November (New York). In keeping with past practice, it submitted a note to the General Assembly outlining its activities for the year⁽¹⁰⁾

The Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements—established under article 11 of the Tribunal's statute, amended by the Assembly in 1955⁽¹¹⁾ to include that article—held its twenty-seventh⁽¹²⁾ and twenty-eighth⁽¹³⁾ sessions in New York, from 27 to 29 January and from 4 to 9 September 1986, respectively. Of the five applications for advisory opinion from ICJ in respect of challenged judgements considered at those sessions, the Committee rejected one as untimely and found the other four as having no substantial basis under article 11 of the Tribunal's statute. The Committee formally announced these decisions at meetings held in public on 28 January and 9 September.

Pending before the Tribunal were 22 cases out of 23, brought in accordance with FICSA's legal defence strategy adopted in 1985⁽¹⁴⁾ against repeated and unfavourable changes in the conditions of service and the pension system of the United Nations system: eight cases contested the freeze in the New York post adjustment allowance as a result of a 1983 ICSC decision⁽¹⁵⁾ to take no action on post adjustment classifications of the main duty stations; eight arose from a 1984 Assembly decision⁽¹⁶⁾ to reduce the scale of pensionable remuneration of Professional staff; and six contested reductions in pension entitlements.

Co-ordination with the ILO Administrative Tribunal

Efforts continued in 1986 to enhance co-ordination between the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and the ILO Administrative Tribunal, the two such tribunals of the common system. They exchanged views on the substance of their jurisprudence at Geneva in April,⁽¹⁰⁾ regularly exchanged texts of judgements and summaries, and pursued a plan to index their jurisprudence and to develop a common key word system.

The Secretary-General reported in September⁽¹⁷⁾ that ILO had continued to consider

the further development of the statutes and rules of its Tribunal and their harmonization with those of the United Nations Tribunal, setting up a working group to consider the extent and significance of the 1984 draft amendments⁽⁶⁾ to the statutes and rules of both tribunals. The ILO Governing Body took no action on the group's report or on the ILO Director-General's parallel proposals; on its recommendation, however, the June 1986 International Labour Conference amended paragraph 1 of article III of the ILO Tribunal's statute to increase the number of deputy judges from three to four, the better to tackle its growing case-load.

As the draft amendments to the statute of the United Nations Tribunal and other related proposals⁽⁶⁾ had not been discussed by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General saw no reason to revise them.

The Secretary-General's report was the latest in a series prepared since the Assembly in 1978⁽¹⁸⁾ requested a study on the feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal for the entire common system. It was submitted under the agenda item on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Its consideration was deferred by virtue of Assembly **decision** 41/447 of 5 December 1986, adopted on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,⁽¹⁹⁾ deferring until 1987 consideration of the item on co-ordination.

Office of Ombudsman

Report of the Secretary-General. The establishment of an office of Ombudsman in the United Nations was the subject of a November 1986 report⁽⁵⁾ by the Secretary-General. Prepared in response to a 1985 General Assembly request,⁽⁷⁾ the report was a follow-up to the conclusion of his 1985 study⁽²⁰⁾ that the establishment of such an office appeared feasible. In presenting a consolidated review of the issue, the report addressed the purpose for which the Assembly in 1984⁽²¹⁾ first called for the study, the ACABQ recommendations as approved by the Assembly in 1985⁽²⁾ for streamlining the appeals procedures, and recommendation 2 of JIU (see p. 1075).

The report put forward specific proposals for instituting the office. Its proposed structure and the modalities to make possible the effective discharge of its role took account of the need for access and direct personal communication between staff and Ombudsman, the need for the Ombudsman's close proximity to the problem, and the number of complaints that could arise from some 14,800 staff members distributed among 129 duty stations. Indications were that the

case-load in the first year could be substantially higher than the 100 to 150 cases handled yearly by the panels on discrimination and other grievances.

Designed to solve problems through discussion and conciliation, the Ombudsman institution was to be established within the statutory framework of the Charter of the United Nations, specifically Article 97, providing for a chief administrative officer of the Organization in the person of the Secretary-General, appointed by the Assembly. Hence, as in the case of the other recourse bodies in the Secretariat, the Ombudsman's role must necessarily be advisory to the Secretary-General. The institution should replace the current panels on discrimination and other grievances.

In addition to a full-time Ombudsman at Headquarters, a part-time one should be designated for each of the other seven major duty stations—Addis Ababa, Baghdad, Bangkok, Geneva, Nairobi, Santiago and Vienna—to whom staff at the station and those administered by it would have recourse. The Headquarters Ombudsman would have competence in respect of staff serving at or administered by Headquarters and of complaints referred by part-time Ombudsmen for follow-up at the highest level of the Administration, and would provide guidance to the other Ombudsmen and co-ordinate the overall functioning of the institution.

The Ombudsmen would be designated by the Secretary-General following consultations with staff. The Headquarters Ombudsman, who should be experienced in personnel administration or labour relations and be familiar with the rules and procedures of the United Nations common system, would serve for a specified non-renewable period. The part-time Ombudsmen, chosen from among serving staff members for their administrative experience and negotiating skills, would function as such as part of their official duties.

Cases where questions of fair and equitable treatment were at issue would come under the purview of the Ombudsman, who could decline to deal with any case deemed unjustified or more appropriately considered through the formal recourse procedures. The proceedings, to be conducted informally and with dispatch, would be confidential and no reference thereto would be included in any personnel record or in any formal recourse procedure.

Appropriate mechanisms to avoid duplication could be established so that the Ombudsman's dealings with a case would terminate upon resort to the formal recourse procedures. In that event, no records of the Ombudsman's recommendations or actions would be cited to or be receivable by any appeals body.

The Ombudsman institution would constitute a separate organizational unit within the Department of Administration and Management. Its minimum staff requirements, to be met through post redeployment, would consist of three posts, at levels D-2, P-3 and G-4.

The Secretariat staff⁽⁸⁾ who generally supported the Secretary-General's proposals, disagreed with him on two points. They felt that in order for the Ombudsman's independence from the Administration to be fully guaranteed, the office must be placed outside the personnel system itself (as in the case of JIU), in order to function free of administrative interference, and report directly to the Secretary-General and, if necessary, to the General Assembly. The Ombudsman should be permitted to call on volunteers (as Ombudsman panels in other organizations were permitted to do) for assistance in conducting investigations.

By decision 41/462 of 11 December 1986, adopted on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee⁽²²⁾ the General Assembly deferred until 1987 consideration of the Secretary-General's report.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/41/49. (2)YUN 1985, p. 1251, GA res. 40/252, sect. XII, 18 Dec. 1985. (3)A/41/640. (4)YUN 1984, p. 1169. (5)A/C.5/41/14. (6)YUN 1984, p. 1168. (7)YUN 1985, p. 1251. (8)A/C.5/41/39. (9)YUN 1985, p. 1235, GA res. 40/258 A, 18 Dec. 1985. (10)A/INF/41/6. (11)YUN 1955, p. 354, GA res. 957(X), 8 Nov. 1955. (12)A/AC.86/INF/27. (13)AC.86/INF/28 & Corr.1. (14)A/C.5/41/13. (15)YUN 1983, p. 1187. (16)YUN 1984, p. 1164, GA res. 39/246, 18 Dec. 1984. (17)A/C.5/41/8. (18)YUN 1978, p. 995, GA res. 33/119, 19 Dec. 1978. (19)A/41/855. (20)YUN 1985, p. 1252. (21)YUN 1984, p. 1152, GA res. 39/245, 18 Dec. 1984. (22)A/41/950.

Travel

JIU report. In February 1986,(1) the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly a report by JIU, following up action on its recommendations to improve the organization and methods for United Nations-financed travel by its staff and other officials, endorsed by the Assembly in 1982.(2) The report noted that the recommendation for contracting commercial travel agency services through competitive bidding had been implemented in New York and at Geneva, resulting in improved service and substantial financial benefits to the Organization, and that other field offices had begun to take similar action. However, the main recommendations calling for an in-plant travel unit to serve organizations located in New York, with eventual extension to other major duty stations, or a United

Nations-owned and -operated travel agency had been pursued with insufficient resolve, or not at all.

JIU thus recommended that the Secretary-General submit to the Assembly in 1986 a comprehensive report on measures taken as of the time of reporting to implement the 1982 recommendations. The report should give the outcome of investigations into the possible institution of either of the two main recommendations mentioned, including the time frame for implementation should the conclusion be positive, or the legal, economic, financial, managerial and moral reasons should it be negative. It should indicate whether advantage had been taken of opportunities to reduce costs, such as direct or block purchase of tickets from air carriers and participation in various carrier incentive schemes, and indicate obstacles, if any, to using such cost-saving devices.

The report should give a thorough assessment of the results of the three-year contract with Don Travel Service Inc. in New York, entered into on 1 November 1983⁽³⁾ including the net financial benefit to the United Nations based on an audit of the agency's income and an evaluation of the quality of service rendered. It should also indicate whether, as recommended in the current JIU report, the contract with Don Travel had been extended for no longer than one year pending a decision on all the issues and whether the three-year contract with Thomas Cook S.A. at Geneva, entered into on 1 April 1985, had been terminated. The latter recommendation was made in view of the fact that the travel agent had connections with South Africa in violation of a 1981 General Assembly resolution.⁽⁴⁾

The Secretary-General, commenting⁽⁵⁾ on the JIU report, cited ongoing efforts to reduce expenditures for official travel, including stringent control of staff participation in conferences and meetings, a 20 per cent overall reduction in official travel and significant reductions in the number and duration of conferences and meetings. As a result, the cost of official travel processed at Headquarters had decreased by 17 per cent between the first six months of 1985 and the first six months of 1986. Other United Nations offices had achieved similar reductions.

Research into the alternatives proposed by JIU in the light of current legal constraints and conditions prevailing in the travel industry yielded several facts. Were the United Nations to negotiate rebates, it would, under the United States Federal Aviation Act, be party to an arrangement by which the travel agent or air carrier would be in violation of the law. Neither an agreement with an airline for full or partial services nor combined travel agent-airline services would be desirable in New York, where competi-

tion between airlines was considerable and where one single airline could not meet all of the Organization's needs. Based on the travel agent's statements of income and expenditures, the United Nations would stand to lose a considerable amount of money from an in-plant arrangement, whereas it was currently paid a yearly sum of \$350,000 in rental and other fees by the full-service travel agent. A travel agency owned and operated by the Organization, even if accredited by the Airline Reporting Corporation, would not be granted endorsement by the International Airline Travel Agent Network unless at least 80 per cent of its business was done with the general public, nor, as a consequence, would it be granted sales commissions by the airlines.

Although the options recommended by JIU were for the time being neither cost-effective nor in certain respects legally feasible, the Secretary-General pointed to the preceding year's rapid and drastic changes in the travel industry. The United Nations would thus use the one-year extension of its contract with Don Travel to study those options further, in particular in-plant arrangements, block purchase of tickets, management fee contracts and direct arrangements with airlines. An audit of that travel agency had been arranged and an evaluation of the quality of service was under way. It was difficult to analyse the feasibility of instituting in-plant arrangements or of owning and operating a travel agency in the absence of experience at Headquarters and before completion of the proposed study. Immediate termination of the contract with Thomas Cook S.A. was not practical, but it would be terminated upon selection of a suitable option.

Staff travel and travel to General Assembly sessions

Report of the Secretary-General. In his annual report on implementation of General Assembly resolutions on limiting first-class travel of United Nations officials,⁽⁶⁾ the Secretary-General informed the Fifth Committee of 56 cases in which first- or business-class air travel had been allowed in exercise of his discretion during the year ended 30 June 1986, under circumstances in which a less costly mode was not considered appropriate. The total additional costs incurred as a result of those exceptions was \$38,060. The corresponding number of cases in the preceding reporting period was 60 and the costs \$46,433.

By resolution 41/209, section IV, of 11 December 1986, adopted on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the Assembly deferred consideration of the report until 1987.

Report of the Group of 18. Among the recommendations in the August 1986 report of the Group of 18⁽⁷⁾ were two concerning official

travel: one called for limiting reimbursement of travel costs for representatives of Member States attending the General Assembly to the least developed countries (recommendation 6); the other called for reducing the current level of official travel by 20 per cent and, as a rule, for limiting first-class travel to the Secretary-General (recommendation 38).

(For Assembly action on the Group's recommendations as a whole, see **resolution 41/213**.)

REFERENCES

(1)A/41/121. (2)YUN 1982, p. 1493, GA res. 37/241, 21 Dec. 1982. (3)YUN 1983, p. 1198. (4)YUN 1981, p. 171, GA res. 36/172 D, 17 Dec. 1981. (5)A/41/121/Add.1. (6)A/C.5/41/19. (7)A/41/49.

Other UN officials

Experts and consultants

Report of the Group of 18. The Group of 18 observed in its August 1986 report⁽¹⁾ that the amount spent on consultants currently exceeded \$8 million per biennium. While it might be beneficial to use consultants on a diversified geographical basis for certain tasks and on an ad hoc basis, the amount spent on such services was too high and should be reduced immediately by 30 per cent. In particular, the practice of hiring retired staff members should be abolished (recommendation 35).

By **resolution 41/213**, the General Assembly decided that the Group's recommendations should be implemented in the light of the findings of the Fifth Committee. The Committee, in its report⁽²⁾ on those recommendations, stated that the Group's intention was that the 30 per cent reduction proposed in recommendation 35 should apply to the original appropriations approved by the Assembly for this purpose for the current (1986-1987) biennium.

Report of the Secretary-General (April). As requested by the Economic and Social Council in 1985,⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General in April 1986 submitted a report⁽⁴⁾ to the Council through CPC on the United Nations use of consultant services and adherence to guidelines governing such use. The report included data showing that, in the preceding eight years, there was a downward trend in the rate of expenditure for consultants and experts. A review of the hiring record for 1984-1985, together with a sampling of assignments, indicated that the consultancies were for tasks identified in that biennium's programme budget.

The report stated that, despite evidence of reasonable success in applying the guidelines, a more disciplined and consistent application was

required and gaps in the administrative instruction on the guidelines permitting lapses in application needed to be filled. Several measures for improvement were advanced, including a periodic audit of programme implementation to ensure that the tasks performed by consultants related to those provided for in the programme budget; development of a computerized data-base system containing a roster of consultants classified by area of speciality, level of competence and seniority, nationality, region of origin and performance evaluation, as well as a file on end-products, including use and repository of each; and a data-gathering system for evaluating the usefulness of past consultant services on which to base decisions on future requests in proposed programme budgets.

By **decision 1986/179** of 23 July 1986, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Secretary-General's report.

CPC action. CPC, which considered the Secretary-General's report in May 1986,⁽⁵⁾ felt that all relevant aspects of the hiring and use of consultant services had not been covered. Completion of a complementary report to the General Assembly, to include information on whether due regard had been paid to the importance of selecting consultants on as wide a geographical basis as possible, should be advanced so that the Economic and Social Council could be fully informed when it considered the question at its July session.

CPC agreed with the report's assessment and conclusions and suggested that, for a continued reduction of expenditure for consultant services, the proposed programme budget should adequately describe the tasks for which consultants were required and explain why they could not be performed by regular staff. It urged the Secretariat to ensure that no task that could be performed by regular staff was assigned to consultants and that the guideline on hiring only highly qualified consultants was strictly observed. While noting with approval efforts towards setting up a roster of consultants, CPC was of the view that there should not be a central roster but a separate one for each Secretariat department.

Report of the Secretary-General (October). As requested by the General Assembly in 1984,⁽⁶⁾ the Secretary-General in October 1986 submitted a further report⁽⁷⁾ analysing data on the use of consultants and participants in ad hoc expert groups during the 1984-1985 biennium. The statistical data, tabulated with corresponding data for the previous (1982-1983) biennium, covered total expenditures for both consultants and participants, their distribution by region of origin, the purposes and work periods for which consultant services were engaged and summary data on their contracts.

Expenditures for consultants (2,162 individuals and 67 institutions) under the regular budget and extrabudgetary funds totalled \$13,169,000, representing a combined decrease of 17.5 per cent from the total for 1982-1983; those for participants in ad hoc expert groups (1,762 persons) totalled \$3,738,700—\$3,446,000 under the regular budget and \$292,700 under extrabudgetary funds, or an increase of 16.2 per cent and a decrease of 11.1 per cent, respectively, compared with 1982-1983 figures.

Other conclusions were drawn from the statistical analysis in relation to the application of each of the six guidelines laid down by the Assembly in 1974.⁽⁸⁾ The highest proportions of consultant services contracted for were 40.4 per cent for special analytical studies, followed by 14.5 per cent for advisory services (against 56.4 per cent and 9.1 per cent in 1982-1983). The highest proportion of work period called for was 49.5 per cent for 1 month and under; the lowest was 1 per cent for 6 to 12 months (compared to 50.9 per cent and 5.3 per cent in 1982-1983).

The consultants' levels of education were given in an annex, regarding which the report stated that application of the guideline on academic background could be judged fully only on an individual basis. Another annex showed that nationals of 129 Member States were invited to participate in ad hoc expert groups, of which 100 were developing countries in Asia and Africa (compared with 125 and 95 in 1982-1983). The consultants selected were nationals of 113 Member States, 81 of which were developing countries in Asia and Africa (compared to 104 and 75 in 1982-1983). Consideration was being given to including the work performed, particularly special analytical studies, in the computerized data base of the Information Systems Unit of the Programme Planning and Co-ordination Office.

The report also presented data on former staff over 55 years old re-engaged in 1985, classified by age group and sex, number of work-months for which they were engaged and level of remuneration, as well as by work assignment of

those in receipt of pension benefits who earned more than \$12,000 as temporary staff or individual contractors without again becoming UNJSPF participants. The largest groups under the last classification were in language functions as editors, interpreters, proof-readers and translators. The report noted that, based on the importance of those functions in the Secretariat's work, the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management had indicated to the Fifth Committee in 1982 that the \$12,000 limit would not be applied to former staff so re-engaged. The report further noted that the Secretary-General continued to believe that he must be able to engage former staff members in language functions without any limitation as to their maximum remuneration in any calendar year.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 41/209, section IV.

Hiring and use of consultant services; use of experts, consultants and participants in
**ad hoc expert groups; and
standards of accommodation for air travel**

[The General Assembly . . .]

Decides to defer until its forty-second session consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General on the hiring and use of consultant services, the use of experts, consultants and participants in ad hoc expert groups and standards of accommodation for air travel;

General Assembly resolution 41/209, section IV

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/954) without objection, 12 November (meeting 24); oral proposal by Chairman; agenda item 110.

REFERENCES

(1)A/41/49. (2)A/41/795. (3)YUN 1985, p. 1253, ESC res. 1985/78, 26 July 1985. (4)A/41/291-E/1986/58 & Corr.1. (5)A/41/38 & Corr.2. (6)YUN 1984, p. 1171, GA res. 39/236, sect. XII, 18 Dec. 1984. (7)A/C.5/41/16. (8)YUN 1974, p. 933.

Chapter IV

Other administrative and management questions

In 1986, the General Assembly continued to adopt decisions to foster administrative efficiency with respect to conferences and meetings, conference-servicing, documentation, United Nations premises, information systems and postal matters. It authorized implementation of related measures proposed by the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (Group of 18) and economy measures proposed by the Secretary-General to help alleviate the immediate cash shortfall facing the Organization.

In renewing the mandate of the 22-member Committee on Conferences for one year, the Assembly requested that it submit recommendations to broaden its terms of reference with a view to becoming a permanent intergovernmental body (resolution 41/177 B). Besides authorizing meetings requested by several subsidiary organs during its forty-first (1986) session (decision 41/403), it authorized modifications, proposed in the interests of economy, to the approved 1986 calendar of meetings (decision 40/472 A). It approved the revised 1987 calendar, similarly modified (resolution 41/177 A), and subsequently authorized further modifications to it (decision 41/466). By the last two decisions, it also authorized curtailment of meeting records for 1986 and 1987.

The Assembly requested the Committee on Conferences to secure further improvements in the utilization of conference-servicing resources and adopted guidelines governing planning missions for meetings and conferences held away from Headquarters to ensure that pre-conference planning resulted in maximum savings and efficiency (resolution 41/177 C). It extended for a further three years the curtailment of meeting records for subsidiary organs, with certain exceptions, and took action to limit other documentation (resolution 41/177 D).

Furthermore, the Assembly adopted a new regulation limiting the general liability risk of the United Nations resulting from acts or omissions occurring within the Headquarters district (resolution 41/210). It decided that additional requirements for conference services at Vienna should be reflected in the final performance report on the 1986-1987 programme budget (resolution 41/209, section VII), and approved the 1987

budget estimates for the International Computing Centre (resolution 41/209, section II). It also requested the Secretary-General to economize on operational expenses for the issue of special postage stamps on the social and economic crisis in Africa so as to increase net revenue (resolution 41/204 B).

Also in 1986, two studies, of the interpretation services and of the storage problem in the United Nations system with recommended solutions, were submitted to the Assembly by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU). Estimates to repair the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), damaged by a 1985 earthquake, were approved. Meanwhile, action continued to co-ordinate information systems and to follow up on the JIU recommendations on system-wide computer use.

Conferences and meetings

In 1986, the Committee on Conferences considered the pattern of meetings of specific organs. It examined a number of modifications to the approved 1986-1987 calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations⁽¹⁾ designed to achieve savings and thereby alleviate the current financial crisis of the Organization, in addition to considering requests for inter-sessional departures from the 1986 calendar. It reviewed the record on the utilization of conference-servicing resources and on the frequency of planning missions for meetings away from Headquarters. (For the Committee's consideration of matters relating to the control and limitation of documentation, see p. 1089.)

The Committee met in New York for an organizational meeting on 20 February and for a substantive session from 25 to 29 August.⁽²⁾ As it had done in 1985, it was able to reduce its session from the customary two weeks to one, owing to its having adopted a biennial approach to its work.⁽³⁾

In its report to the Assembly, the Committee submitted four draft resolutions and a draft revised calendar of conferences and meetings for 1987. The texts served as the bases for Assembly resolutions 41/177 A-D (see below).

Mandate of the Committee on Conferences

In view of the expiration on 31 December 1986 of the term of office of its current members, the Committee on Conferences, at its August session, recommended a draft resolution by which the General Assembly would extend the Committee's mandate for a further three years, from 1 January 1987, and would request the appointment of 22 Member States to serve on the Committee for the same period.

In the mean time, the Group of 18, in an August report to the Assembly⁽⁴⁾ (see p. 1021), recommended that the Committee be strengthened and given broader responsibilities (recommendation 1). The measures suggested to bring this about called for ensuring the highest level of membership on the Committee and for entrusting it with monitoring implementation of Assembly recommendations on all organizational aspects of conferences, meetings and related documentation; monitoring publications policy; preparing the calendar of conferences and meetings in close co-operation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ); harmonizing the working procedures of all conference services; and planning and co-ordinating conferences and meetings, in particular by staggering them throughout the year.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December 1986, acting without vote on the recommendation of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/177 B.

Renewal of the mandate of the Committee on Conferences

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3351(XXIX) of 18 December 1974, 32/72 of 9 December 1977, 35/10 A of 3 November 1980 and 38/32 B of 25 November 1983,

Considering the need for strengthening the Committee on Conferences in order to enable it to fully discharge its functions,

1. Decides to renew the mandate of the Committee on Conferences for a one-year period from 1 January 1987;

2. Requests the President of the General Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, to appoint twenty-two Member States, on the basis of an equitable geographical balance, to serve on the Committee on Conferences for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 1987;

3. Requests the Committee on Conferences, taking into account the views expressed during the forty-first session of the General Assembly, to consider, as a matter of priority, at its organizational and substantive sessions in 1987, the possibility of changing its terms of reference and becoming a permanent intergovernmental body and to submit recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

General Assembly resolution 41/177 B

5 December 1986

Meeting 99

Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/933) without objection, 26 November (meeting 37); draft by Committee on Conferences [A/41/32 & Corr.1], as amended by Chairman [A/C.S/41/L10]; agenda item 115.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 4, 8-10, 37; plenary 99.

The text incorporated amendments made in the Fifth Committee to add the second preambular paragraph and paragraph 3; and to replace the words "for a further three years" by "a one-year period" in paragraph 1, and "a three-year term" by "a one-year term" in paragraph 2.

By resolution 41/213 of 19 December, the Assembly decided that the recommendations as agreed upon and as contained in the report of the Group of 18 should be implemented by the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations organs and bodies, in the light of the findings of the Fifth Committee and subject to certain qualifications. The Committee, in its report⁽⁵⁾ on the Group's recommendations, had observed that the objective of recommendation 1 was to increase harmonization of the working procedures of conference services and to improve implementation of decisions by legislative organs on all organizational aspects of conferences, with full respect for the mandates of other such organs and the Secretariat's responsibilities, and in accordance with a 1985⁽¹⁾ Assembly resolution on the pattern of conferences. The "highest" level of membership referred to in the recommendation should be regarded in terms of expertise.

Calendar of meetings

The Committee on Conferences considered the question of the treatment of the calendar of conferences and meetings of the Economic and Social Council in the context of the pattern of meetings of the proposed Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (see p. 716), a subsidiary organ of the Council. Following the Chairman's oral report on discussions held on the matter between the Secretariat and the Council, the Committee on Conferences took note of his statement that the Council would continue to take all necessary decisions on its calendar during its sessions, which would be reflected in the draft calendar submitted by the Committee to the General Assembly; and that inter-sessional departures from the approved calendar involving the Council's subsidiary organs should be considered by the Committee in accordance with its mandate and in consultation with Council officials.

The Committee also discussed the future pattern of meetings of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies based on a report by the Secretary-General⁽⁶⁾ drawing attention to a problem caused by the Board's need to discuss ACABQ's proposals on the proposed annual budget

of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR). Owing to the timing of the budgetary process of UNIDIR, its budget could be examined by ACABQ only in early September, making the resultant proposals available for the Board's review in the second half of that month when the Assembly session was in progress and subsidiary organs were prohibited to meet at Headquarters, except by explicit authorization of the Assembly.⁽¹⁾ Thus the Board was always obliged to seek such authorization to meet at that time.

Following deliberations on the problem, the Committee took action on the Board's 1987 meeting (see p. 1085) and decided that any meeting in 1988 and thereafter would be subject to review in the light of the situation prevailing at the time.

Report of the Group of 18. The Group of 18⁽⁴⁾ observed that the number, frequency and duration of United Nations conferences and meetings had reached a level that posed difficulties for all Member States, particularly for those with limited personnel resources, to participate fully. Too often the resources allocated to conferences and meetings were not put to maximum use, and the volume of documentation had surpassed the limit of what could be studied and constructively used by Member States.

To correct the situation, the Group, in addition to calling for a strengthened Committee on Conferences with broader responsibilities (see p. 1083), recommended a significant reduction in the number of conferences and meetings and a shortening of their duration without negatively affecting the Organization's substantive work (recommendation 2). To that end, the Economic and Social Council should be invited to hold an annual session. The Assembly and the Council should ask their subsidiary bodies to review their agendas and meeting schedules with a view to moving towards biennialization. Those bodies should provide a more realistic assessment of their requirements for conference-servicing resources to minimize wastage; and organs found to have underutilized resource entitlements should reduce the duration of their sessions. The 1985 Assembly request⁽¹⁾ that no more than five special conferences take place in a given year should be strictly implemented.

The Group further recommended strict enforcement of the principle reaffirmed by the Assembly in 1985⁽¹⁾ that United Nations bodies meet at their respective established headquarters (recommendation 4).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

By **resolution** 41/213, the General Assembly decided that the Group's recommendations as agreed upon should be implemented in the light

of the findings of the Fifth Committee. The Committee⁽⁷⁾ had stated that, in view of Article 72 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Assembly should invite the Economic and Social Council to consider holding an annual session as called for in recommendation 2. Implementation of recommendation 4 should be in line with the principle referred to, subject to the exceptions approved by the Assembly.

Calendar for 1986

In his April 1986 report on the current financial crisis of the United Nations⁽⁷⁾ (see p. 1018), the Secretary-General proposed—among other special measures to alleviate the immediate cash shortfall facing the Organization—specific changes to the approved calendar for 1986. These included curtailment of the General Assembly's forty-first (1986) regular session by three weeks, and the meetings of the Economic and Social Council and of the Trusteeship Council by one week, as well as the incorporation of the Assembly's 1986 special session on the question of Namibia with its regular session. Besides the proposed curtailment and merger of a number of other meetings, eight others were proposed for deferral to 1987 (see p. 1085).

No requests for additions to or changes in the approved 1986 calendar involving financial implications were submitted during the year.

However, the Committee informed the Assembly President, by letters of 2,⁽⁸⁾ 10⁽⁹⁾ and 24 September⁽¹⁰⁾ and 19 November,⁽¹¹⁾ of a number of requests from subsidiary organs to meet in New York during the Assembly session. The Committee recommended that the meetings be authorized, on the understanding that they would be accommodated as facilities and services became available so as not to impede Assembly activities. On 21 October,⁽¹²⁾ the Committee itself requested authorization to meet in order to discuss the technical aspects of the recommendations of the Group of 18 which bore directly on the Committee and the meetings programme (see above).

The meetings, including those requested in the second letter as endorsed by the General Committee in September,⁽¹³⁾ were authorized by Assembly **decision** 41/403 below.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

By **decision** 40/472 A of 9 May 1986, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to proceed according to his proposals,⁽⁷⁾ with due regard to the following: the Assembly itself would consider the proposed curtailment of its 1986 session in the light of the financial situation prevailing at that time, and the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council would take decisions most appropriate to their work; the Assembly, after opening its 1986 session on Tues-

day, 16 September, would adjourn until the following Monday so that the special session on Namibia would be held in that period, including Saturday.

Later, the Assembly, acting on the recommendations of the General Committee and the Committee on Conferences, adopted **decision 41/403**.

Meetings of subsidiary organs during the forty-first session

At its 3rd, 14th, 48th and 80th plenary meetings, on 20 and 29 September, 23 October and 21 November 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences and of the General Committee, decided that the following subsidiary organs should be authorized to hold meetings during the forty-first session:

- (a) Advisory Committee of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;
- (b) Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;
- (c) Committee on Conferences;
- (d) Committee on Relations with the Host Country;
- (e) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
- (f) Special Committee against Apartheid;
- (g) Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories;
- (h) United Nations Council for Namibia;
- (i) Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

General Assembly decision 41/403

Adopted without vote

Approved by General Committee (A/41/2501 without vote, 16 September (meeting 1); proposals by Committee on Conferences (A/41/595 & Add.1-4); agenda item 8.

Calendar for 1987

A draft revised calendar of United Nations conferences and meetings for 1987, compiled as of 31 August 1986, was considered by the Committee on Conferences in August.⁽²⁾ The draft reflected a number of changes to the approved 1987 calendar⁽¹⁾ already made in the course of 1986, including those resulting from General Assembly **decision 40/472 A**, such as the deferral of meetings scheduled for 1986 to 1987, the voluntary curtailment by a number of organs of their meetings, and a reduction by the Economic and Social Council of the number of meetings for its first regular session to only 45.

The Committee agreed to indicate in the draft, by means of footnotes, the bodies whose meetings were deferred to 1987, as follows: for those whose mandates were due to expire in 1986, their 1987 sessions were to be subject to confirmation by the Assembly when it considered the relevant agenda item at its 1986 session; for the remainder, the Assembly might wish to consider the effect of the deferral on the agenda and length of the 1987 session of the body concerned. The entry on the

Commission on Transnational Corporations was to be accompanied by a footnote to the effect that the Council, at its 1987 organizational session, would decide on the appropriate timing of the Commission's resumed session.

The Committee also recommended that the Assembly authorize the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, on an exceptional basis, to meet during the second half of September 1987.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/177 A** without vote.

Report of the Committee on Conferences

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Conferences,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on Conferences;
2. Approves the draft revised calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1987 as submitted by the Committee on Conferences;
3. Authorizes the Committee on Conferences to make adjustments in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1987 that may become necessary as a result of action and decisions taken by the General Assembly at its forty-first session;
4. Authorizes the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, on an exceptional basis, to meet during the second part of September 1987;
5. Invites the Committee on Conferences to review at its substantive session in 1987 the pattern of meetings of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies for 1988 and thereafter in the light of the prevailing situation.

General Assembly resolution 41/177 A

5 December 1986 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/933) without objection, 26 November (meeting 37); draft by Committee on Conferences (A/41/32 & Corr.1); agenda item 115. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 4, 8-10, 37; plenary 99.

Reports of the Secretary-General. In a November 1986 report,⁽¹⁴⁾ the Secretary-General stated that, to make the best use of resources during the Organization's financial crisis, alterations needed to be made in the timing, venue and possible duration of conferences and meetings listed in the revised 1987 draft calendar submitted by the Committee on Conferences to the Assembly, without, however, postponing any beyond 1987.

Following the Assembly's approval of the revised 1987 calendar, the Secretary-General in December proposed a number of modifications,⁽¹⁵⁾ as well as the scheduling of other meetings resulting from resolutions adopted by the Assembly during its 1986 regular session. The modifications were based on a Secretariat review of the calendar aimed at spreading meetings throughout 1987 more evenly, thereby optimizing the use of regular staff and minimizing the hiring of temporary

assistance to service conferences and meetings. There were 13 modifications, including suggestions for the Assembly to endeavour to keep the duration of its forty-second (1987) session to 10 weeks, the Trusteeship Council to curtail its session by one week (1-5 June) and ACABQ to reduce its 1987 meetings as it had in 1986.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In its report on the Secretary-General's proposed economy measures to alleviate the Organization's current financial crisis,⁽¹⁶⁾ the Fifth Committee noted, among other things, that the suggested curtailment of the General Assembly's 1987 session would be a matter for the Assembly to decide at that session, when it should have before it detailed information on the savings achieved as a result of adjustments made to its 1986 session. The proposal to curtail the Trusteeship Council's meetings should be addressed to the Council, in accordance with Article 90 of the Charter of the United Nations. The proposal to shorten the 1987 ACABQ meetings should take account of the ACABQ Chairman's statement⁽¹⁷⁾ to the Committee that its spring meetings could not be shortened due largely to the need to consider the proposed 1988-1989 programme budget and the proposed voluntary fund budgets for a number of agencies; and that, unless the Assembly's work programme itself changed, no alterations to its 1987 meetings could be foreseen.

Following consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General and the Committee, the Assembly President reaffirmed that the Secretary-General, as chief administrative officer, needed flexibility in dealing with the financial crisis. He said he had received assurances that: the Secretary-General would endeavour to limit the impact of economy measures on the general level of programme delivery since, in principle, programmes, once approved, should be implemented; he would continue to examine alternative methods for making economies; and the proposed measures were short-term and emergency in nature.

By decision 41/466 of 11 December 1986, the Assembly, in the light of the President's statement which, it recognized, could modify some decisions previously taken, agreed that the Secretary-General might proceed along the lines of his proposals, taking the Fifth Committee's report into account.

Conference and meeting services

The Committee on Conferences⁽²⁾ continued in 1986 to consider ways to improve the use of conference-servicing resources. It noted a marked improvement, as shown by statistics gathered in 1985 and early 1986 in respect of United Nations organs meeting in New York, Geneva and Vienna, which indicated a reduction in the percentage of

unused resources for a number of bodies between 1980 and 1985. While welcoming that development, the Committee recommended that it maintain contact with those bodies whose record remained unsatisfactory, with a view to seeking further improvements.

The Committee also reviewed the related question of the frequency of planning missions for meetings held away from Headquarters, especially those dispatched to cities where conference facilities already existed. A May report by the Secretary-General,⁽¹⁸⁾ prepared in response to a 1985 General Assembly request,⁽¹⁾ listed the planning missions performed in 1985 and early 1986, with their composition, purpose, destination and cost, and explained why Secretariat units had accompanied the missions. It proposed supplementary guidelines to ensure that pre-conference planning resulted in maximum cost-effectiveness and efficiency. Based on its review, the Committee recommended a set of draft guidelines that were later approved and annexed to the resolution subsequently adopted by the Assembly (see below).

On 3 December, the Fifth Committee considered the Secretary-General's consolidated statement of programme budget implications of conference-servicing costs for the 1986-1987 programme budget in the light of the calendar of conferences and of Assembly decisions taken in the course of 1986,⁽¹⁹⁾ together with a related oral report by the ACABQ Chairman.⁽¹⁷⁾

The additional appropriation of \$5,775,300 requested for 1987—\$4,271,000 for Headquarters and \$1,504,300 for Vienna—was examined by ACABQ, which took account of previous levels of estimated conference-servicing requirements, net appropriations requested and the corresponding ACABQ recommendations. It also took account of its findings on previous occasions that resources provided for travel and subsistence in respect of special meetings had not always been required in the amounts requested; and that changes in the duration or venue of meetings had led to reductions. In the circumstances, ACABQ recommended that the additional appropriation requested be reduced to \$2,800,000—\$2 million for Headquarters and \$800,000 for Vienna.

By a recorded vote of 91 to 13, with 8 abstentions, the Fifth Committee approved the amount, which was later included in the increase of \$21,939,900 for conference services approved by the Assembly on 11 December 1986 as part of the revised budget appropriations for the 1986-1987 biennium (resolution 41/211 A).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/177 C without vote.

Improved utilization of conference-servicing resources

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the improvement in the utilization of conference-servicing resources by a number of subsidiary organs over the past few years,

Aware of the continuing need to ensure the optimum utilization of conference-servicing resources for the benefit of all who use them,

1. Invites the Committee on Conferences to maintain its communications with United Nations organs, especially those which still utilize inadequately the conference-servicing resources allocated to them, with a view to securing further improvements;

2. Adopts the guidelines for the dispatch of planning missions in respect of meetings and conferences held away from United Nations headquarters locations, as contained in the annex to the present resolution;

3. Takes note with gratitude of the offer of the Austrian Government to place at the disposal of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, conference space at the newly constructed Austrian Conference Centre, free of charge, for meetings that cannot be accommodated within the conference facilities of the Vienna International Centre and recommends to the Committee on Conferences that it duly take into account this kind offer during the future planning of conferences and meetings for those organizations whose headquarters are at Vienna.

ANNEX

Guidelines for the dispatch of planning missions in respect of meetings and conferences held away from United Nations headquarters locations

1. The guidelines contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 37/14 B of 16 November 1982 shall be considered to apply not only to special conferences of the United Nations, but also to other meetings, conferences, seminars and symposia scheduled to take place away from United Nations conference locations.

2. As a general rule, no planning mission shall be dispatched to a venue where United Nations conference facilities are located; nor shall any planning mission normally be dispatched to a venue that has previously been the site of a meeting or conference comparable to that being planned.

3. Upon completion of its task, the planning mission shall report to the Conference Management Committee, which shall include in its report to the Committee on Conferences an analysis of the savings and improvements in efficiency achieved by the mission.

General Assembly resolution 41/177 C

5 December 1986 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/933) without objection, 26 November (meeting 37); draft by Committee on Conferences (A/41/32 & Corr.1), as amended by Chairman (A/C.5/41/L.10); agenda item 115.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 4, 8-10, 37; plenary 99.

Interpreters

In September 1986, the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly a JIU report⁽²⁰⁾ analysing the interpretation services in the United Nations system and possibilities for the more efficient use of existing resources. It focused on: the nature and cost of those services, the supply

of and demand for interpreters, the balance between the use of regular-staff and freelance interpreters, efforts at inter-organizational co-operation and the critical underlying issue of orderly conference calendars, and potentials for use of modern technologies.

The report noted that the number of regular-staff and freelance interpreters, which had grown from a handful in the late 1940s to roughly 170 in the mid-1960s, currently totalled some 640, providing year-round services system-wide at a cost of some \$78 million per biennium. The supply for such increased demand alternated between shortage and over-supply, and the addition of new official languages and requirements for specific language combinations posed difficulties. Freelance interpreters, although scattered worldwide, were not necessarily available where they were needed. Also, the services of an interpreter averaged more than \$300 a workday and those of a six-language team, \$2,000 for a three-hour meeting. Thus, JIU felt that firm management control was needed for maximum cost-effective utilization of available resources and made recommendations accordingly.

JIU called for the regular inclusion in the agenda of the biennial Inter-agency Meeting on Language Arrangements, Documentation and Publications of an item under which problems of supply and demand, as well as trends, for interpretation and other language services would be considered (recommendation 1). The organizations using significant numbers of regular-staff interpreters—the United Nations, FAO, IAEA, UNESCO and UNIDO—should regularly present to an oversight committee summary data analysing actual staff interpreter work-loads and consider action to attract and utilize local freelance interpreters (who cost about \$100 less a day and were paid only for days worked) (recommendation 2). Each organization should regularly provide the oversight committee with summary statistics on the proportion of late, cancelled and unscheduled meetings to identify problem areas and consider action for the improved utilization of conference resources (recommendation 3). The Secretary-General and the Assembly, in reviewing the Organization's current financial crisis, should consider measures to cut costs in addition to improving resource use (recommendation 4).

Finally, because the United Nations had the largest conference and interpretation programmes, the Secretary-General should (a) reassess the latest cost factors and technical developments in video-conferencing to determine whether it had become financially feasible to begin using remote conference interpretation servicing, (b) try to apply computer-assisted management processes, at least for the most time- and cost-consuming manage-

ment functions currently performed manually by senior interpretation staff, (c) review the duties and status of staff interpreters at the lower grade levels at the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and (d) consider gradually increasing the number of passive languages (languages from which interpretation was done) required of interpreters so as to increase their versatility (recommendation 5).

Conference services at the Vienna International Centre

On 25 November 1986, the Fifth Committee had before it a report by the Secretary-General⁽²¹⁾ estimating that a total of \$783,100 was required in addition to the \$7,885,700 already appropriated under section 29B.5 (Conference and library services, Vienna) of the 1986-1987 programme budget. The additional amount, estimated on the basis of work-load statistics available for 1986 and actual 1986 expenditures, was needed to bring the United Nations budgeted resources in line with its actual conference-servicing requirements, in accordance with interim arrangements agreed upon in 1985⁽²²⁾ for a meetings-and-interpretation service jointly administered by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations at the Vienna International Centre.

ACABQ, in a related report⁽²³⁾ also before the Committee, said it was difficult to assess the effect of economy measures that might be imposed on activities at the Centre in 1987, such as shortening or cancelling meetings or conferences. Moreover, requirements for conference services there had to be seen in the context of overall appropriations for such services under section 29 of the programme budget. Therefore, it was ACABQ's opinion that the requested amount was not required and that any additional requirements were to be reflected in the final performance report on the 1986-1987 programme budget to be submitted to the Assembly in 1987.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/209, section VII, without vote.

Conference services at Vienna

[The General Assembly . . .]

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on conference services at Vienna and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Decides that the additional requirements in this respect, if any, should be reflected in the final performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

General Assembly resolution 41/209, section VII

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/954) without objection, 25 November [meeting 36]; oral proposal by Chairman; agenda item 110.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 36; plenary 101.

Austrian Conference Centre

By a note verbale transmitted to the Committee on Conferences in January 1986,⁽²⁴⁾ Austria informed the Secretary-General that the new Austrian Conference Centre would become operational on 1 May 1987; it would place at the disposal of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency and UNIDO the Centre's conference facilities free of charge for meetings that could not be accommodated at the Vienna International Centre. The offer, to supersede existing arrangements for the use of the Hofburg Congress Centre, included personnel for the technical operation of the facilities, as well as heating, electricity and normal cleaning.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In resolution 41/177 C, the General Assembly took note with gratitude of the Austrian Government's offer and recommended that the Committee on Conferences take account of it during the future planning of conferences and meetings for organizations headquartered at Vienna.

This provision⁽²⁵⁾ introduced by the Fifth Committee Chairman following informal consultations, had been incorporated as paragraph 3 to the draft resolution before its approval by the Committee. The paragraph had originally been proposed, and later withdrawn, by the USSR⁽²⁶⁾ as an amendment to the draft of resolution 41/177 A.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1985, p. 1256, GA res. 40/243, 18 Dec. 1985. (2)A/41/32 & Corr.1. (3)YUN 1985, p. 1256. (4)A/41/49. (5)A/41/795. (6)A/AC.172/114. (7)A/40/1102 & Corr.2,3. (8)A/41/595/Add.4. (9)A/41/595. (10)A/41/595/Add.1. (11)A/41/595/Add.3. (12)A/41/595/Add.2. (13)A/41/250. (14)A/41/901. (15)A/41/901/Add.1. (16)A/41/953. (17)A/41/7 & Add.1-11, annex. (18)A/AC.172/112. (19)A/C.5/41/58. (20)A/41/648. (21)A/C.5/41/37. (22)YUN 1985, p. 1261. (23)A/41/7/Add.9. (24)A/AC.172/INF/6. (25)A/C.5/41/L.10. (26)A/C.5/41/L.9.

Documents and publications

Publications policy

At its April/May 1986 session⁽¹⁾ the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) had before it a 1985 JIU report on publications policy and practice in the United Nations system, together with the related comments of the Secretary-General, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and ACABQ⁽²⁾ CPC considered the report in connection with the question of recurrent publica-

tions (see below), without, however, taking action on it.

Documents limitation

Two categories of documentation—summary records and recurrent publications—continued to be reviewed in 1986 in efforts to keep their production within reasonable limits. The policies laid down by the General Assembly on the control and limitation of documentation were set forth by the Secretary-General in a note of 3 April,⁽³⁾ which took account of policy decisions adopted by the Assembly up to the end of 1985.

Activities of the Committee on Conferences. In keeping with the biennial approach to its work, the Committee on Conferences⁽⁴⁾ concentrated in 1986 on matters relating to the control and limitation of documentation. It continued to explore the feasibility of using abbreviated summary records and, as decided by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽⁵⁾ reviewed the question of the provision of summary records. It also touched on the reduction of the number and length of communications circulated as United Nations documents.

The Chairman orally reported that, of the 10 subsidiary bodies that replied to his request for comments on three sample abbreviated meeting records transmitted to them, all but one were in favour of retaining the summary records in their current form. Their main argument was that the proposed abbreviated form would not adequately reflect the views of speakers and that summary records were the basis for the future work of some organs. In view of such negative reaction, the Committee decided to recommend to the Assembly that it was neither possible nor desirable to institute an abbreviated form of summary record.

The Committee further took up the situation resulting from Assembly **decision** 40/472 A on the Secretary-General's proposals⁽⁶⁾ to alleviate the immediate cash shortfall facing the United Nations. Besides changes to the 1986 calendar of meetings (see p. 1084), those proposals included discontinuing in 1986 verbatim and summary records for all bodies entitled to receive them, except for verbatim records for the Assembly's plenary meetings and First Committee, the Security Council, the Trusteeship Council, the Military Staff Committee, the Conference on Disarmament, the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (when hearing witnesses) and the Administrative Tribunal (when holding hearings); and summary records for the General Committee and other Main Committees of the Assembly, the International Law Commission, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Legal Sub-Committee, the plenary meetings of the Trade and Development

Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

It was also proposed that the Assembly might request the treaty bodies (established under human rights conventions) serviced by the United Nations—the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Human Rights Committee—as well as the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, to dispense with summary records, including records of meetings of the States parties to the conventions.

The Committee, which recalled that changes resulting from Assembly **decision** 40/472 A were short-term measures, made a series of recommendations concerning summary records. These called for: extending for a further three years the experimental arrangements established by the Assembly in 1982⁽⁷⁾ according to which no subsidiary organ of the Assembly should be entitled to summary records, with the exception of those bodies listed in the Assembly resolution below; discontinuing summary records for pledging conferences and meetings of ad hoc bodies establishing the announcement of voluntary contributions; a reconsideration of the need for summary records by the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the UNICEF Executive Board, the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme and the UNDP Governing Council; and the possible dispensing of verbatim records by the Military Staff Committee. A reaffirmation of the 1983 Assembly recommendation⁽⁸⁾ that Member States communicate their positions with maximum brevity was also recommended.

The Committee decided to take up the matter of communications circulated as United Nations documents at a future session pending a detailed report on the subject by the Secretariat.

In addition, the Committee Chairman orally reported on implementation of the 32-page limit for reports of subsidiary organs, laid down by the Assembly in 1982.⁽⁹⁾ He stated that, in February 1986, he issued to organs whose 1985 reports had exceeded 32 pages a reminder of the need for maximum cost-efficiency, with suggestions for shortening reports without prejudicing their essential content; reports so far submitted in 1986 were shorter.

Report of the Group of 18. The Group of 18⁽¹⁰⁾ recommended that Member States should co-operate in significantly curtailing the practice of requesting the circulation of communications as official documents, which cost an estimated \$2 million

a biennium to process and distribute. It called in this connection for strict adherence to a relevant 1979(10) Assembly decision on documentation (recommendation 7).

(For General Assembly action on the Group's recommendations as a whole, see **resolution 41/213**.)

CPC action. At its April/May 1986 session,⁽¹⁾ CPC considered the 1985 report of the Secretary-General on recurrent publications of the United Nations.⁽¹¹⁾ It noted that references to the programme budget were given as justification for many of the publications cited, instead of the authorizing resolutions or decisions, that no recurrent publication had as yet been recommended for termination, and that readership surveys by author departments were under way in order to obtain end-user comments on the usefulness and quality of the publications.

CPC decided to ask the Secretary-General to request intergovernmental bodies authorizing recurrent publications to review those publications in the light of the criteria set forth by the Assembly in 1983(8) with a view to terminating those that did not meet the criteria or to reducing their volume and periodicity, as appropriate. To facilitate the reviews, the Secretary-General was to provide an updated report, to include information on the legislative mandate for each publication; the total print run, broken down into the number for official and departmental distribution, sales copies and stock; the results of readership surveys; annotations by the Secretary-General indicating which publications could be discontinued and why; and any other relevant information.

A report on the results of the reviews was to be submitted to CPC in 1987. It was to contain information on the recurrent publications recommended to be retained, discontinued or reduced in frequency and volume, and include justification given for retaining any publication that the Secretary-General had considered for discontinuance.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted **resolution 41/177 D** without vote.

Control and limitation of documentation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2292(XXII) of 8 December 1967, 2538(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 3415(XXX) of 8 December 1975, 34/50 of 23 November 1979, 35/10 B of 3 November 1980, 36/117 of 10 December 1981, 37/14 C of 16 November 1982, 38/32 E of 25 November 1983 and 40/243, section III, of 18 December 1985,

1. Decides to extend for a further three years the experimental period established by resolution 37/14 C, dur-

ing which no subsidiary organ of the General Assembly shall be entitled to summary records, with the exception of the following:

- (a) Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean;
- (b) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
- (c) International Law Commission;
- (d) Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;
- (e) Special Committee against Apartheid;
- (f) United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;
- (g) United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. Invites governing bodies of United Nations organs and programmes, namely, the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund, the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, to reconsider their need for summary records;

3. Decides further that pledging conferences and meetings of ad hoc bodies established for the announcement of voluntary contributions by States shall no longer receive summary records;

4. Invites the Military Staff Committee to consider dispensing with verbatim records;

5. Reaffirms its recommendation to Member States and specialized agencies that, when preparing their replies to questionnaires or submissions of agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, they take into consideration the aim of achieving maximum brevity in setting out their positions;

6. Recalls paragraph 30 of section III of its decision 34/401 of 21 September, 25 October, 29 November and 12 December 1979, by which it called on Member States to refrain, to the extent possible, from requesting the circulation of any individual communications as documents of the General Assembly and in lieu thereof, where circulation of such documents is desired, to request, as far as possible, such circulation under the cover of a note verbale in the official languages in which they submit them;

7. Requests the Committee on Conferences to examine the matter of the number of communications from Member States that are circulated as United Nations documents and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

General Assembly resolution 41/177 D

5 December 1986 Meeting 99 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/933) without objection, 26 November (meeting 37); draft by Committee on Conferences (A/41/32 & Corr.1); agenda item 115. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 4, 8-10, 37; plenary 99.

Meeting records for 1987

The Secretary-General proposed⁽¹²⁾ that the economy measures adopted with respect to meeting records for 1986 (see p. 1089) should continue to apply in 1987, with minor adjustments: deletion of the Military Staff Committee from the bodies entitled to verbatim records; addition of the Credentials Committee and the plenary meetings of the Economic and Social Council among those

entitled to summary records; and the exclusion of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board. He further proposed that, as in 1986, the treaty bodies supervising implementation of human rights instruments might again be asked to dispense with summary records in 1987. Transcriptions of archival recordings of formal meetings of intergovernmental bodies could be made as and when required and as funds became available for those entitled to meeting records.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The Fifth Committee noted in its report⁽¹³⁾ that a number of bodies, besides those proposed by the Secretary-General, were to be provided summary records by decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. They were: the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean (Assembly resolution 41/177 D), as well as the treaty bodies (resolution 41/121) and the Commission on Human Rights (Council decision 1986/141).

The Fifth Committee also noted that the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples could be provided verbatim records on an as-available basis or transcriptions from sound recordings when work-load permitted.

By decision 41/466 of 11 December, the Assembly agreed that the Secretary-General might proceed along the lines of his proposals, taking the Committee's report into account.

In response to a CPC recommendation approved by the General Assembly in 1985,⁽¹⁴⁾ the Committee on Conferences⁽⁴⁾ in 1986 took up the question of the external printing and binding (done outside the United Nations) of Assembly and Security Council documents, in particular as it concerned the 1986-1987 printing programme.

The Committee had before it a report by the Secretary-General⁽¹⁵⁾ showing proposed estimated requirements for external printing for the 1986-1987 programme budget of \$1,430,300 for the Assembly and \$912,400 for the Council. These showed an increase from the previous biennium of \$261,600 and \$500,000, respectively, owing to the printing of Assembly verbatim records in all six official languages of the United Nations—Arabic (in respect of the Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council), Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish—and to an increase from 14,000 to 26,000 pages in the Security Council documentation as well as to

the cost of issuing the Council's official records in Arabic. As later reduced by ACABQ and approved by the Assembly, the estimated requirements were \$1,350,000 for the Assembly and \$670,000 for the Council.

The report stated that the Publications Board subsequently undertook extensive consultations with the Office of Financial Services and with departments and offices having publications programmes, in an effort to reduce external printing expenditures in 1986 and thereby alleviate the current financial crisis. The resulting deferrals, reductions and alternate methods of production of certain items in the 1986 publications programme amounted to total anticipated savings of \$36,170—and to projected savings of \$1,376,055 in the global printing account. Budgetary and external typesetting plans for the 1987 publications programme remained as originally approved.

In taking note of the report, the Committee on Conferences expressed appreciation to the Department for International Economic and Social Affairs for its efforts to reduce expenditure for external typesetting.

Report of the **Group** of 18. The Group of 18⁽⁶⁾ recommended that the Department of Conference Services be rationalized to make it more efficient; current external printing arrangements were to be made more cost-effective and the publications programme streamlined so as to reduce the overall number of publications, improve their quality and maximize the sale of successful ones (recommendation 34).

(For General Assembly action on the Group's recommendations as a whole, see resolution 41/213.)

Mailing lists

At its April/May 1986 session⁽¹⁾ CPC took note of an oral report by the Secretary-General, made in response to a 1985 CPC request, on the question of mailing lists and registers maintained by the United Nations. It took particular note of his statement that written guidelines for the establishment and use of such lists, in existence for many years, had recently been updated and issued as an administrative instruction. CPC, however, felt the guidelines were inadequate, given the swift advances in technology and the potential threat to the rights of individuals whose names appeared in those lists through the collation, disclosure and transfer of information about them.

CPC therefore recommended that the Secretary-General draw up new guidelines to ensure a balance between the need to maintain such lists and registers and the rights of individuals. He was to study the desirability of having individuals give permission for their personal details to be held,

establish safeguards against unauthorized access or disclosure and report on the matter in 1987.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/41/38 & Corr.2. (2)YUN 1985, p. 1261. (3)A/INF/41/1. (4)A/41/32 & Corr.1. (5)YUN 1985, p. 1256, GA res. 40/243, 18 Dec. 1985. (6)A/40/1102 & Corr.1.2. (7)YUN 1982, p. 1500, GA res. 37/14 C, 16 Nov. 1982. (8)YUN 1983, p. 1206, GA res. 38/32 E, 25 Nov. 1983. (9)A/41/49. (10)YUN 1979, p. 440, GA dec. 34/401, 21 Sept., 25 Oct., 29 Nov. & 12 Dec. 1979. (11)YUN 1985, p. 1262. (12)A/41/901/Add.1. (13)A/41/953. (14)YUN 1985, p. 1225, GA res. 40/240, 18 Dec. 1985. (15)A/AC.172/113.

UN premises

Report of the Group of 18. Among the recommendations made by the Group of 18(1) for implementation without delay was one to the effect that construction of United Nations conference facilities should be undertaken only when sufficient resources were available, bearing in mind the desirability of decentralizing United Nations activities wherever appropriate (recommendation 5).

In addition, the Group recommended that, concurrent with the reduction in the overall size of the Secretariat (see p. 1022), there should be a reduction in the requirements for rented premises and that optimum utilization of space should be pursued; Member States and other users occupying office space on United Nations premises should pay rent based on current commercial rates (recommendation 36).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

By resolution 41/213 of 19 December, the General Assembly decided that the Group's recommendations should be implemented in the light of the findings of the Fifth Committee. Concerning recommendation 5, the Committee⁽²⁾ drew to the attention of the Assembly that it had approved two projects relating to the construction of United Nations conference facilities yet to be completed, noting in that regard the principle that programmes, once approved by the Assembly, should be implemented.

Headquarters

Insurance

Based on existing arrangements, the proposed requirements for general insurance coverage at United Nations Headquarters for 1987, under section 28K of the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987, had been estimated at \$1,118,400: \$455,000 for general liability, \$591,400 for property and \$72,000 for other insurance. ACABQ had requested that the estimates be considered at the General Assembly's 1986 session in the context of

a report by the Secretary-General that would take account of actual developments in the insurance market in 1986, the latest rate projections for 1987 and the outcome of studies on alternatives to commercial insurance.

Accordingly, the Secretary-General, in an October 1986 report,⁽³⁾ revised the total estimate to \$1,018,400 as a result of his proposals to introduce, with effect from 1 June 1987, a self-insurance scheme for general liability insurance estimated at \$355,000 for the first year, to continue the existing commercial arrangements for property insurance and to renew the commercial coverage for other insurance at the original estimated costs of \$591,400 and \$72,000, respectively. A balance of \$12,200 from the 1986 appropriation reduced the revised estimate to \$1,006,200.

ACABQ(4) concurred with the Secretary-General's proposals, recommended approval of the revised estimate and recommended that his 1987 report to the Assembly on implementation of the self-insurance scheme should include up-to-date rate projections for 1988. On 12 November 1986, the Fifth Committee, by a recorded vote of 81 to 9, with 3 abstentions, approved the additional appropriation of \$1,006,200. Kenya, explaining that it voted affirmatively despite the considerable increase in the costs of insurance, said it appreciated the Secretary-General's efforts in securing the most economic insurance coverage but called for continued exploration of cost reduction through the use of offshore companies.

In conjunction with the proposed self-insurance for general liability coverage and in keeping with a 1950 Assembly resolution⁽⁵⁾ relating to the Headquarters Agreement between the United Nations and the United States (as host country), the Secretary-General recommended that the Assembly approve a new draft regulation, as set out in the annex to his report, to limit the general liability risk at Headquarters. That recommendation was subsequently endorsed by ACABQ and the Fifth Committee.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1986, acting on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted **resolution 41/210** without vote.

Limitation of damages in respect of acts occurring within the Headquarters district

The General Assembly

Adopts, within the provisions of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 481(V) of 12 December 1950, and for the purpose of placing reasonable limits on the amount of compensation or damages payable by the United Nations in respect of acts or omissions occur-

ring within the Headquarters district, the following regulation:

1. In any tort action or in respect of any tort claim by any person against the United Nations or against any person, including a corporation, acting on behalf of the United Nations, to the extent that the United Nations may be required to indemnify such person, whether such person is a member of its staff, an expert or a contractor, arising out of any act or omission, whether accidental or otherwise, in the Headquarters district, no person shall be entitled to:

(a) Compensation or damages for economic loss, as defined herein, in excess of:

(i) The limits prescribed for death, injury or illness in the Rules Governing Compensation to Members of Commissions, Committees or Similar Bodies in the Event of Death, Injury or Illness Attributable to Service with the United Nations applied *mutatis mutandis*;

(ii) Reasonable amounts for damaged, destroyed or lost property;

(b) Compensation or damages in excess of \$100,000 for any non-economic loss;

(c) Any punitive or moral damages.

2. As used in this regulation:

(a) "Economic loss" means the reasonable cost of repairing or replacing property, and, in respect of death, injury or illness, any reasonable past, present and estimated future:

(i) Health care expenses;

(ii) Rehabilitation expenses;

(iii) Loss of earnings;

(iv) Loss of financial support;

(v) Cost of homemaker services;

(vi) Transportation expenses;

(vii) Burial expenses;

(viii) Legal expenses;

(b) "Headquarters district" means the district by that name as defined in section 1 of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, of 26 June 1947.

General Assembly resolution 41/210

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/954) without vote, 25 November (meeting 36); draft contained in annex to Secretary-General's report (A/C.5/41/11), as orally revised; agenda item 110.

Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 24, 36; plenary 101.

The adopted text included oral revisions made by a representative of the Secretary-General in the Fifth Committee which inserted, in paragraph 1, the words "to the extent that the United Nations may be required to indemnify such person" and replaced the original wording of "whether as a member" with "whether such person is a member".

Storage

The problem of storage in the United Nations system for two categories of items—printed (documents, records) and non-printed stocks (office supplies, equipment, furniture)—was the subject of a JIU study(6) in 1986. Its purpose was to explore ways of resolving the increasing demand for stor-

age space and mounting costs entailed by existing arrangements in terms of staffing, rentals, transportation to and from warehouses, and piecemeal operations dictated by the acute shortage of space.

The study found that, whereas non-printed stocks were maintained at a fairly constant level, ever-increasing stocks of printed matter posed a critical storage problem for some United Nations entities. The causative factors identified included the slow application of regulations to reduce documentation, the lack of guidelines to limit print runs and printed stocks, the lack of modern machinery and technology for mass storage and quick retrieval of documents, records processing in numerous units rather than in common registries, and storing in scattered areas (for example, in 35 different locations on 10 different floors of the United Nations Office at Geneva, and in two warehouses outside the Headquarters premises in New York).

The Office at Geneva, Headquarters and two specialized agencies, FAO and UNESCO, were found to be experiencing the most serious storage difficulties. Other specialized agencies—ICAO, IMO, ITU, WHO, WMO, WIPO and UNIDO—and UNICEF were also facing some difficulties. ILO, UPU and IAEA, as well as UNEP, had no current difficulties.

Based on investigations and a survey, JIU felt that limitation of documentation, relocation of space and even new construction, while necessary in some cases, did not completely solve the problem and that the best solution lay in introducing modern technology and machinery such as digital storage, in particular the optical-disc-based system. Such a system would make possible, among other things: a mass on-line storage and archiving system and linkage to it of a documents control system; the storage of publications and fragile archive documents; quick information retrieval, transmission and exchange; and production of information on different media. Potential future extensions included the eventual system-wide unification of terminology, facilitating the creation of common registries, filing and administrative services, electronic (paperless) publishing and computer-aided training.

It was proposed that the system be tested at Geneva. The costs involved in installing a minimum configuration (computer, disc drive, scanner, display unit, printer), an expanded configuration (computer, two disc drives, three scanners, four display units, four printers) and the same configuration plus a juke-box (a robotized device which could store and read up to 100 discs) were estimated at \$200,000, \$350,000 and \$550,000, respectively.

JIU advanced a series of recommendations which included calling for the strict application

of resolutions designed to limit documentation and the introduction of two-column printing with smaller print; strict regulations governing stock review and disposal of surplus mimeographed documents, records and publications; the creation of common registries and a central archive under the jurisdiction of trained archivists; the removal of stocks warehoused at Park Avenue and Long Island City in New York to the Headquarters garage; and immediate implementation of an already agreed-upon space re-allocation at Geneva to allow consolidation of storage areas.

Also called for were the introduction of compactus equipment, microform storage, computer-based systems and other applications of automation for storage purposes; authorization of the proposed project to test an optical-disc-based system at the Geneva Publications and Library Services, where storage facilities were most deplorable; and the acquisition, based on the results of the test project, of systems that could interface existing and future technologies.

In addition, it was recommended that, to finance the test project (acquisition, installation, maintenance and operating costs), a redeployment of resources within the approved 1986-1987 programme budget should be authorized; that, to remove the warehoused stocks to the Headquarters garage, an agreement should be concluded with the landlord of the Park Avenue warehouse—who had expressed interest in buying out his contract with the United Nations, due to expire in 1993, for about \$2 million—to secure the buy-out money for the purpose; and that an appeal should be launched to Member States for advance contributions to the regular budget or voluntary contributions for the purpose of introducing the optical-disc-based system.

Drinking-water in conference rooms

By a letter of 28 November 1986,⁽⁷⁾ the Chairman of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee transmitted a draft decision to his counterpart in the Fifth Committee, by which the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to reinstate with immediate effect, in accordance with past practice and within existing resources, the supply of drinking-water in all conference rooms.

The Fifth Committee⁽⁸⁾ forwarded the draft to the Assembly and informed it that should it adopt the draft, whose financial implications were estimated at \$100,000, no additional appropriation would be required. The Assembly took no action on the draft.

Santiago

In October 1986, the Secretary-General reported⁽⁹⁾ that portions of the ECLAC headquarters at Santiago, Chile, had sustained serious damage

due to an earthquake on 3 March 1985. These included three of the four hanging bridges connecting the main ring-shaped office floor to a three-storey service building within the ring, which were rendered unusable; and a portion of the west-side ground floor plaza, including some temporary offices in that location.

Based on studies conducted by teams of engineers, consultants and seismic analysts, the repair of the bridges and associated structures, calculated to take six months, was estimated at \$130,000, in addition to an estimated \$50,000 for the design and specifications, which would take four months to complete. The modifications for the rehabilitation of the ground floor plaza and conversion of the temporary office space into a permanent facility, also to take six months, were estimated at \$230,000; the related drawings and specifications would take two months to complete.

ACABQ⁽¹⁰⁾ which received confirmation that all of the envisaged repair work would be completed before the end of 1987, recommended approval of the estimates, totalling \$410,000, under section 32 of the 1986-1987 programme budget.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/41/49. (2)A/41/795. (3)A/C.5/41/11. (4)A/41/7/Add.6. (5)YUN 1950, p. 179, GA res. 481(V), 12 Dec. 1950. (6)A/41/806 & Corr.1. (7)A/C.5/41/61. (8)A/41/953. (9)A/C.5/41/15. (10)A/41/7/Add.4.

Information systems and computers

Co-ordination of information systems

In 1986, the work programme⁽¹⁾ of the Advisory Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Systems (ACCIS), the ACC subsidiary body created in 1983,⁽²⁾ concentrated on three areas: development of information resources of the United Nations system, giving high priority to the establishment of a Register of Development Activities (see below) and to updating the 1985 Directory of United Nations Data Bases and Information Systems; development of tools for improving the information infrastructure, such as computer-mediated communication services, indexing vocabulary and a compendium of existing access policies to United Nations data bases; and basic co-ordination services including advisory services and publication of the ACCIS Newsletter.

The work programme, together with the 1988-1989 budget of ACCIS, was approved by ACC in October 1986. It had been approved earlier by the ACCIS steering committee by authority delegated to it by the Organizational Committee, acting on ACC's behalf, which also decided against a 1986 session for ACCIS, as an economy measure dic-

tated by the current financial crisis of the Organization.

Register of development activities

Report of ACC. The status of the Register for Development Activities, a mechanism under development by ACCIS since 1984⁽³⁾ whereby information on development activities of the United Nations system was to be collected, stored, retrieved and disseminated, was the subject of a report⁽⁴⁾ approved by ACC for submission to CPC at its April/May 1986 session.

Prepared in response to a 1985 invitation of the Economic and Social Council to proceed with the Register's early implementation,⁽⁵⁾ the report stated that a prototype of the Register was demonstrated to an ACCIS technical panel in January 1986 and to its steering committee in February. The prototype, which covered a fairly representative sample of data, was intended to determine agency capacity to participate in the Register, the operating costs to agencies of providing data to it on an ongoing basis, and the usefulness of the actual technical design in satisfying the information needs of Member States, which were the users at the national level.

The precise modalities for funding the Register's operation remained to be determined. Consideration was being given to partial funding from the ACCIS budget through subsidies, with the major portion to be borne by participating organizations, individually or through contributions to a special fund. Locating the project in UNDP, which had the infrastructure and experience in operating similar information systems, was also considered. Input to the prototype as at 7 April was as follows: data submitted as requested by the panel—United Nations, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, ILO and WHO; data submitted in printed form for conversion to machine-readable form—UNCHS and IMO; and data limited to UNDP-funded projects—FAO. ITU did not participate.

To assess the Register's utility to Member States, the panel was to discuss the presentation format of the prototype to demonstrate how data could be aggregated and analysed for a variety of purposes according to specific needs. Arrangements were under way to make such presentations at technical meetings attended by specialists from both developed and developing countries, considered the best forums for reaching users. In the mean time, an information packet describing the prototype was in preparation for submission to CPC.

The report stated that there was no indication that a data base similar or comparable to the proposed Register existed within the United Nations system.

CPC action. CPC⁽⁶⁾ took note of the report with a request that ACC submit to it a further pro-

gress report on the Register in 1987, to contain information on cost, funding, assessment of utility to Member States and agency participation, as requested by the Economic and Social Council in 1985.⁽⁵⁾ It recommended that ACC ensure comprehensive coverage of development activities in the Register and full participation in it.

Other activities. During 1986, the United Nations continued to operate several information systems concerned with special aspects of development. These included a comprehensive information system on transnational corporations (see p. 527), the Global Environmental Monitoring System, the Global Resource Information Data Base and the International Referral System for sources of environmental information (see p. 652).

Budget of the International Computing Centre

In September 1986,⁽⁷⁾ the Secretary-General submitted to the Fifth Committee the 1987 budget estimates of the International Computing Centre at Geneva, as reviewed by the United Nations and 14 other participating organizations and programmes. The United Nations share of the total estimated amount of \$6,922,200 was \$1,497,500.

Recommending approval of the estimates, ACABQ⁽⁸⁾ stated that the United Nations share would be met from resources already appropriated in the 1986-1987 programme budget and that no additional requirement was expected even if the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the United States dollar fluctuated.

On 11 December 1986, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly approved the estimates by **resolution 41/209, section II.**

Computer use

In July 1986,⁽⁹⁾ the Secretary-General forwarded to the General Assembly the comments of five of the specialized agencies which had been surveyed by JIU for a 1985 report⁽¹⁰⁾ on management issues involved in the changing use of computers in the United Nations organizations at Geneva. The agencies were in general agreement with the recommendations and reported steps being taken or to be taken to implement them.

In October,⁽¹¹⁾ the Secretary-General submitted his own comments. He endorsed the view on the aims of the computer and information system activities of the United Nations and concurred with the finding that efforts to improve co-ordination and compatibility of information systems needed to be strengthened. Special efforts had been made to bring policy direction in computer development into sharper focus. A Technological Innovations Board had been set up to oversee and co-ordinate the introduction and utilization of office automation technology throughout the Secretariat. The

impact of new technological developments in communications links between duty stations, enabling joint development of computer systems and interaction of diverse users with Headquarters, required adaptation of existing arrangements and practices in documentation and information systems to take full advantage of the benefits from the automation of conference servicing and availability of data bases to overseas offices and regional commissions. To assist in planning future developments in this rapidly changing field, special attention would be given to the effective use of emerging information processing, storage and retrieval technology, on which a report would be presented to CPC in 1987.

While concurring with the main thrust of recommendation 1, on each organization setting up a central planning and control mechanism, the Secretary-General noted that the complexities inherent in United Nations programme planning and control affected the overall development of information systems and that the Programme Planning and Budgeting Board was a major part of the overall co-ordinating, planning and review mechanism. Moreover, advances in computer systems coupled with newly established direct communications links had enabled the Management Services Division at Headquarters and the Management Systems Service at Geneva to address common problems related to existing and new computer-based systems. As to the reporting called for in recommendation 2, an evaluation of the electronic data processing programme at Headquarters would be presented to CPC in 1987, as would a comprehensive report on computer resources and requirements in the regional commissions.

The Secretary-General would determine the feasibility and utility of setting up an inter-agency computer working group proposed in recommendation 3 and would take account of the qualifications specified in recommendation 5 when recruiting staff for information management. The first part of recommendation 7, on the control of systems development, was closely related to recommendation 1 in that it dealt with the oversight of work programmes and their accomplishment; on the question of centralization versus decentralization of staffing between Headquarters and major United Nations duty stations, it was anticipated that the enhanced communications systems would engender close working relationships between Headquarters and the regional commissions and overseas offices similar to that existing between Geneva and Headquarters and permit joint computer systems development.

Finally, the Secretary-General said that the United Nations had initiated a study with the ITU Secretary-General on the question of the use of a common network by the United Nations and the specialized agencies referred to in recommendation 8.

REFERENCES

- (1)ACC/1986/18. (2)YUN 1983, p. 1208. (3)YUN 1984, p. 1182. (4)E/AC.51/1986/12. (5)YUN 1985, pp. 1264 & 1041, ESC res. 1985/76, 26 July 1985. (6)A/41/38. (7)A/C.5/41/7. (8)A/41/7 & Add.1-11, annex. (9)A/40/410/Add.1. (10)YUN 1985, p. 1265. (11)A/41/686.

UN Postal Administration

In 1986, gross revenue of the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) from the sale of philatelic items at United Nations Headquarters and at overseas offices totalled more than \$12 million. Revenue from the sale of stamps for philatelic purposes was retained by the United Nations; that from stamps used for postage from Headquarters was retained by the United States Postal Service under an agreement between the United Nations and the United States. Similarly, revenue from stamps used for postage from the United Nations Office at Geneva and from the Vienna International Centre was retained by the Swiss and Austrian postal authorities, respectively, in accordance with agreements between the Organization and Switzerland and Austria.

Six commemorative stamp issues, one definitive stamp and two souvenir cards were released during the year.

The first commemorative issue, on the theme "Africa in Crisis", was released on 31 January in denominations of 22 United States cents, 1.20 Swiss francs (SwF) and 8 Austrian schillings (S).

The second, commemorating the "United Nations Development Programme", was issued on 14 March in denominations of 22 cents, SwF 0.35 and S 4.50. A SwF 0.05 definitive stamp was issued on the same date.

"Philately—The International Hobby" was the subject of the third issue, released on 22 May in denominations of 22 and 44 cents, SwF 0.50 and 0.80, and S 3.50 and 6.50. A souvenir card accompanied the issue.

The fourth stamp issue, commemorating the "International Year of Peace", was put out on 20 June, in denominations of 22 and 33 cents, SwF 0.45 and 1.40, and S 5 and 6. A souvenir card was also issued.

The fifth issue was a group of 16 stamps in the commemorative "Flag Series"—the seventh group in that series—released on 19 September in denominations of 22 cents each.

The sixth and final commemorative, paying tribute to the "40th Anniversary of WFUNA" (World Federation of United Nations Associations), was issued on 14 November in miniature sheets of four stamps each in denominations of 22, 33, 39 and 44 cents; SwF 0.35, 0.45, 0.50 and 0.70; and S 4, 5, 6 and 7.

First-day covers for the various issues in 1986 were serviced in the numbers indicated below:

Africa in Crisis	260,743
United Nations Development Programme	627,223
Philately—The International Hobby	499,189
International Year of Peace	443,069
Flag Series	1,442,284
40th Anniversary of WFUNA	286,498
Definitive: SwF 0.05	58,908

Special postage stamps

In response to a 1985 request by the General Assembly,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General submitted in October 1986 an interim financial report on the issue of special postage stamps on the social and economic crisis in Africa,⁽²⁾ as part of an overall analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations (see p. 1019).

The Secretary-General stated that, as planned, 3.8 million stamps on the crisis, in three denominations, were issued on 31 January in New York, Geneva and Vienna (see above). Gross sales had been estimated at approximately \$1.2 million and net revenues, at approximately \$600,000. Notwithstanding the extensive publicity campaign undertaken by UNPA in co-operation with the United Nations Office for Emergency Operations in Africa, the sales results had been disappointing. As at 30 June, gross sales amounted to only \$818,613. Operating expenses totalled \$630,224, yielding a profit of \$188,389. It appeared unlikely that the total net revenue on the issue would exceed \$300,000.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Acting without vote on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly on 11 December 1986 adopted **resolution** 41/204 B.

Issue of special postage stamps

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 40/242 of 18 December 1985,

Recognizing that, pending a comprehensive settlement of the differences that have given rise to the financial emergency of the Organization, partial or interim steps could enhance the liquidity of the Organization and alleviate its financial difficulties to some extent,

Noting with satisfaction that the project on the issue of special postage stamps on the social and economic crisis in Africa is well under way,

1. Recalls that it decided, by its resolution 39/239 A of 18 December 1984, to place one half of the revenue earned therefrom at the disposal of the Secretary-General for the implementation of objectives as detailed in the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, adopted by the General Assembly on 3 December 1984, and to place the remaining half in a special account;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to economize on the operational expenses of the project on the issue of special postage stamps with a view to increasing the net revenue and to submit a financial report to the General Assembly at its forty-second

General Assembly resolution 41/204 B

11 December 1986 Meeting 101 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/41/949) without objection, 4 December (meeting 41); 15-nation draft (A/C.5/41/L.17); agenda item 112.

Sponsors: Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago. Meeting numbers. GA 41st session: 5th Committee 37, 38, 41; plenary 101.

REFERENCES

(1)YUN 1985, p. 1267, GA res. 40/242, 18 Dec. 1985.

(2)A/C.5/41/24.

PART TWO

Intergovernmental organizations related to the United Nations

Chapter I

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) were influenced by the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Ukrainian SSR on 26 April 1986, which underscored the international dimension of nuclear safety. The event gave the world its first real encounter with a severe nuclear power plant accident. Until then, nuclear power plants world-wide had, over three decades, accumulated some 4,000 reactor years of good safety and environmental records; the 1979 accident at Three Mile Island in the United States had involved no injuries or significant releases of radioactivity to the environment.

Within months of the Chernobyl accident, IAEA gathered almost 600 of the world's leading nuclear power experts for a post-accident review meeting (Vienna, 25-29 August). That forum enabled Soviet specialists to report on the problems at Chernobyl and gave the experts the opportunity to exchange views on future action.

In September, two international conventions, one on early notification of a nuclear accident and the second on assistance in the case of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency, which had been drafted by a 62-member governmental expert group (Vienna, 21 July-15 August), were adopted by the IAEA General Conference at a special session (Vienna, 24-26 September). The convention on early notification entered into force on 27 October 1986.

In addition to activities relating to the Chernobyl accident, IAEA continued to foster research and development in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the exchange of scientific and technical information; established and administered safeguards to verify that nuclear materials intended for use in civil programmes were not used for military purposes; and established or adopted health and safety standards.

In 1986, at Vienna, the thirtieth session of the IAEA General Conference was held from 29 September to 3 October and the Board of Governors met six times: in February, May, June, September, October and December.

The membership of IAEA increased to 113 on 1 August 1986 when Zimbabwe joined the Agency.

Nuclear safety and radiation protection

At the invitation of the Government of the USSR, the IAEA Director General, accompanied by two senior experts in nuclear power and nuclear safety,

held discussions in May 1986 with Soviet authorities on actions that might be taken within the framework of IAEA to gain experience from the Chernobyl accident and to facilitate consideration of the national and international nuclear safety measures required.

In immediate response to the accident, IAEA facilitated an international data exchange aimed at defining areas affected by radioactive releases, thus establishing informal contacts with radiation protection authorities in most European countries to obtain a more complete picture of the extent of the affected areas.

A data base was started in support of a global assessment of radiological consequences of the accident, to be carried out by the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation in 1987-1988. Initial assessments carried out by affected countries other than the USSR indicated that average doses in those countries during the first year after the accident were only a fraction of the average annual dose due to natural background radiation, with the most exposed groups incurring less than 10 times the average annual dose.

At its special session, the General Conference considered measures to strengthen international co-operation in nuclear safety and radiological protection. In addition to adopting the two conventions (see above), the Conference reached a significant consensus on certain basic policy questions: that nuclear power would continue to be an important source of energy for social and economic development; that each country was responsible for securing the highest level of safety in its nuclear energy activities; that there was scope for further international co-operation in nuclear safety; and that IAEA had the central role to play in encouraging and facilitating such co-operation.

In November, the Expert Working Group on International Co-operation in Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection made recommendations for an expanded nuclear safety and radiation protection programme designed to strengthen international co-operation in improving nuclear power safety. In December, the Board of Governors approved the expanded programme for 1987.

With the increasing emphasis on operational safety at nuclear installations, IAEA operational safety review teams were invited to six nuclear power plants (in Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea and Sweden). The missions covered management, per-

sonnel training and qualification, radiation protection, plant chemistry and emergency response capability. Technical observers from developing countries also took part in the missions so as to gain experience. The IAEA Incident Reporting System was expanded and strengthened and missions were sent to assess safety at 12 research reactors in eight countries.

The shift from the preparation to the implementation of Nuclear Safety Standards (NUSS) documents continued; the last of the NUSS guides was issued, member States were helped in interpreting NUSS documents in connection with licensing and work relating to severe accident management was accelerated. In the field of probabilistic safety assessment (PSA), IAEA continued to assist member States in using PSA techniques to analyse several nuclear accidents.

Work on the development of occupational radiation protection guidance continued, with increased emphasis on advisory missions to assess and upgrade the quality of protection at specific facilities in various member States. Support in radiation protection was provided for 78 technical co-operation projects and 25 missions. Radiation protection advisory teams visited 10 member States (Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Iceland, Kenya, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia) to help define long-term goals for technical co-operation. Other missions were organized to Algeria, China, Iraq, Jordan, Malaysia, the Niger and Portugal. Further publications on the safe transport of radioactive materials were prepared and routine personal monitoring services were provided.

Nuclear power

The total installed nuclear power-generating capacity in the world increased by about 8.9 per cent during 1986, reaching 273.7 gigawatts (electrical) by the end of the year. At that time, there were 397 nuclear power plants in operation, accounting for more than 15 per cent of the world's electricity generation and representing an accumulated operating experience of more than 4,200 reactor years.

The Chernobyl accident produced an upsurge in public and political opposition to nuclear power in many countries, but did not cause the immediate cancellation of any programmes. During 1986, the only power reactor permanently shut down was the Chernobyl unit involved in the accident, 23 new plants came on line, and the construction of two reactors (in the United States) was cancelled and that of one (Philippines) suspended. There was no general upturn in the ordering of new nuclear plants or in construction starts. Regarding advanced nuclear systems, the highlight in 1986 was the grid connection of the Super Phénix fast breeder reactor in France. The main IAEA activities in 1986 were energy, electric system and nuclear power planning missions to developing member States; training courses focusing

on energy and electricity demand analysis and on electric system planning; and the provision to developing member States of up-to-date tools and methodologies for electric system and nuclear power planning. A senior expert group was established in 1986 to study mechanisms to assist developing countries in promoting and financing their nuclear power programmes. Support was provided for 35 technical co-operation projects in infrastructure planning, where there was a shift away from general guidance towards specific assessments and the formulation of concrete plans for manpower development.

IAEA advisory teams visited Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey and Venezuela. The Agency received visits by members of national counterpart teams from Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Turkey and Venezuela.

Several publications on nuclear power were developed, including an update of *Nuclear Energy and Its Fuel Cycle: Prospects to 2025*, in co-operation with the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; the 1986 edition of *Nuclear Power: Status and Trends*; and *Energy, Electricity and Nuclear Power Estimates for the Period up to 2000*.

At the end of 1986, the IAEA Power Reactor Information System contained data for about 3,100 years of power reactor operation and on about 20,700 outages. Data received in 1986 for the report on operating experience with power reactors in member States during 1985 showed a slight increase in nuclear power plant load and availability factors (the world-wide averages were 69.5 per cent and 70.8 per cent, respectively, in 1985, as against 68.7 per cent and 70.1 per cent in 1984). It was found that the power reactor performance records of the member States and utilities which, in the past, had demonstrated outstanding or steadily improving performances were generally better than before—confirmation of the conclusion that factors specific to the country in which a plant was located or to the organization operating it had the most important influence on plant performance.

Nuclear fuel cycle

IAEA continued to collect and disseminate, in co-operation with NEA, up-to-date information on world uranium resources and supply, on uranium exploration and production activities and on nuclear fuel cycle requirements and facilities. Technical assistance in uranium exploration and resource development continued to be provided to developing countries; 31 such projects in 25 countries were supported. Uranium production was running in 1986 at a level below reactor consumption, and exploration was at a low level. Existing and committed production was sufficient for requirements only up to the early 1990s, with consequent concern about long-term uranium supplies.

In the field of fuel performance, emphasis was placed on materials reliability under high burn-up, abnormal and accident conditions and on improvements in fuel utilization and fabrication. As regards the back end of the nuclear fuel cycle, the main emphasis was on technical, environmental, economic and safety aspects of transport and on the short- and long-term wet and dry storage of spent fuel.

Radioactive waste management

In response to the needs of developing countries, preparations were made for the start, in 1987, of a waste management advisory programme aimed at providing more comprehensive and better co-ordinated assistance. With many nuclear reactors reaching the end of their operating lifetimes, the IAEA programme on decommissioning and decontamination assumed greater importance.

Recommendations were issued relating to the mining and milling of uranium and thorium ores, to the management of wastes from nuclear power plants and to the dumping of wastes at sea. Tentative guidance on principles for exemption from regulatory control were issued, together with an interim progress report on an initial application of those principles.

Support was provided for 15 radioactive waste treatment and disposal technical co-operation projects in Algeria, Bangladesh, Chile, Egypt, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand and Turkey.

Food and agriculture

IAEA continued to assist member States in improving their agriculture and food production through the application of isotopes, ionizing radiation and related techniques. Research, technical co-operation projects and training courses continued in areas including soil fertility, irrigation and crop production, plant breeding and genetics, animal production and health, insect and pest control, agrochemicals and residues and food preservation.

Over 180 technical co-operation projects were carried out in 60 developing member States; there were also 13 regional and interregional projects. Research was co-ordinated through 43 programmes involving 450 research contracts and agreements.

Twenty-six countries participated in the work of the International Consultative Group on Food Irradiation. The Group focused on the promotion of international trade in irradiated foods, training, feasibility studies and public education. Guidelines on the use of irradiation as a quarantine measure and as a method for ensuring the hygienic quality of foods were prepared by the Group, as were marketing and public relations strategies.

Life sciences

In collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and other international organizations, IAEA continued to assist member States—particularly developing countries—in the application of nuclear techniques in medicine, biology and health-related environmental research. It also continued to promote greater responsibility and accuracy in radiation dosimetry for medical and industrial purposes.

Research co-ordination meetings evaluated the results of research programmes on early diagnosis of tropical parasitic diseases; nuclear procedures for diagnosis of thyroid disorders; imaging procedures for liver diseases; maintenance of nuclear instruments; techniques for the radiation-sterilization of tissue grafts for clinical use; and dietary intakes of trace elements measured by nuclear and other techniques.

Training provided by IAEA included a seminar for developing countries in Africa on the quality control of nuclear medicine imaging instruments (23-27 November) and an interregional training course on nuclear applications in parasitology (1 October-5 November), both held at Cairo, Egypt. An interregional training course on nuclear medicine (Moscow, 1 September-25 October) was followed by a study tour of several nuclear medicine centres in the USSR and the German Democratic Republic. Other courses dealt with nuclear techniques in health-related environmental research and monitoring (Lucas Heights, New South Wales, Australia, 28 April-30 May), uterine cancer brachytherapy (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 6-26 October) and the preparation and use of bulk reagents for radioimmunoassay of thyroid-related hormones (Bangkok, Thailand, 8-19 December).

The Scientific Committee of the network of Secondary Standard Dosimetry Laboratories (SSDL) held its first meeting in May and recommended that IAEA dosimetry measurement standards be calibrated at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures. The Committee also proposed a programme for improving the coherence and accuracy of SSDL reference instrumentation.

Some 120 radiotherapy departments, mainly in Asia and the Pacific and Latin America, participated in the cobalt-60 postal dose intercomparison service being conducted by IAEA and WHO; the improvements in dosimetry accuracy observed during the previous few years were found to have persisted. During the first year of operation of the international high-dose assurance service, 79 dose checks were performed for 26 radiation processing facilities in 17 member States.

As a result of an intercomparison exercise involving 72 institutes in 32 member States, a new biological reference material relating to the determination of minor and trace elements in human diets was certified and made available under IAEA's analytical quality control services programme. The Agency also published a technical report on nuclear-based

techniques for the *in vivo* study of human body composition.

Physical sciences and laboratories

The Agency continued to promote exchange of information and to assist member States with the application of nuclear techniques in experimental physics, analytical and radiation chemistry, non-destructive testing, radiation processing, industrial process control, geology, mining and hydrology.

Co-ordinated research programmes and contracts covered modular nuclear instruments based on the Eurocard System (a system for the supply of circuits on cards which could be easily inserted into and removed from instruments); the use of nuclear techniques in the study of pollutant transfer in the environment; borehole logging and on-line analysis using X-ray fluorescence and neutron activation analysis; the development of new and improved isotope hydrology techniques; ground-water problems; geothermal resources exploration; and the dating of old ground-water.

Training was provided on the use of neutron generators; fusion; isotope hydrology techniques—with an IAEA/United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization seminar for Asia and the Pacific held at Jakarta, Indonesia; and the use of isotope techniques in hydrology—with courses held in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Morocco.

An advisory group of 21 experts from 12 European and North American countries, on the application of isotope techniques in studies of the hydrogeology of fractured and fissured rocks, emphasized the need for integrated studies and the importance of defining the problems before applying the techniques.

During 1986, IAEA fulfilled more than 600 requests from 40 member States for experimental and evaluated data, data processing computer codes and publications. It continued to publish the quarterly *Bulletin on Atomic and Molecular Data for Fusion* and the *Computer Index of Neutron Data*.

The IAEA Laboratory at Seibersdorf, Austria, continued to provide practical support to IAEA's agricultural, life sciences, physical sciences and safeguards programmes. It also promoted the transfer of advanced techniques to developing member States through co-ordinated research, assistance with technical co-operation projects and the training of young scientists and technicians. Following the Chernobyl accident, a programme on the monitoring of fall-out radioactivity in the environment and in food was initiated.

The International Centre for Theoretical Physics (Trieste, Italy), jointly operated by IAEA and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, continued to address

physics problems of immediate practical relevance and of a more fundamental nature through colleges, workshops and other activities relating to physical processes and mathematical modelling. Of over 3,650 scientists who took part in the activities of the Centre in 1986, 60 per cent were from developing countries.

A new seat agreement entered into force in October between IAEA and Monaco, where the International Laboratory of Marine Radioactivity was located. Work continued on the preparation of additional temporary laboratory facilities.

Technical assistance

During 1986, technical assistance in the form of expert services, equipments, fellowships and training courses involved 854 projects, of which 95 were completed and four were cancelled. A total of 937 fellows and visiting scientists underwent individual training and 972 participants attended 71 training courses.

Of the assistance delivered in 1986, the largest portion (21 per cent) related to the application of isotopes and radiation in agriculture. Other important fields were nuclear safety (17 per cent), reactor technology (16 per cent), industry and hydrology (13 per cent) and nuclear physics (10 per cent).

Total new resources for technical co-operation activities in 1986 increased by 9 per cent over the previous year, reaching \$39.3 million. The IAEA Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund, derived from voluntary contributions of member States and additional income, accounted for 70.8 per cent of total available resources, extrabudgetary funds for 14.5 per cent, the United Nations Development Programme for 8.9 per cent and assistance in kind for 5.8 per cent.

By region, the leading sectors were agriculture in Africa; industry and hydrology in Asia and the Pacific and in Latin America; nuclear engineering and technology in Europe; and nuclear safety in the Middle East. Most interregional assistance was in the field of nuclear safety, which ranked second after agriculture as the most important sector for the programme as a whole.

Agency safeguards responsibilities

In 1986, as in previous years, the secretariat, in carrying out the IAEA safeguards obligations, did not detect any anomaly which would indicate the diversion of a significant amount of safeguarded nuclear material—or the misuse of facilities, equipment or non-nuclear material subject to safeguards under certain agreements—for the manufacture of any nuclear weapon or explosive device, or for any other

military purpose, or for purposes unknown. It was considered reasonable to conclude that nuclear material under IAEA safeguards in 1986 remained in peaceful nuclear activities or was otherwise adequately accounted for. Extensive safeguards activities in 1986 resulted in more than 2,050 inspections carried out at 595 nuclear installations in 53 non-nuclear-weapon States and four nuclear-weapon States.

At the end of 1986, there were 164 safeguards agreements in force with 96 States. A project agreement concluded with Thailand for the supply of nuclear fuel for a research reactor entered into force in September. A safeguards agreement was concluded with Albania covering all its nuclear material and facilities. Safeguards agreements pursuant to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons^{*} (NPT) were concluded with Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Equatorial Guinea and Tuvalu, but did not enter into force. In July, Portugal acceded to the 1973 safeguards agreement between the non-nuclear-weapon States of the European Community, the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) and IAEA.

Negotiations commenced for the conclusion of a safeguards agreement pursuant to the offer by China to place some of its civilian nuclear installations under Agency safeguards. When that agreement entered into force, there would be safeguards agreements in force with all five nuclear-weapon States. Discussion of a trilateral safeguards agreement between Spain, EURATOM and IAEA was initiated.

During 1986, four non-nuclear-weapon States became party to NPT—Colombia, Malawi, Trinidad and Tobago and Yemen. The number of States party to the Treaty at the end of 1986 was 136, including three nuclear-weapon States.

Safeguards were applied in 41 non-nuclear-weapon States under agreements pursuant to NPT or to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), and in one non-nuclear-weapon State pursuant to the Tlatelolco Treaty. Thirty-nine safeguards agreements were in force with the following nine non-nuclear-weapon States not party to either NPT or the Tlatelolco Treaty: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, India, Israel, Pakistan, South Africa and Spain. Safeguards were applied in eight of them pursuant to those agreements. At the end of 1986, there were 485 nuclear facilities under safeguards or containing safeguarded nuclear material in non-nuclear-weapon States and 414 locations outside facilities containing small amounts of safeguarded material, in addition to two non-nuclear installations. There were nine facilities in nuclear-weapon States under IAEA safeguards pursuant either to voluntary-offer agreements or to safeguards transfer agreements.

In a resolution adopted on 3 October 1986, the IAEA General Conference again demanded that

South Africa immediately submit all its nuclear installations and facilities to Agency safeguards. It asked member States to end all nuclear co-operation with South Africa, in particular to end any assistance concerning the nuclear fuel cycle and the transfer of technology and all purchases of uranium from South Africa; demanded that South Africa stop the plundering and illegal mining, utilization, exploitation and sale of Namibian uranium; and requested the IAEA Board of Governors to recommend the suspension of South Africa's membership in IAEA at the 1987 Conference session if, by that time, that country had not complied with the relevant Conference resolutions.

Nuclear information

The International Nuclear Information System, with 74 participating countries and 14 international organizations, had a bibliographic data base on nuclear literature to 1,056,900 records by the end of 1986.

The fifth edition of the World Survey of Activities in Controlled Fusion Research, which covered the activities of 275 research institutes in 39 member States and four international organizations, was published as a special supplement to Nuclear Fusion, and presented at the Eleventh International Conference on Plasma Physics and Controlled Nuclear Fusion Research, held at Kyoto, Japan.

Committee on Assurances of Supply

The Committee on Assurances of Supply held its eighteenth to twentieth sessions in January, April and November 1986. It continued to consider principles of international co-operation in the field of nuclear energy, and agreed that further consideration could be given to the matter at its next session, following the March/April 1987 United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

Secretariat

At the end of 1986, the IAEA secretariat had 1,994 staff members—746 in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 78 countries), 1,109 in the General Service category and 139 in the Maintenance and Operatives Service category.

Budget

The regular budget for 1987 was \$145,913,000, of which \$136,378,959 was to be financed from contributions made by member States on the basis of the 1987 scale of assessment, \$4,894,000 from income from work for others and \$4,640,041 from other miscellaneous income.

^{*} YUN 1968, p. 17, GA res. 2373(XXII), annex, 12 June 1968.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL
ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY AND CONTRIBUTIONS
(Membership as at 31 December 1986; contributions as assessed for 1986 and 1987)

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION FOR 1986		CONTRIBUTION FOR 1987		MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION FOR 1986		CONTRIBUTION FOR 1987	
	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)		Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.007	6,496	0.007	8,647	Liberia	0.007	6,496	0.007	8,647
Albania	0.007	6,496	0.007	8,647	Libyan Arab				
Algeria	0.085	77,396	0.093	113,245	Jamahiriyah	0.269	244,797	0.269	330,141
Argentina	0.475	431,480	0.422	510,978	Liechtenstein	0.010	9,415	0.010	12,697
Australia	1.605	1,459,358	1.697	2,082,435	Luxembourg	0.062	56,492	0.052	63,489
Austria	0.766	696,726	0.756	926,937	Madagascar	0.007	6,496	0.007	8,647
Bangladesh	0.023	20,659	0.016	19,217	Malaysia	0.059	54,083	0.067	81,330
Belgium	1.315	1,195,733	1.211	1,485,641	Mali	0.007	6,496	0.007	8,647
Bolivia	0.007	6,496	0.007	8,647	Mauritius	0.007	6,496	0.007	8,647
Brazil	0.896	814,154	0.914	1,116,664	Mexico	0.583	530,129	0.597	725,114
Bulgaria	0.119	108,509	0.108	131,432	Monaco	0.010	9,415	0.010	12,697
Burma	0.007	6,771	0.008	8,922	Mongolia	0.007	6,496	0.007	8,647
Byelorussian					Morocco	0.034	30,770	0.034	41,523
SSR	0.373	338,949	0.352	431,725	Namibia*		—		—
Cameroon	0.007	6,496	0.007	8,647	Netherlands	1.823	1,657,078	1.780	2,184,015
Canada	3.159	2,871,642	3.136	3,847,426	New Zealand	0.269	244,797	0.248	304,748
Chile	0.050	45,344	0.050	60,397	Nicaragua	0.007	6,496	0.007	8,647
China	0.758	688,368	0.697	804,425	Niger	0.007	6,496	0.007	8,647
Colombia	0.076	69,000	0.090	108,441	Nigeria	0.124	112,536	0.126	153,395
Costa Rica	0.014	12,239	0.014	16,539	Norway	0.518	470,761	0.549	672,981
Côte d'Ivoire	0.020	17,981	0.014	16,539	Pakistan	0.044	39,602	0.044	52,504
Cuba	0.061	53,456	0.062	74,810	Panama	0.014	12,239	0.014	16,539
Cyprus	0.007	6,496	0.014	16,539	Paraguay	0.007	6,496	0.014	16,539
Czechoslovakia	0.777	706,143	0.714	876,144	Peru	0.047	42,598	0.047	57,651
Democratic					Philippines	0.064	58,203	0.071	85,450
Kampuchea	0.007	6,496	0.007	8,647	Poland	0.571	518,334	0.520	607,877
Democratic					Portugal	0.120	108,853	0.121	147,562
People's					Qatar	0.031	28,246	0.041	50,792
Republic of					Republic of				
Korea	0.034	31,113	0.035	41,866	Korea	0.118	107,136	0.132	161,631
Denmark	0.766	696,726	0.735	901,542	Romania	0.132	119,744	0.133	160,603
Dominican					Saudi Arabia	0.880	800,293	0.994	1,218,987
Republic	0.020	17,981	0.020	24,433	Senegal	0.007	6,496	0.007	8,647
Ecuador	0.014	12,239	0.020	24,433	Sierra Leone	0.007	6,496	0.007	8,647
Egypt	0.049	44,315	0.049	59,368	Singapore	0.058	53,054	0.066	80,301
El Salvador	0.007	6,496	0.007	8,647	South Africa	0.272	247,541	0.295	357,239
Ethiopia	0.007	6,496	0.007	8,647	Spain	1.978	1,798,306	2.080	2,552,252
Finland	0.487	442,515	0.507	622,193	Sri Lanka	0.007	6,771	0.008	8,922
France	6.670	6,063,402	6.520	7,999,596	Sudan	0.007	6,685	0.007	8,836
Gabon	0.021	18,831	0.031	38,096	Sweden	1.346	1,223,980	1.283	1,574,523
German					Switzerland	1.129	1,026,259	1.149	1,409,454
Democratic					Syrian Arab				
Republic	1.419	1,289,885	1.356	1,663,407	Republic	0.020	17,981	0.027	32,325
Germany,					Thailand	0.055	49,713	0.062	74,810
Federal					Tunisia	0.020	17,981	0.020	24,433
Republic of	8.751	7,955,859	8.456	10,374,082	Turkey	0.213	194,050	0.229	278,651
Ghana	0.014	12,858	0.008	9,266	Uganda	0.007	6,496	0.007	8,647
Greece	0.259	235,276	0.288	350,717	Ukrainian SSR	1.346	1,223,980	1.315	1,612,619
Guatemala	0.014	12,514	0.014	16,814	USSR	10.802	9,820,073	10.443	12,812,053
Haiti	0.007	6,496	0.007	8,647	United Arab				
Holy See	0.010	9,415	0.010	12,697	Emirates	0.166	150,643	0.186	228,559
Hungary	0.177	160,786	0.171	202,354	United				
Iceland	0.031	28,246	0.031	38,096	Kingdom	4.785	4,349,832	4.978	6,107,626
India	0.274	249,286	0.269	318,810	United Republic	0.007	6,496	0.007	8,647
Indonesia	0.090	81,515	0.097	117,364	of Tanzania	25.891	23,538,047	25.874	31,744,431
Iran	0.380	345,046	0.416	507,087	United States	0.028	24,028	0.028	33,630
Iraq	0.078	70,624	0.079	96,429	Uruguay	0.354	321,411	0.390	477,001
Ireland	0.186	169,474	0.186	228,559	Venezuela	0.015	13,544	0.009	9,952
Israel	0.238	216,551	0.228	279,349	Viet Nam	0.297	270,416	0.301	367,188
Italy	3.832	3,483,631	3.881	4,761,665	Yugoslavia	0.007	6,685	0.007	8,836
Jamaica	0.014	12,428	0.014	16,728	Zaire	0.007	6,496	0.007	8,647
Japan	10.574	9,612,938	11.105	13,624,709	Zimbabwe†	—	—	0.014	16,539
Jordan	0.007	6,496	0.007	8,647					
Kenya	0.007	6,496	0.007	8,647					
Kuwait	0.259	235,379	0.300	368,237					
Lebanon	0.014	12,514	0.008	8,922	Total	100.000	90,922,899	100.000	122,523,954

* United Nations organizations were requested by the General Assembly in resolution 36/121 D of 10 December 1981 "to grant a waiver of the assessment of Namibia during the period in which it is represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia".

† Membership effective 1 August 1986.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

(For period October 1986-September 1987)

OFFICERS

Chairman: Munir Ahmad Khan (Pakistan).

Vice-Chairman: Jacques Gignac (Canada), Stanislav Havel (Czechoslovakia).

MEMBERS

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

MAIN COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY COMMITTEE

Participation in the Administrative and Budgetary Committee is open to all members of the Board of Governors.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

Participation in the Technical Assistance Committee is open to all members of the Board of Governors.

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE (until 198B)

D. Beninson (Argentina), D. Berenyi (Hungary), H. Böhm (Federal Republic of Germany), Z. Y. Chen (China), Floyd L. Culler (United States), H. Dunster (United Kingdom), A. A. R. El Agib (Sudan), G. Fernandez de la Garza (Mexico), L. GutieY-rez Jodra (Spain), Jon Jennekens (Canada), Malu wa Kalenga (Zaire), A. Ohyama (Japan), R. Aamanna (India), M. F. Troyanov (USSR), I. Ursu (Romania), G. Vendryes (France).

SENIOR SECRETARIAT OFFICERS

Director General: Hans Blix.

Deputy Director General for Safeguards: Jon Jennekens.

Deputy Director General for Nuclear Energy and Safety: Boris Semenov.

Deputy Director General for Administration: William J. Dircks.

Deputy Director General for Technical Co-operation: Noramlv bin Muslim.

Deputy Director General for Research and Isotopes: Maurizio Zifferero.

HEADQUARTERS AND LIAISON OFFICE

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Chapter II

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

In 1986, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) continued activities in its six major programme areas: promotion of policies to create employment and satisfy basic human needs; development of human resources; improvement of working and living conditions and environment; promotion of social security; strengthening of industrial relations and tripartite (government/employer/worker) co-operation; and the advancement of human rights in the social and labour fields. The main instruments of action continued to be standard-setting, technical co-operation activities, research and publishing.

The ILO membership remained at 150.

Meetings

The seventy-second session of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva from 4 to 25 June 1986, was attended by some 1,800 delegates from 140 countries. The Conference had before it the annual report of the ILO Governing Body, the report of the Director-General, focusing on major issues ahead in the changing world of work, and the twenty-second special report on the effect of apartheid on labour and employment in South Africa.

The Conference adopted an International Labour Convention and Recommendation on safety in the use of asbestos. It also adopted nine resolutions, including one concerning development, foreign debt and the social objectives of ILO, and another concerning workers' access to education and the role of ILO.

A tripartite Conference committee again examined the application of ILO Conventions and Recommendations by member States, and reviewed in particular the application of ILO standards on equal remuneration.

The Twelfth Conference of American States Members of ILO (Montreal, Canada, 18-26 March), attended by tripartite delegations from 30 countries, reviewed regional developments in the field of labour over the preceding seven years and discussed labour relations and development, including rural development, taking into account the problems of indigenous populations, the drift of the rural population to cities and its integration in the urban informal sector.

The Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference (Geneva, 5-16 May)—attended by representatives of Governments and shipowners' and seafarers' organizations from 39 countries—discussed seafarers' welfare at sea and in port, social security, health

protection and medical care, repatriation, and a mechanism for updating the ILO Convention on minimum standards in merchant shipping. The Conference adopted proposed conclusions for final discussion at the seventy-fourth (maritime) session of the ILO Conference in 1987.

Two industrial committees met during the year. The tenth session of the Petroleum Committee (Geneva, 9-17 April) adopted conclusions on occupational safety and health, and on manpower planning and development. The eleventh session of the Iron and Steel Committee (Geneva, 3-11 December) adopted conclusions on policies for maintaining social development through collective bargaining, legislation and adequate social security protection to cope with structural change, and on productivity improvement and its effect on the level of employment and working conditions in the industry.

Working environment

Activities carried out under the International Programme for the Improvement of Working Conditions and Environment continued to follow the orientation provided by the 1984 ILO Conference resolution, encompassing occupational safety and health, general conditions of work and work-related welfare facilities. Emphasis was placed on tripartite activities and co-operation with employers' and workers' organizations.

During the year, tripartite subregional seminars on the improvement of working conditions and environment were held in Angola, Fiji and Trinidad and Tobago. National seminars on the same theme took place in Côte d'Ivoire and Venezuela. Two regional seminars for Asia and the Pacific, on safety and health in construction and on practical measures to combat child labour, were held at Bangkok, Thailand.

Support was extended, mainly in the field of occupational safety and health, to employers' and workers' organizations in Argentina, China, Malaysia, Pakistan, Thailand and Uruguay. In Latin America, a seminar on construction safety for employers' organizations was held in Argentina and a round table on the welfare facilities and services provided by trade unions was held in Venezuela. In addition, an interregional seminar on work-related welfare facilities for trade unionists from English-speaking African and Asian countries was held in the USSR, in co-operation with the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR.

Two meetings of experts were held to finalize ILO codes of practice, one for the protection of workers against ionizing radiation (Geneva, 16-23 September), and the other on safety, health and working conditions in the transfer of technology to developing countries (Geneva, 30 September-7 October).

Training activities included an Asian regional seminar on safety in coal mines, held in India, and a technical workshop on occupational health and safety for French-speaking Africans, held in Senegal. National training programmes on safety and health subjects were organized in China, Greece, Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand and the United Republic of Tanzania. Technical co-operation projects completed in 1986 included assistance to national institutions in Greece, Indonesia, Poland and Thailand. Other projects were in progress in Brazil, India, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey and Zimbabwe. Technical advisory missions visited Colombia, India, Mauritius, Nigeria and Pakistan.

Collaboration was maintained with the World Health Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and the International Atomic Energy Agency. ILO continued to play an active role in the International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) and hosted the 1986 meeting of the IPCS Programme Advisory Committee in Geneva.

The International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre (CIS) continued to enlarge its data base in English and French, to publish CIS Abstracts and to maintain computer-searchable files.

Publications concerning the working environment included The Cost of Occupational Accidents and Diseases, Protection of Workers against Radio-frequency and Microwave Radiation and a new edition of Conditions of Work and Quality of Working Life: A Directory of Institutions. French and Spanish versions were issued of Introduction to Working Conditions and Environment. Child labour was the subject of two complementary publications: Child Labour: A Briefing Manual and Annotated Bibliography on Child Labour. Two issues of Conditions of Work: A Cumulative Digest were also published.

World Employment Programme

The World Employment Programme (WEP), through action-oriented research, technical advisory services and other field activities, addressed the employ-

ment and development problems of underprivileged groups such as the rural poor and workers of the rapidly growing urban informal sector. Guided by the Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action adopted at the 1976 World Employment Conference, WEP continued to account for approximately one third of ILO's total technical co-operation activities, mainly in special public works programmes, manpower and employment planning, labour market information, appropriate technology, rural development, women workers, refugees and population. Advisory missions at country and regional levels remained important programme elements. Regional employment teams continued to carry out much of WEP's activities, providing advisory services and training courses to a large number of countries.

In response to the economic crises and the increase in open unemployment of the 1980s, WEP devoted a major part of its policy analysis and advice to achieving greater equity in structural adjustment programmes. Employment and poverty monitoring, direct employment creation and income generation for vulnerable groups, linkages between macro- and micro-economic interventions, technological change and labour market problems were among the areas covered. At the end of 1986 total technical co-operation projects executed by WEP exceeded \$30 million.

Field activities

In 1986, ILO spent over \$106 million on technical co-operation activities (an increase of about 17 per cent over 1985) to promote employment, develop human resources and social institutions, and improve living and working conditions.

Most of this expenditure (\$47.2 million) continued to be financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The ILO regular programme provided \$10.6 million, while expenditure funded from multi-bilateral arrangements and other special programmes increased to \$41.9 million. Activities financed by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) accounted for \$6.6 million.

A breakdown of expenditure on technical co-operation by activity and source of funds, and by country, territory, region or organization, is shown in the tables below.

ASSISTANCE IN 1986 BY ACTIVITY AND SOURCE OF FUNDS
(Excluding programme support costs; in thousands of US dollars)

Activity	Regular budget	UNDP*	Trust funds (including UNFPA)	Total
Employment and development	2,068	15,570	21,397	39,035
Training	2,956	20,447	10,450	33,853
Sectoral activities	815	6,045	8,206	15,066
Workers' education	1,066	21	2,993	4,080
Industrial relations and labour administration	1,149	1,724	519	3,392
Working conditions and environment	871	1,872	135	2,878
Promotion of equality	291	487	519	1,297

Activity	Regular budget	UNDP*	Trust funds (including UNFPA)	Total
Employers' activities	524	—	540	1,064
Social security	253	654	145	1,052
Labour information and statistics	323	359	—	682
International labour standards	249	—	216	465
International Institute for Labour Studies	—	—	96	35
Other	—	27	3,347	3,374
Total	10,565	47,206	48,563	106,334

*Includes projects for which ILO acted as executing and associated agency.

COUNTRIES, TERRITORIES, REGIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS AIDED BY ILO IN 1986
(Expenditures on aid given by source of funds; in thousands of US dollars)

COUNTRY, TERRITORY OR OTHER	ILO regular programme	UNDP*	UNFPA	Trust funds	Total
Algeria	18	842		101	961
Angola		224			224
Antigua	6	153			159
Argentina	19	245		2	266
Bahamas	19	75		11	105
Bahrain	3	13			16
Bangladesh	46	1,409	121	649	2,225
Barbados	2			40	42
Belgium	1				1
Belize	3	25			28
Benin	38	837		50	925
Bolivia	21	19			40
Botswana	19	66		671	756
Brazil	13	590		24	627
British Virgin Islands				8	8
Burkina Faso	47	543		1,129	1,719
Burma	4	1,288		157	1,449
Burundi	39	1,159		1,487	2,685
Cameroon		464	191	106	761
Cape Verde	7	299	16	1,621	1,943
Caribbean islands	160			13	173
Cayman Islands				7	7
Central African Republic		404			407
Chad		302		15	317
Chile	10				10
China	335	276		213	824
Colombia	33	442	1	41	517
Comoros	12	68			80
Congo	5	1,039	1		1,045
Costa Rica	48	23		373	444
Cote d'Ivoire	31	264		211	506
Cuba	10				10
Cyprus	23	102	76	5	206
Democratic Yemen	30		44	97	171
Djibouti		1			1
Dominica	2			135	137
Dominican Republic	13	158			171
Ecuador	25	203			228
Egypt	17	298	87		1,333
El Salvador	7	172			179
Equatorial Guinea	43	257			300
Ethiopia	20	1,716		560	2,296
Fiji	10		59	301	370
Gabon		379	37	114	530
Gambia	6	203		477	686
Ghana	2	148		80	230
Greece	5	255			260
Grenada	20	73			93
Guatemala	25		167		192
Guinea	84	81	145	10	320
Guinea-Bissau	32	583		22	637
Guyana	12	(4)			8
Haiti	25	803			915
Honduras	52	12			64
Hong Kong		(4)			(4)
Hungary	1				1
India	240	689	755	691	2,375
Indonesia	94	1,970	44	873	2,981
Iran	2	851			853
Iraq	8	726		283	1,017
Israel	22				22
Jamaica	37	(13)	52	23	99

COUNTRY, TERRITORY OR OTHER	ILO regular programme	UNDP*	UNFPA	Trust funds	Total
Jordan	31	62	60	—	153
Kenya	12	473	56	467	1,008
Kiribati	3	11	16	47	77
Kuwait	7	—	—	25	32
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6	1,670	—	—	1,676
Lesotho	18	80	—	297	395
Liberia	25	544	89	—	658
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	—	190	—	—	190
Madagascar	5	920	7	285	1,217
Malawi	10	647	—	76	733
Malaysia	33	11	114	68	226
Maldives	3	72	—	—	75
Mali	9	67	302	1,095	1,473
Malta	4	—	—	—	4
Mauritania	18	742	—	48	808
Mauritius	17	61	—	—	78
Mexico	107	299	—	69	475
Morocco	9	279	—	41	329
Mozambique	7	449	28	24	508
Namibia	25	569	—	115	709
National liberation movements†	149	—	—	470	619
Nepal	11	1,274	140	1,287	2,712
Netherlands Antilles	—	227	—	—	227
Nicaragua	10	5	97	75	187
Niger	13	835	—	956	1,804
Nigeria	54	1,082	114	—	1,250
Pakistan	211	932	153	1,206	2,502
Panama	9	223	—	35	267
Papua New Guinea	5	—	7	—	12
Paraguay	14	323	3	—	340
Peru	34	1,023	—	181	1,238
Philippines	121	374	—	433	928
Poland	—	22	—	—	22
Portugal	8	49	—	—	57
Republic of Korea	25	—	—	—	25
Romania	3	—	—	—	3
Rwanda	17	265	—	1,790	2,072
Saint Christopher and Nevis	9	—	—	—	9
Saint Lucia	1	—	—	—	1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	10	26	—	—	36
Samoa	4	11	44	—	59
Sao Tome and Principe	18	—	1	—	19
Saudi Arabia	4	25	—	—	29
Senegal	10	614	—	1,558	2,182
Seychelles	9	30	—	—	39
Sierra Leone	21	32	26	358	437
Singapore	5	96	—	—	101
Solomon Islands	2	12	—	5	19
Somalia	25	(2)	209	286	518
Sri Lanka	26	596	18	96	736
Sudan	51	416	136	2,588	3,191
Suriname	—	127	—	—	127
Swaziland	14	(4)	—	119	129
Syrian Arab Republic	8	—	27	—	35
Thailand	96	418	17	310	841
Togo	48	1,153	—	348	1,549
Tonga	2	—	27	—	29
Trinidad and Tobago	5	49	—	55	109
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	3	—	19	—	22
Tunisia	48	10	—	26	84
Turkey	49	240	32	112	433
Turks and Caicos Islands	3	24	—	—	27
Tuvalu	3	—	—	—	3
Uganda	—	978	—	288	1,266
United Arab Emirates	—	50	—	—	50
United Republic of Tanzania	59	432	163	801	1,455
Uruguay	55	75	—	63	193
Vanuatu	6	114	—	—	120
Venezuela	57	5	—	—	62
Viet Nam	—	3	—	—	3
Yemen	9	—	—	—	9
Yugoslavia	4	—	—	—	4
Zaire	—	689	47	—	736
Zambia	24	29	70	622	745
Zimbabwe	76	165	123	110	474
Subtotal	3,606	40,921	3,941	28,453	76,921

INTERCOUNTRY REGIONAL PROJECTS	ILO regular programme	UNDP*	UNFPA	Trust funds	Total
Africa	1,641	1,340	660	5,463	9,104
Asia and the Pacific	1,663	3,052	551	1,507	6,793
Europe	25	(1)	—	16	40
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,091	275	141	1,750	4,257
Middle East (including Arab Labour Organization)	214	250	365	—	829
Subtotal	5,654	4,916	1,717	8,736	21,023
INTERREGIONAL PROJECTS	1,305	1,369	984	4,732	8,390
Total	10,565	47,206	6,642	41,921	106,334

NOTE: Figures in parentheses indicate negative adjustment to figures previously reported.

*Includes projects for which ILO acted as executing and associated agency.

†Liberation movements of South Africa.

Educational activities

In 1986, vocational training remained the largest single component of the ILO technical co-operation programme. Approximately 65 projects in urban areas and 35 in rural areas were operational during the year. Major vocational training projects were concluded in Algeria, Cape Verde and Nigeria. New projects included those started in China, India, Mozambique, Nepal and Trinidad and Tobago.

The International Institute for Labour Studies at Geneva, an ILO centre for advanced labour and social studies, held its twenty-first international internship course on active labour policy development from 15 April to 4 June. Attended by 27 participants from 15 countries in Latin America and Europe, the course dealt with social policy issues, including international labour standards, industrial relations, and environment and labour policy.

The Institute initiated two new programmes in 1986. The first, on new industrial organization, was to identify emergent forms of industrial organization that would reconcile economic aims, such as efficiency and innovative capacity, with social goals—wages, employment and occupational advancement. The second programme, on the labour market, concentrated on improving understanding of how labour market structures in developing countries affect access to jobs and incomes.

Three numbers of the Institute's journal *Labour and Society* (in English and French) were published.

In 1986, the ILO International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training at Turin, Italy, conducted 71 courses and seminars attended by 1,525 participants from 142 countries and administered, executed and monitored 650 individual fellowships. New management training programmes covered management and organization development for municipal councils; improving the performance of manufacturing enterprises;

and the conservation, marketing and transport of agricultural products. Management courses and seminars represented 24 per cent of the Centre's total activity during the year. Other programmes responded to training needs in more traditional sectors, such as small business development, management of training institutions and co-operative development.

Tripartism was promoted through a high-level workshop—organized jointly with ILO's Industrial Relations and Labour Administration Department—on labour management co-operation for training and retraining in the context of new technologies. The workshop, attended by participants from developed and developing countries, was financed by the United States Department of Labor.

Group training courses and seminars took place in Burma, Colombia, Egypt, Fiji, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

Publications

Published ILO research covered a wide range of topical social and labour questions. New volumes issued in 1986 included: *Adjustment and Economic Performance in Industrialized Countries: A Synthesis*; *Annotated Bibliography on Working Time*; *The Cost of Occupational Accidents and Diseases*; *Economically Active Population Estimates and Projections: 1950-2025* (third edition); *Employers and the Environmental Challenge*; *Ethanol, Employment and Development: Lessons from Brazil*; *Improve Your Business* (handbook and workbook); *International Trade, Employment and Structural Adjustment: The United States*; *Job Evaluation*; *Labour Inspection: A Workers' Education Manual*; *Management Consulting: A Guide to the Profession* (second revised edition); *The Manager's Guide to International Labour Standards*; *New Cargo-Handling Techniques: Implications for Port Employment and Skills*; *Psycho-social Factors at Work: Recognition and Control*; *Social and Economic Effects of Petroleum Development*

Programmes in Non-OPEC Developing Countries: Synthesis Report; Structural Adjustment in Japan, 1970-82; Trade, Employment and Industrialisation in Singapore; Unemployment and Labour Market Flexibility: The United Kingdom; Workers' Participation: A Voice in Decisions, 1981-85.

The forty-sixth (1986) issue of the Year Book of Labour Statistics was also published. Regular periodicals and technical series included the bimonthly International Labour Review, the quarterly Social and Labour Bulletin and the biannual Legislative Series.

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1986, the total number of full-time staff under permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments at ILO headquarters and elsewhere was 2,835. Of these, 1,321 were in the Professional and higher categories and 1,514 were in the General Service or Maintenance categories.

Of the Professional staff, 544 were assigned to technical co-operation projects.

The International Labour Conference in June 1986 decided to allocate, as an exceptional measure, \$26.7 million from the 1984-1985 cash surplus to Part IV (effects of exchange rate adjustments) of the 1986-1987 budget of \$253.1 million.

MAIN CATEGORIES OF EXPENDITURE IN 1986

	Amount fin US dollars)
Staff costs	87,069,346
Operational activities	10,536,629
General operating expenses	8,698,341
Fellowships, grants and contributions	5,455,476
Travel on official business	4,716,344
Contractual services	4,659,238
Acquisition and improvement of premises	3,332,766
Supplies and materials	846,151
Joint activities within the UN system	811,629
Acquisition of furniture and equipment	557,876
Total	126,683,796

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1986; contributions as assessed for 1987)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent- age	Gross amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Gross amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Gross amount (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.01	12,657	Denmark	0.72	911,304	Kuwait	0.29	367,053
Algeria	0.14	177,198	Djibouti	0.01	12,657	Lao People's		
Angola	0.01	12,657	Dominica	0.01	12,657	Democratic		
Antigua and Barbuda	0.01	12,657	Dominican Republic	0.03	37,971	Republic	0.01	12,657
Argentina	0.62	784,734	Ecuador	0.03	37,971	Lebanon	0.01	12,657
Australia	1.66	2,101,062	Egypt	0.07	88,599	Lesotho	0.01	12,657
Austria	0.74	936,618	El Salvador	0.01	12,657	Liberia	0.01	12,657
Bahamas	0.01	12,657	Equatorial Guinea	0.01	12,657	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.26	329,082
Bahrain	0.02	25,314	Ethiopia	0.01	12,657	Luxembourg	0.05	63,285
Bangladesh	0.02	25,314	Fiji	0.01	12,657	Madagascar	0.01	12,657
Barbados	0.01	12,657	Finland	0.50	632,850	Malawi	0.01	12,657
Belgium	1.18	1,493,526	France	6.38	8,075,166	Malaysia	0.10	126,570
Belize	0.01	12,657	Gabon	0.03	37,971	Mali	0.01	12,657
Benin	0.01	12,657	German Democratic			Malta	0.01	12,657
Bolivia	0.01	12,657	Republic	1.33	1,683,381	Mauritania	0.01	12,657
Botswana	0.01	12,657	Germany, Federal			Mauritius	0.01	12,657
Brazil	1.40	1,771,980	Republic of	8.27	10,467,339	Mexico	0.89	1,126,473
Bulgaria	0.16	202,512	Ghana	0.01	12,657	Mongolia	0.01	12,657
Burkina Faso	0.01	12,657	Greece	0.44	556,908	Morocco	0.05	63,285
Burma	0.01	12,657	Grenada	0.01	12,657	Mozambique	0.01	12,657
Burundi	0.01	12,657	Guatemala	0.02	25,314	Namibia	0.01	12,657
Byelorussian SSR	0.34	430,338	Guinea	0.01	12,657	Nepal	0.01	12,657
Cameroon	0.01	12,657	Guinea-Bissau	0.01	12,657	Netherlands	1.74	2,202,318
Canada	3.07	3,885,699	Guyana	0.01	12,657	New Zealand	0.24	303,768
Cape Verde	0.01	12,657	Haiti	0.01	12,657	Nicaragua	0.01	12,657
Central African Republic	0.01	12,657	Honduras	0.01	12,657	Niger	0.01	12,657
Chad	0.01	12,657	Hungary	0.22	278,454	Nigeria	0.19	240,433
Chile	0.07	88,599	Iceland	0.03	37,971	Norway	0.54	683,478
China	0.79	999,903	India	0.35	442,995	Pakistan	0.06	75,942
Colombia	0.13	164,541	Indonesia	0.14	177,198	Panama	0.02	25,314
Comoros	0.01	12,657	Iran	0.63	797,391	Papua New Guinea	0.01	12,657
Congo	0.01	12,657	Iraq	0.12	151,884	Paraguay	0.02	25,314
Costa Rica	0.02	25,314	Ireland	0.18	227,826	Peru	0.07	88,599
Cote d'Ivoire	0.02	25,314	Israel	0.22	278,454	Philippines	0.10	126,570
Cuba	0.09	113,913	Italy	3.80	4,809,660	Poland*	0.64	810,048
Cyprus	0.02	25,314	Jamaica	0.02	25,314	Portugal	0.18	227,826
Czechoslovakia	0.70	885,990	Japan	10.86	13,745,502	Qatar	0.04	50,628
Democratic Kampuchea	0.01	12,657	Jordan	0.01	12,657	Romania	0.19	240,483
Democratic Yemen	0.01	12,657	Kenya	0.01	12,657	Rwanda	0.01	12,657

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent- age	Gross amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Gross amount in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Gross amount in US dollars)
San Marino	0.01	12,657	Suriname	0.01	12,657	United Kingdom	4.87	6,163,959
Sao Tome and Principe	0.01	12,657	Swaziland	0.01	12,657	United Republic of		
Saudi Arabia	0.97	1,227,729	Sweden	1.25	1,582,125	Tanzania	0.01	12,657
Senegal	0.01	12,657	Switzerland	1.12	1,417,584	United States	25.00	31,642,500
Seychelles	0.01	12,657	Syrian Arab Republic	0.04	50,628	Uruguay	0.04	50,628
Sierra Leone	0.01	12,657	Thailand	0.09	113,913	USSR	10.21	12,922,797
Singapore	0.10	126,570	Togo	0.01	12,657	Venezuela	0.60	759,420
Solomon Islands	0.01	12,657	Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	50,628	Yemen	0.01	12,657
Somalia	0.01	12,657	Tunisia	0.03	37,971	Yugoslavia	0.46	582,222
Spain	2.04	2,582,028	Turkey	0.34	430,338	Zaire	0.01	12,657
Sri Lanka	0.01	12,657	Uganda	0.01	12,657	Zambia	0.01	12,657
St. Lucia	0.01	12,657	Ukrainian SSR	1.28	1,620,096	Zimbabwe	0.02	25,314
Sudan	0.01	12,657	United Arab Emirates	0.18	227,826	Total	100.64	127,380,048

* Assessed after the budget had been voted.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (As at 31 December 1986)

MEMBERSHIP OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Chairman: W. R. Robinson (United Kingdom), Government Group.
Vice-Chairmen: Jean-Jacques Oechslin (France), Employers' Group; Gerd Muhr (Federal Republic of Germany), Workers' Group.

REGULAR MEMBERS

Government members

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Brazil,* Burkina Faso, Canada, China* Ethiopia, Finland, France* Germany, Federal Republic of,* Ghana, Hungary, India* Indonesia, Iraq, Italy,* Jamaica, Japan,* Mongolia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Ukrainian SSR, USSR* United Kingdom,* United States,* Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

Employers' members

W. Durling (Panama), J. Escobar Padrón (Colombia), Henri Georget (Niger), A. Katz (United States), Wolf-Dieter Lindner (Federal Republic of Germany), A. M. Mackie (United Kingdom), Marwan Nasr (Lebanon), Jean-Jacques Oechslin (France), Tom D. Owuor (Kenya), Aurelio Periquet (Philippines), Najib Said (Tunisia), Naval H. Tata (India), H. Tsujino (Japan), Johan von Holten (Sweden).

Workers' members

N. Adiko (Côte d'Ivoire), J. E. Baker (United States), Youcef Briki (Algeria), S. Crean (Australia), J. J. Delpino (Venezuela), Ali Ibrahim (Somalia), Kami Mehta (India), R. Mercier (Canada), J. Morton (United Kingdom), Gerd Muhr (Federal Republic

of Germany), Alfonso Sánchez Madariaga (Mexico), A. M. Soubbotine (USSR), John Svenningsen (Denmark), Y. Tanaka (Japan).

DEPUTY MEMBERS

Government deputy members

Australia, Austria, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Norway, Sao Tome and Principe, Spain, Thailand, Yugoslavia.

Employers' deputy members

A. Al-Jassem (Kuwait), R. H. Brillinger (Canada), Sidney B. Chambers (Jamaica), M. Eumekian (Argentina), A. Gharbaoui (Morocco), C. Hak (Netherlands), N. Kouadio (Côte d'Ivoire), J. M. Lacasa Aso (Spain), Munga-wa-Nyasa (Zaire), G. C. Okogwu (Nigeria), J. W. Rowe (New Zealand), J. Santos Neves (Brazil), Lucia Sasso-Mazzufferi (Italy), F. C. Sumbwe (Zambia).

Workers' deputy members

R. A. Baldassini (Argentina), Marc Blondel (France), A. Chiroma (Nigeria), V. David (Malaysia), M. Diop (Senegal), Heribert Maier (Austria), D. T. Mendoza (Philippines), L. Moutari (Niger), Agus Sudono (Indonesia), Jozsef Timmer (Hungary), Raffaele Vanni (Italy), Frank Walcott (Barbados), Wang Jiachong (China), N. L. Zimba (Zambia).

* Member holding a non-elective seat as a State of chief industrial importance.

SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Director-General: Francis Blanchard.
Deputy Directors-General: Bertil Bolin, Surendra K. Jain, David Taylor.
Assistant Directors-General: Faisal M. Abdel-Rahman, Ghaleb Barakat, Jorge Capriata d'Auro, Vladimir Chkounaev, Fuyao Jin, Shigeru Nakatani, Franz von Mutius, Francis Wolf.

Director of the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training: Julio Galer.

Director of the International Institute for Labour Studies: Elimane Kane.

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PK 407
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Dhaka, Bangladesh

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OTHER OFFICES (cont.)

International Labour Organisation Office
Boîte Postale 13
Yaounde, Cameroon

International Labour Organisation Office for Iran
CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland

INSTITUTE

International Institute for Labour Studies
4 Route des Morillons
CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland

TRAINING CENTRES

African Regional Labour Administration
Centre (ARLAC)
P.O. Box 6097
Harare, Zimbabwe

African Regional Labour Administration
Centre (CRADAT)
Boîte Postale 1055
Yaounde, Cameroon

Centre Interafricain pour le développement de la
formation professionnelle (CIADFOR)
01 BP 371
Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire

Jobs and Skills Programme for Africa
(JASPA)
P.O. Box 2532
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Southern African Team for Employment Promotion
(SATEP)
P.O. Box 32181
Lusaka, Zambia

Asian and Pacific Regional Project for
Strengthening Labour Administration (ARPLA)
do ILO Regional Office for Asia
and the Pacific
P.O. Box 1759
Bangkok 2, Thailand

Asian and Pacific Regional Skill Development
Programme (APSDEP)
P.O. Box 1423
Islamabad, Pakistan

Asian Regional Team for Employment
Promotion (ARTEP)
P.O. Box 643
New Delhi 110001, India

Labour and Population Team for Asia and
the Pacific (LAPTAP)
P.O. Box 1759
Bangkok 10501, Thailand

Caribbean Labour Administration Centre (CLAC)
Verona House (1st floor)
Bank Hall, St. Michael, Barbados

Inter-American Labour Administration Centre
(CIAT)
Apartado Postal 3638 OIT
Lima 1, Peru

Inter-American Centre of Research and
Documentation on Vocational Training
(CINTERFOR)

Casilla de Correo 1761
Montevideo, Uruguay

Latin American Centre for Occupational
Safety and Health (CLASET)
Rua Capote Valente 710 Pinheiros
CEP 05409
São Paulo, SP, Brazil

TRAINING CENTRES (cont.)

Regional Employment Programme for Latin
America and the Caribbean (PREALC Panama)
Apartado 6314
Panama 5, Panama

TRAINING CENTRES (cont.)

Regional Employment Programme for Latin
America and the Caribbean (PREALC Santiago)
Casilla de Correo 618
Santiago, Chile

TRAINING CENTRES (cont.)

International Centre For Advanced Technical
and Vocational Training
125 Corso Unità d'Italia
I-10127 Turin, Italy

Chapter III

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

The 49-member Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the organization's governing body between biennial meetings of the FAO Conference, held its ninetieth session at Rome, Italy, from 17 to 28 November 1986. The Council, noting the dramatic increase in grasshopper and locust activity in many parts of Africa and the threat that these pests posed to crops and to the goal of food self-sufficiency, urged that national and regional control facilities be strengthened to counter that threat and called on the FAO Director-General to initiate, in consultation with Governments and international organizations, long-term arrangements for migratory pest control and plant protection.

In addition, the Council noted with concern the environmental consequences of the April 1986 nuclear accident that occurred at Chernobyl, Ukrainian SSR, and urged that internationally agreed standards be set regarding the radio-nuclide contamination of food.

During 1986, FAO held five regional conferences to enable member nations to assess problems specific to their regions and to identify priorities for the next biennium. The conferences also promoted co-operation among countries and reviewed FAO's performance within each region.

At the Conference for the Near East (Istanbul, Turkey, 17-21 March), representatives of 26 Governments called for closer collaboration with FAO in programmes to increase cereals production, improve planning skills and integrate rural women into agricultural and rural development. The Conference stressed the need for better food security in the region and recommended training in all aspects of seed production.

At the Conference for Europe (Istanbul, 28 April-2 May), representatives of 28 Governments of the region and two observers—Canada and the United States—discussed ways of adjusting production and farm commodity prices; increasing developing country exports to Europe, as well as complementarity in the exchange of commodities between Europe and the third world; transboundary air pollution; the role of crop protection policies in relation to food safety and environmental control; and the development of aquaculture in Europe.

At the Conference for Asia and the Pacific (Rome, 8-17 July), representatives of 29 Governments discussed increased assistance in food security; measures to increase the supply of credit

to small farmers; promotion of labour-saving technologies for farm operations normally carried out by women; and increased support for aquaculture development. The Conference concluded that while the region had made progress in food and agricultural development, some 300 million people remained undernourished, mainly because of poverty.

At the Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean (Bridgetown, Barbados, 5-13 August), representatives of 30 Governments discussed the role of rural women, assistance to small farmers, problems affecting small island States of the Caribbean, aquaculture and livestock development. The Conference requested FAO to conduct a study of the potential and long-term prospects for agricultural development and to propose a plan of action to seek solutions for the region's economic crisis and persistent poverty in rural areas.

At the Conference for Africa (Yamoussoukro, Cote d'Ivoire, 2-11 September), representatives of 49 countries endorsed a Programme of Action for African Agriculture, a strategy prepared by FAO to eliminate the threat of famine from Africa's future. Based on a 1986 FAO study, "African agriculture: the next 25 years", the Programme called for measures to stimulate economic recovery and reverse the decline in food and agricultural production. The Conference asked for FAO assistance in developing irrigation systems and traditional food crops and in combating locust and grasshopper outbreaks. Other priorities identified were early implementation of a rinderpest campaign, biogas development in rural areas, continuation of FAO's Agricultural Rehabilitation Programme for Africa and expansion of technical co-operation among African countries.

During 1986, FAO membership remained unchanged at 158 countries.

World food and agricultural situation

In 1986, global food production increased by 2 per cent over 1985, with cereal production rising to an estimated 1,860 million metric tons (tonnes). In the developing countries, food production increased by 2.9 per cent, with significant gains of 2.6 per cent in Africa and 5.2 per cent in the Near East. In Eastern Europe and the USSR, food production increased by 6 per cent but declined by 0.8 per cent in the developed market economies.

Global agricultural output in 1986 fell by 8 per cent, the biggest decline since 1970. Huge losses—involving mainly the production of coffee (due, in part, to a drought in Brazil), cotton and tobacco—were registered in Latin America (nearly 17 per cent) and in North America (23 per cent).

As food production increased in developing countries, per capita food supplies and food security improved in most regions of the third world. However, exceptional food shortages continued in several countries, including Ethiopia, Mozambique and the Sudan. In addition, a number of countries reduced their domestic food subsidies in response to the requirement to make structural adjustments to ease the problem of paying off their long-term debts. As a result, basic food needs were not met in many third world countries.

As agricultural production fell, world trade in agriculture deteriorated, in particular for developing countries whose earnings depended on the sale of agricultural commodities, the prices of which reached new lows. Production increases in many countries added to already large surpluses, and intense competition for export markets led to increased export subsidies and intensified import restrictions. Trade volume remained practically the same but agricultural terms of trade declined sharply. Most agricultural exporters not only earned less than in 1985, but were also able to buy much less with what they earned. In an effort to improve world agricultural trading, in August, at Cairns, Australia, 14 countries—Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Fiji, Hungary, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and Uruguay—issued the Cairns Declaration, in which they committed themselves to fight for the abolition of farm export subsidies. In September, the eighth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, known as the Uruguay Round, sought to liberalize agricultural trade by reducing import barriers and encouraging discipline in applying subsidies to agriculture.

Activities in 1986

Rehabilitation and relief operations. In 1986, FAO led efforts to save Africa's cereal crops from devastation by the most widespread grasshopper and locust plagues in 50 years. In August, FAO set up, at its Rome headquarters, the Emergency Centre for Locust Operations to direct a \$50 million campaign which included spraying missions and training of local personnel. FAO monitored outbreaks, alerted donor countries to the threat and coordinated the campaign, which covered the entire continent and helped save more than 90 per cent of crops in the Sahel alone.

Through its Agricultural Rehabilitation Programme for Africa, FAO helped to channel some

\$175 million into 25 countries to supply farmers with seed and fertilizers, repair irrigation systems and rebuild cattle herds. By late 1986, some 250 projects or sub-projects had been financed—including 114 directly funded and implemented by FAO, and 85 executed by donor countries, African Governments, other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. Some 90 projects had been successfully completed.

The FAO Office for Special Relief Operations—which responded to requests for emergency assistance in restoring agricultural production damaged by natural disasters, crop pests or livestock diseases—carried out 57 such operations in 1986, including one to help rebuild fishing communities in Viet Nam destroyed by typhoons in 1985.

Field programmes. The majority of field projects continued to be directed towards improving crop production. Other activities focused on rural development, natural resources, livestock, forestry, fisheries, policy analysis, research support and nutrition. In 1986, 1,620 field projects were under way representing an expenditure of \$280 million funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other aid programmes, including various trust fund arrangements with both donor and recipient countries. In addition, 886 projects were carried out under the technical co-operation programme, financed from FAO's own budget, for a total of \$35.1 million. In all, \$315 million was committed to FAO's field programmes during the year. International financing institutions approved 40 projects for a total cost of \$3 million, of which \$1.7 million was in external loans. FAO's Investment Centre was involved in preparing 149 projects in 68 countries and mounted 207 missions during the year.

The regional distribution of field projects in 1986 was 1,041 in Africa, 614 in Asia and the Pacific, 354 in the Near East, 307 in Latin America, 75 in Europe and 115 on an interregional or global scale.

Environment. In 1986, FAO's Committee on Forestry approved the Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP)—elaborated in consultation with the World Bank, UNDP and the World Resources Institute—which provided a framework for international action aimed at halting the destruction of the world's tropical forests. As central TFP coordinator, FAO promoted national and regional forestry strategies and plans and took part in several activities, among them: a forestry mission to Kenya organized by the World Bank; a multidonor team visit to Cameroon, organized with UNDP; and missions to Bolivia, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Panama, Peru and Somalia. FAO provided direct assistance to Costa Rica, Honduras and Malaysia

in preparing forestry plans. It also received requests from Mexico and Venezuela to review national plans and from the Latin American Forestry Commission to organize a regional round table on TFAP.

A study on the state of the watersheds in Asia and the Pacific—published in 1986—comprising information collected in 18 countries and covering an area where almost 50 per cent of the world's population lives, led to a proposed \$13 million three-year project to help develop and launch a Regional Co-operative Action Programme to remedy accelerated degradation due mainly to lack of socio-economic development. Efforts to halt desertification in the Sahel continued, with one project in the Niger planting more than 1 million trees on degraded farmland.

FAO increased its support for development of alternative energy systems suitable for small-scale rural operations. Among many energy projects, FAO experts assisted in the development of rice-husk gasifiers, solar driers and wind-driven pumps and helped to implement a biogas development programme in Madagascar.

Also during the year, the United Nations Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution endorsed a report containing a set of guidelines elaborated by a working group led by FAO to assess the impact of sewage, detergents, mercury, arsenic pesticides and chlorine dumped into the oceans. The report described parameters and processes relevant to assessing the effect of waste-disposal pollutants on marine organisms, ecosystems and human health. The new guidelines were sent to Governments.

Radioactive contamination. Following the nuclear accident at Chernobyl, FAO, in association with the International Atomic Energy Agency, organized a panel of food and radiation experts from eight countries which drew up interim recommended radiation levels below which trade in food need not be interrupted. They proposed the adoption of International Radio-nuclide Action Levels for Foods, based on safety standards recommended by the World Health Organization and the International Commission on Radiological Protection.

Crops. Wheat production increased most among cereals (3.8 per cent) with gains in both developed and developing countries. Pulses rose by 7.5 per cent and meat and milk production in developing countries increased by 3.3 per cent and 2.7 per cent, respectively. Global stocks of cereal increased in 1986 by about 80 million tonnes, reaching a new record level of some 400 million tonnes, which represented 24 per cent of world annual consumption—a level well above the 18 per cent considered by FAO to be sufficient to maintain world food security.

Following preliminary studies in eastern and southern Africa, FAO expanded its activities on

traditional crops—staples important in maintaining village-level food security—to the rest of Africa and to Latin America and the Caribbean. Activities ranged from training sessions for extension staff to pilot projects for peasant farmers; many activities directly involved rural women, who were usually responsible for growing traditional staples.

As part of the activities related to the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides—drawn up by FAO and endorsed in 1985 by its members—FAO began surveying existing regulations, training plant protection personnel and developing a series of "agrochemical pictograms", in collaboration with the International Group of National Associations of Agrochemical Manufacturers, for warning labelling of pesticides destined for illiterate users.

FAO's Fertilizer Programme marked its twenty-fifth year in 1986 with operations in 25 developing countries. During the year, it assisted in 3,500 field trials to test various doses and combinations of fertilizers; it also assisted in more than 12,000 field demonstrations, where recommended fertilizers and other modern farming techniques were applied to small plots.

Fisheries. For the ninth consecutive year, fish production increased, to more than 85 million tonnes in 1986. Aquaculture (fish farming) provided an increased share of total fish production and augmented food supplies in many Asian countries. In Africa, partly because drought continued to affect inland fisheries, fish production remained stagnant.

The five-point strategy approved by the 1984 World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development^a provided guidelines for FAO's activities. Expanded support was given to aquaculture projects, including a regional scheme for the South Pacific island States. Nine FAO regional fisheries bodies covered geographically 50 per cent of total waters, and 20 non-FAO bodies, mostly based in developed countries, were responsible mainly for marine waters.

Hauls of tuna and tuna-like species from the Indian Ocean rose from 275,000 tonnes in 1980 to an estimated 500,000 tonnes in 1986, owing to an influx of long-distance fleets. Concerned about the possible depletion of tuna stocks and the effects of commercial fishing on artisanal fishing communities in the region, FAO helped to reactivate the Committee for the Management of Indian Ocean Tuna, a subsidiary of the Indian Ocean Fishery Commission. FAO informed the Committee's 33 member nations about trends in world tuna production and trade, and assisted in studying the Ocean's principal tuna species and fishing areas. It also provided legal advice to nations of the region and helped to train fisheries ad-

^a YUN 1984, p. 672.

ministrators to negotiate agreements on fishing within their exclusive economic zones.

Fishermen and fishing communities were featured as the main theme of World Food Day (16 October) to increase awareness of their contribution to food and nutrition, and mobilize efforts to improve their productivity and living conditions.

Legal advice. FAO's Legal Office assisted some 35 developing countries during the year on legislation covering fields from agrarian reform to wildlife conservation. It agreed to send a team of animal husbandry experts and a lawyer to help six west African countries harmonize laws on cattle movements across their borders, a problem that worsened following droughts that disrupted normal migration patterns.

Price policies. During the year, FAO sponsored workshops on price policies, in north Africa and in Asia and the Pacific, and began work with five Asian countries on a new approach to agricultural marketing and development, with emphasis on competitive marketing channels.

The landless. A study on landlessness—as one of the most serious agrarian problems emerging in the developing world—was begun in 1986, when graduates of Sri Lanka University began living for 12 months in eight rural villages, where they followed the lives of 600 landless families. The graduates examined the causes of landlessness, the socio-economic conditions under which the families lived and their means of survival. Through this study and similar research in Turkey, FAO hoped to define more accurately landlessness and help Governments identify policies and programmes most likely to alleviate the problem.

Rural migrants. During the year, FAO's Economic and Social Policy Department worked with research institutes in eight cities which had grown at an unusually fast pace—Yaoundé (Cameroon), Bogota (Colombia), Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), Jakarta (Indonesia), Manila (Philippines), Dakar (Senegal), Caracas (Venezuela) and Kinshasa (Zaire)—on the impact of population changes on local food supplies. With nearly 500 million people in the developing world expected to move from rural to urban areas between 1980 and 2000, researchers started building a demographic profile of each city, examining trends in food consumption and expenditure among the urban population, as well as government policies affecting agriculture that might have accelerated the migration of the rural poor.

Information. In 1986, FAO continued to expand and integrate its data-base systems containing information ranging from the world's physical resources to agricultural statistics. FAO's files on agricultural information and statistics were consolidated into a single data base, AGROSTAT, including data compiled since 1961 on supplies and utilization of crops, livestock, fishery and forestry products, producer prices and population.

One of the measures implemented in 1986 to improve the FAO Global Information and Early Warning System for Food and Agriculture, which alerts Governments to emerging food shortages, was the development of Africa Real-Time Environmental Monitoring Using Imaging Satellites (ARTEMIS). Expected to be operational by 1988, ARTEMIS is a computer-based environmental monitoring system using satellite imagery to detect signs of drought, crop failure and locust plagues.

Also under development was a computerized Geographic Information System combining FAO's inventories of the world's physical resources. In 1986 it was used to produce a map of Africa's irrigation potential and to pinpoint oyster and mussel farming areas in the Gulf of Nicoya on Costa Rica's Pacific coast.

Also in 1986, FAO's data base Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA) became available on compact disk. Covering the years 1982-1986, each disk contained the equivalent of 20,000 pages of ASFA, giving access to references in some 125,000 publications.

A series of monographs describing the chemical properties, traditional uses and pharmaceutical value of 40 tropical-forest species used as traditional medicine in Africa and Latin America was published by FAO's Forestry Department.

Funding

FAO funds come from three main sources: contributions by member nations, national trust funds and UNDP. While the FAO Conference had approved in 1985 a budget of \$437 million for 1986-1987, its biennial work programme was affected by financial problems caused by a decline in the value of the United States dollar—the currency on which FAO's budget is based—United States legislation reducing the country's allocation to FAO, delays in payment of contributions by several member States affected by economic recession, and falling interest rates reducing FAO's income from deposits.

To avoid a cash flow crisis, the Director-General proposed and the FAO Council approved, in November, savings amounting to \$16.4 million, including delays in filling vacant posts and the cancellation of many publications and meetings.

Secretariat

At the end of 1986, the number of staff employed at FAO headquarters was 3,400, of whom 1,121 were in the Professional and higher categories. Field project personnel and those in regional and country offices numbered 2,978: 1,363 in the Professional and higher categories and 1,615 in the General Service category. Of the 297 associate experts working with FAO, 39 were at headquarters and 258 in the field or regional and country offices.

Annex 1. MEMBERSHIP OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS
(Membership as at 31 December 1986; contributions as assessed for 1986 and 1987)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.01	22,910	Gabon	0.02	45,820	Pakistan	0.07	160,370
Albania	0.01	22,910	Gambia	0.01	22,910	Panama	0.02	45,820
Algeria	0.16	366,560	Germany, Federal			Papua New Guinea	0.01	22,910
Angola	0.01	22,910	Republic of	10.31	23,620,210	Paraguay	0.01	22,910
Antigua and Barbuda	0.01	22,910	Ghana	0.02	45,820	Peru	0.08	183,280
Argentina	0.86	1,970,260	Greece	0.48	1,099,680	Philippines	0.11	252,010
Australia	1.90	4,352,900	Grenada	0.01	22,910	Poland	0.87	1,993,170
Austria	0.91	2,084,810	Guatemala	0.02	45,820	Portugal	0.22	504,020
Bahamas	0.01	22,910	Guinea	0.01	22,910	Qatar	0.04	91,640
Bahrain	0.01	22,910	Guinea-Bissau	0.01	22,910	Republic of Korea	0.22	504,020
Bangladesh	0.04	91,640	Guyana	0.01	22,910	Romania	0.23	526,930
Barbados	0.01	22,910	Haiti	0.01	22,910	Rwanda	0.01	22,910
Belgium	1.55	3,551,050	Honduras	0.01	22,910	Saint Christopher and Nevis	0.01	22,910
Belize	0.01	22,910	Hungary	0.28	641,480	Saint Lucia	0.01	22,910
Benin	0.01	22,910	Iceland	0.04	91,640	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.01	22,910
Bhutan	0.01	22,910	India	0.43	985,130	Samoa	0.01	22,910
Bolivia	0.01	22,910	Indonesia	0.16	366,560	Sao Tome and Principe	0.01	22,910
Botswana	0.01	22,910	Iran	0.70	1,603,700	Saudi Arabia	1.04	2,382,640
Brazil	1.68	3,848,880	Iraq	0.14	320,740	Senegal	0.01	22,910
Bulgaria	0.22	504,020	Ireland	0.22	504,020	Seychelles	0.01	22,910
Burkina Faso	0.01	22,910	Israel	0.28	641,480	Sierra Leone	0.01	22,910
Burma	0.01	22,910	Italy	4.52	10,355,320	Solomon Islands	0.01	22,910
Burundi	0.01	22,910	Jamaica	0.02	45,820	Somalia	0.01	22,910
Cameroon	0.01	22,910	Japan	12.46	28,545,860	Spain	2.33	5,338,030
Canada	3.72	8,522,520	Jordan	0.01	22,910	Sri Lanka	0.01	22,910
Cape Verde	0.01	22,910	Kenya	0.01	22,910	Sudan	0.01	22,910
Central African Republic	0.01	22,910	Kuwait	0.30	687,300	Suriname	0.01	22,910
Chad	0.01	22,910	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.01	22,910	Swaziland	0.01	22,910
Chile	0.08	183,280	Lebanon	0.02	45,820	Sweden	1.59	3,642,690
China	1.06	2,428,460	Lesotho	0.01	22,910	Switzerland	1.33	3,047,030
Colombia	0.13	297,830	Liberia	0.01	22,910	Syrian Arab Republic	0.04	91,640
Comoros	0.01	22,910	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.31	710,210	Thailand	0.10	229,100
Congo	0.01	22,910	Luxembourg	0.07	160,370	Togo	0.01	22,910
Cook Islands	0.01	22,910	Madagascar	0.01	22,910	Tonga	0.01	22,910
Costa Rica	0.02	45,820	Malawi	0.01	22,910	Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	91,640
Cote d'Ivoire	0.04	91,640	Malaysia	0.11	252,010	Tunisia	0.04	91,640
Cuba	0.11	252,010	Maldives	0.01	22,910	Turkey	0.39	893,490
Cyprus	0.01	22,910	Mali	0.01	22,910	Uganda	0.01	22,910
Czechoslovakia	0.92	2,107,720	Malta	0.01	22,910	United Arab Emirates	0.19	435,290
Democratic Kampuchea	0.01	22,910	Mauritania	0.01	22,910	United Kingdom	5.64	12,921,240
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.06	137,460	Mauritius	0.01	22,910	United Republic of Tanzania	0.01	22,910
Democratic Yemen	0.01	22,910	Mexico	1.06	2,428,460	United States	25.00	57,275,000
Denmark	0.91	2,084,810	Mongolia	0.01	22,910	Uruguay	0.05	114,550
Djibouti	0.01	22,910	Morocco	0.06	137,460	Vanuatu	0.01	22,910
Dominica	0.01	22,910	Mozambique	0.01	22,910	Venezuela	0.66	1,512,060
Dominican Republic	0.04	91,640	Namibia	0.01	22,910	Viet Nam	0.02	45,820
Ecuador	0.02	45,820	Nepal	0.01	22,910	Yemen	0.01	22,910
Egypt	0.08	183,280	Netherlands	2.15	4,925,650	Yugoslavia	0.55	1,260,050
El Salvador	0.01	22,910	New Zealand	0.31	710,210	Zaire	0.01	22,910
Equatorial Guinea	0.01	22,910	Nicaragua	0.01	22,910	Zambia	0.01	22,910
Ethiopia	0.01	22,910	Niger	0.01	22,910	Zimbabwe	0.02	45,820
Fiji	0.01	22,910	Nigeria	0.23	526,930			
Finland	0.58	1,328,780	Norway	0.62	1,420,420			
France	7.86	18,007,260	Oman	0.01	22,910			
						Total	100.00	229,100,000

Annex II. MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

Holding office until 31 December 1986: Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Gambia, Lebanon, Mexico, Sao Tome and Principe, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United States.

Holding office until conclusion of twenty-fourth session of the FAO Conference, November 1987: Afghanistan, Australia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, India, Italy, Liberia, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

Holding office until 31 December 1988: Argentina, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Niger, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Annex III. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

OFFICERS

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL
 Director-General: Edouard Saouma.
 Deputy Director-General: D. J. Walton.

Assistant Director-General, Department of General Affairs and Information: P. Savary, a.i.

DEPARTMENTS

Assistant Director-General, Administration and Finance Department: Dean K. Crowther.

Assistant Director-General, Agriculture Department: C. H. Bonte-Friedheim.

Assistant Director-General, Development Department: R. S. Lignon.

Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social Department: N. Islam, a.i.

Assistant Director-General, Fisheries Department: A. Lindquist, a.i.

Assistant Director-General, Forestry Department: M. A. Flores Rodas.

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Africa: T. Taka, a.i.

Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific: S. S. Puri.

Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Latin America and the Caribbean: M. E. Jalil.

Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for the Near East: A. S. Jum'a.

Regional Representative for Europe: A. Bozzini.

HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

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 00100 Rome, Italy
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 Telex: 610181 FAO I
 Facsimile: (39) (6) 6799 563

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Food and Agriculture Organization Regional
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 Telex: 82815 FOODAG TH
 Facsimile: (66) (2) 280 0445

REGIONAL AND OTHER OFFICES (cont.)

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Food and Agriculture Organization Regional
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Food and Agriculture Organization Regional
 Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
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 Telephone: (202) 653-2400
 Telex: 64255
 Facsimile: (202) 653-5760

Chapter IV

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) continued throughout 1986 its activities aimed at promoting co-operation among nations through education, natural and social sciences, culture and communication.

The fortieth anniversary of UNESCO on 4 November was marked by major events at and away from headquarters. In December, the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997), to be observed under the auspices of UNESCO, was proclaimed.

In 1986, the membership of UNESCO remained unchanged at 158.

Education

In 1986, UNESCO continued to focus on education for development. Its major programmes were on: education for all; the formulation and application of education policies; and education, training and society.

In December, the General Assembly approved UNESCO's 1985 appeal to proclaim an international literacy year and encouraged UNESCO to prepare a plan of action to eradicate illiteracy by the year 2000.

UNESCO's action to combat illiteracy was linked primarily to major regional projects. It was based on developing literacy training for adults and on stemming illiteracy at the source by generalizing and renewing primary education. Major regional programmes in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean were strengthened through seminars, research projects, technical missions and training programmes. In May, a regional meeting of experts to draw up a plan of action for the eradication of illiteracy in Asia and the Pacific finalized a regional programme for universal provision and renewal of primary education. Preparatory work was undertaken on establishing a programme for the Arab States.

Activities concerning adult education focused on strengthening UNESCO's role as an international centre for information on adult education, training adult educators, interaction between adult education and work and adult education and the exercise of civic rights and responsibilities. The quarterly newsletter *Adult Education—Information Notes* was published in the six official languages.

Seminars were held, and studies and technical missions were undertaken, to reduce disparities in education between rural and urban populations. Experimental projects and seminars focused on promoting the role of village schools. Training programmes for agricultural and technical specialists aimed at increasing the contribution of general and specialized education to the socio-economic development of rural areas.

Action to promote equal access to education for girls and women included meetings and seminars to identify obstacles. Projects, seminars and training programmes focused on literacy instruction and education in civics for women; access by girls to primary, secondary, technical and vocational education; and higher education in science and technology.

Activities for disabled persons emphasized the training of personnel and the production of educational and audio-visual materials. For refugees and national liberation movements, priority was given to operational activities and training teachers. Action on behalf of migrant workers and their families focused on the production of training materials.

UNESCO contributed in 1986 to the formulation and application of education policies and the strengthening of national capacities for educational planning, management, administration and economics. The fortieth session of the International Conference on Education (Geneva, 2-11 December), with 492 participants, adopted recommendations concerning the improvement of secondary education, as well as education in the fight against acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

In the area of research and educational innovation, UNESCO published in 1986 the thirty-seventh (1985) volume of the *International Yearbook of Education* in English and a second revised edition of the trilingual *Directory of Educational Research Institutions* (English/French/Spanish).

Activities dealing with the interaction between education and society aimed at improving the teaching of science and technology, promoting physical education and sport, and integrating training and research activities.

Natural sciences

UNESCO continued contributing to international co-operation in science and technology for

development during the year. Over 3,000 specialists, many from developing countries, were trained in basic sciences, informatics and biotechnology, in collaboration with national universities and institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The education of engineers and technicians continued to receive high priority, as did activities relating to new and renewable sources of energy, with emphasis on the development of learning packages in both areas.

The importance of informatics for development, and the imbalance in equipment and informatics application between developed and developing countries, led UNESCO to launch the Intergovernmental Informatics Programme, which became fully operational in 1986. The first session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Informatics Programme (Paris, 21-23 October) established a clearer definition of the general trend of the Programme, which sought to accelerate the training of specialists, facilitate the introduction of informatics in education, encourage research in and through informatics and help produce software for education and research.

In December, the UNESCO regional office for science and technology in Latin America and the Caribbean at Montevideo, Uruguay, established an Ibero-American network on education in the engineering sciences to promote pilot projects, conducting studies and set up data bases.

The International Geological Correlation Programme, involving some 4,000 scientists from 130 countries, continued to stimulate international collaboration in the earth sciences through its 51 research projects in 122 countries. The geology for development project continued to focus on studying pre-Cambrian Africa, and multidisciplinary regional projects analysed the geological structure and mineral potential of the continent. The programme on geological applications of remote sensing continued stimulating research on geological interpretation of data from second-generation space-borne sensors, with its two projects focusing on areas of Africa and Latin America. Activities concerning natural hazards included projects aimed at establishing or reinforcing hazard-monitoring network systems, particularly earthquakes and volcanoes, in various parts of the world. Post-disaster investigations were conducted on several occasions.

Under the Man and Biosphere Programme, implementation of the Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves continued, with expansion of the network of biosphere reserves and various research and training activities.

The International Hydrological Programme continued its third phase (1984-1989). Post-graduate courses in hydrology and water resources were sponsored, mainly for participants from

developing countries, and several seminars, training courses and workshops were offered.

The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission continued its programmes, which included ocean dynamics and climate, ocean science in relation to living and non-living resources, marine pollution research and monitoring, ocean mapping, ocean observation and warning systems, and marine data and information exchange.

In the marine sciences, specialists from developing countries were helped to improve their scientific skills and research through participation in training courses, meetings and seminars, and through fellowships and travel grants. UNESCO projects on coral reefs, mangrove areas, coastal lagoons and coastal ecosystems continued throughout the year.

Other activities dealt with urban systems and urbanization, the natural heritage and environmental education and information.

Social sciences

In 1986, UNESCO continued emphasizing the development of social and human sciences.

UNESCO's contribution to the celebration of the International Year of Peace (1986) represented a major new direction for its social science programme, providing an opportunity to investigate factors likely to contribute to the strengthening of peace. In this connection, UNESCO organized a round table at its headquarters, attended by leading figures from academic, literary and political circles. To celebrate the Year and as a follow-up to International Youth Year (1985), UNESCO organized a meeting in Ghana of young people from rural areas in 32 countries to promote peace, disarmament and development. The organization also contributed to the eleventh General Conference of the International Peace Research Association (Brighton, United Kingdom, 13-18 April) and organized a special week for the promotion of international education.

The UNESCO Associated Schools Project (ASP) continued to promote international education at the national, regional and international levels. In 1986, the project involved some 1,987 institutions in 91 countries. Regional seminars of ASP national co-ordinators were held in Asia and Latin America to elaborate regional strategies to develop the project further. A European seminar on the occasion of the International Year of Peace for pupils participating in ASP was held in Paris from 3 to 6 November.

Four pilot projects were launched in Asia, Africa, the Arab States and Europe to prepare material on the relationship between peace, disarmament, security and development, and on the dangers of nuclear war, for use in training literacy and adult education personnel.

In the area of higher education and training, 19 specialists, meeting at a UNESCO international consultation in Athens, Greece, considered ways to provide students with knowledge relating to peace and respect for human rights. During the year, UNESCO lent support to: the International Congress on Peace sponsored by the Legal Research Institute of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (Mexico City, 10-14 March); the Congress of Teachers for Peace organized by the Municipality of Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain (10-15 November); the International Conference on Higher Education and Peace Education organized by the University of Chulalongkorn, Thailand (December); and a seminar on peace, human rights and relevant legal instruments organized by the UNESCO Centre in Porto, Portugal (12 and 13 December). The 1986 UNESCO Prize for Peace Education was awarded to Professor Paulo Freire (Brazil).

Concerning human rights, research activities centred on: human rights as defined in existing universal international instruments; ways of improving the human rights of disadvantaged social groups; and technological and scientific progress and human rights. UNESCO co-operated with the International Sociological Association and prepared, with its research committee on sociology of education, papers dealing with the right to education in various member States and regions for a meeting of the World Congress of Sociology held in August at New Delhi, India. The 1986 UNESCO Prize for the Teaching of Human Rights was awarded to Professor Héctor Fix-Zamudio (Mexico).

On the issues of prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid, activities included studies and workshops on combating prejudice and intolerance through research and education, teacher training and exchange and revision of school textbooks to eliminate discriminatory features; UNESCO organized an international meeting (Beijing, China, 1-4 September) of 16 university researchers to discuss co-ordination of social sciences research, training and documentation on apartheid in southern Africa and other regions, and to elaborate a five-year research plan on apartheid. UNESCO co-published *Endgame in South Africa? The Challenging Structures and Ideology of Apartheid*.

The major thrust of population activities was to provide technical support to national, regional and interregional projects, mainly in training, research and planning of communication strategies.

Activities for and concerning youth aimed at encouraging research about young people in different parts of the world; promoting the dissemination and exchange of information; and assisting with the drafting and the implementation of programmes to increase the participation of youth in social life.

The status of women programme included the compilation of statistics on the participation of men and women in meetings organized by UNESCO or with its assistance, to draw to the attention of the UNESCO secretariat and member States the need for more vigorous efforts to achieve a better balance. UNESCO also focused on developing co-operation with the United Nations system, with a view to co-ordinating the implementation of the 1985 Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.^a

Activities to promote the development of philosophy and the human sciences included financial and intellectual assistance, meetings and grants to international professional NGOs. UNESCO co-operated with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies in its activities, particularly in the publication of the journal *Diogenes*.

Culture

On 8 December 1986, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development, to be observed under the auspices of UNESCO. The Decade's four main objectives were acknowledging the cultural dimension of development, affirming and enriching cultural identities, broadening participation in culture and promoting international cultural co-operation.

Implementation of the international campaigns for the safeguarding of cultural heritage was pursued throughout 1986. Activities were carried out in each of the 21 campaigns in progress and in relation to eight others approved by the UNESCO General Conference.

The World Heritage Committee, established under the 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, held its tenth session (Paris, 24-28 November 1986). It inscribed 31 additional sites on the World Heritage List, thus raising to 247 the number of cultural and natural properties protected by the Convention, to which 93 States were parties at the end of 1986. Efforts continued to promote public awareness of the Convention's objectives and to encourage contributions to the World Heritage Fund, which supports training activities and restoration work on World Heritage sites.

The production of general and regional histories and cultural studies continued. In 1986, the first volume of the General History of Africa was published in Chinese and the second volume in Arabic and Chinese. An abridged edition of the first volume was published in French. In order to promote mutual appreciation of cultures, major literary works were translated and published in the

^a YUN 1985, p. 937.

UNESCO Collection of Representative Works. The quarterly Museum was produced in English, French, Russian and Spanish.

Regarding artistic creativity, training courses and research seminars on music, crafts, fine arts and the theatre were organized in 1986, with the co-operation of NGOs and cultural foundations. A directory of artistic training centres in Asia and the Pacific (1986) was published in co-operation with the Asian Cultural Centre for UNESCO (Tokyo). UNESCO provided support and financial assistance for the World Encyclopaedia of Contemporary Theatre, art and film festivals, training courses in artistic creation and seminars to promote the arts. Regional and international training grants and fellowships continued to be awarded to scholars in this area.

Communications

In 1986, UNESCO continued its efforts to improve the national and international flow of information, primarily by strengthening developing countries' communications infrastructure, training of communications personnel, production of communications equipment and improvement of media content. It also continued to study the role of communications in society, in particular the socio-cultural impact of new technologies. Under this programme, 24 interdisciplinary case-studies, carried out on the socio-cultural, economic and legal aspects of new communications technology, covered all regions and involved specialists from 33 member States. In addition, an information network was launched, including the publication and distribution of five editions of a newsletter summarizing research activities on new communications technologies, aimed at improving exchanges between the Latin American region and North America.

A second international round table on a new world information and communication order (Copenhagen, Denmark, 2-7 April) was attended by 25 participants from 25 countries, as well as 33 observers. Four national case-studies were carried out on the media's potential contribution towards combating famine, ecological hazards, sickness and poverty. UNESCO co-published with the University for Peace a study on the media's contribution to world security and peace.

Attention continued to be given to promoting women's access to, and participation in, communications through training programmes and co-operation with NGOs and women's groups.

The Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) (seventh session, Paris, 14-20 January 1986) approved financial contributions to 61 communication projects. IPDC continued to support regional and national news agencies, regional broadcasting unions and media training.

Advisory missions were organized to assist in preparing projects for the development of community radio, news agencies, television and newspapers, and in the formulation of book and communications policies.

Training programmes and materials on communications continued to expand, with the participation of national, regional and subregional institutions. In 1986, IPDC assisted a communications training and career development programme for women in Africa and provided further funding to the ARABSAT satellite system for equipment and consultative assistance. It also supported the National Distance Teaching System in Ecuador and a project for broadcast training and development in the Pacific. Some 100 fellowships in news agency operations, television studio techniques, television production, radio engineering and broadcasting, printing technology, journalism, camera work and film production were provided to participants from developing countries.

Other activities in 1986 included: technical support aimed at increasing the endogenous capacity of developing countries; training for communications specialists and for archivists in film and tape preservation techniques; and campaigns to promote the reading habit.

General Information Programme

The General Information Programme continued to carry out activities aimed at facilitating access to specialized information, promoting the flow of such information and expanding member States' capacity to store, exchange and use information needed for development. It covered, in co-operation with member States, most of UNESCO's activities in scientific and technical information, libraries and archives.

The Programme encouraged the development of tools for processing and transferring information to ensure the application of information-handling standards. It provided support to member States for adapting a Common Communication Format as a national exchange format and established an International Network of Terminology. It also continued its efforts in the areas of bibliographic control of serials and terminology standardization.

The Programme also continued to support projects relating to the development and use of data bases through the application of modern technologies and normative tools, such as microcomputer-based software packages. Projects on the computerization of information services and libraries were launched in many countries and further support was given to the Integrated Library and Information Services projects. Regional co-operation was pursued to strengthen regional information networks and programmes in Asia and the Pacific and in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Action for development

Activities continued under the programme on principles, methods and strategies of action for development. National training seminars on community participation in development, techniques of evaluation and planning methods, including the concerns of women, were organized in various regions. Several regional and subregional workshops dealt with the integration of cultural dimensions in planning and the use of science and technology indicators in socio-economic planning. Publications were issued dealing with concepts and methods of development planning. A meeting of experts (Paris, 17-21 November 1986) analysed the relationship of poverty, progress and marginalization.

In 1986, individual training was provided to 2,489 persons and group training benefited another 44,840. During the year some \$18.7 million was spent on the acquisition and use of equipment for projects in developing countries.

Technical assistance

Participation Programme

Allocations approved by the Director-General for 1986-1987 under the UNESCO Participation Programme, through which member States and organizations participate in technical assistance activities, amounted to \$11,243,315.

The amounts (in United States dollars) by sector and by region were as follows:

Sector	Allocation
Culture and communication	3,126,635
Education	3,058,829
Natural sciences	2,219,091
Social sciences	1,165,675
External relations and information	873,660
General Information Programme	637,725
Bureau of Co-ordination for Development	124,800
Programme support	36,900
Total	11,243,315
Region	
Africa	2,987,330
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,091,625
Asia and the Pacific	1,749,490
Europe	1,432,320
Arab States	1,069,765
Interregional	1,912,185
Total	11,243,315

SOURCE: UNESCO 1986-1987: report of the Director-General.

Extrabudgetary programmes

Amounts obligated in 1986 in respect of projects for which UNESCO served as executing agency, financed by UNDP, UNFPA and other extrabudgetary sources, totalled \$74.8 million, as shown below:

Source	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)
UNDP	35,127
Donated trust funds	8,944
Special accounts and voluntary contributions	8,405
UNFPA	6,663
Self-benefiting trust funds	5,505
Other United Nations sources	5,394
Associate experts	1,898
World Bank technical assistance	1,446
Regional banks and funds	1,428
Total	74,810
Sector	
Education	35,185
Natural sciences	17,797
Culture and communication	15,209
Social and human sciences	2,693
General Information Programme	2,274
Other	1,652
Total	74,810
Region	
Africa	25,361
Asia and the Pacific	19,525
Arab States	11,670
Europe	8,454
Latin America and the Caribbean	8,379
Interregional and global	1,421
Total	74,810

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1986, the number of full-time staff employed by UNESCO on permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments was 2,940, drawn from 135 nationalities. Of these, 1,123 were in the Professional or higher categories and 1,817 were in the General Service category.

Of the Professional staff, 495 were serving in the field, as were 301 General Service staff.

The 1985 session of the UNESCO General Conference approved a budget of \$307,223,000 for the period 1986-1987. However, after the withdrawal from the organization of two member States, the Executive Board adjusted the budget to \$289,339,000. The level of the Working Capital Fund was fixed at \$15,000,000 and the total assessment on member States (after reducing miscellaneous income) at \$255,850,980. Amounts allocated (in thousands of United States dollars) are shown in the table below:

UNESCO REGULAR BUDGET	Amount
Programme operations and services	209,305
Programme support services	28,607
General policy and direction	25,516
Common services	24,410
General administrative services	24,128
Appropriation reserve	15,610
Capital expenditure	1,055
Negative provision for currency fluctuation	(39,2911)*
Total	289,339

*This amount was subsequently increased to a positive provision of \$1,814,227 after savings of \$2,337,647 and a supplementary appropriation of \$38,768,000.

Members: Eid Abdo (Syrian Arab Republic), Paul Yao Akoto (Côte d'Ivoire), Bashir Bakri (Sudan), Alphonse Blagué (Central African Republic), Léon Louis Boissier-Palun (Benin), Hilaire Bouhoyi (Congo), Mohamed Brahimi El-Mili (Algeria), Aurelio Caicedo Ayerbe (Colombia), Dimitri Cosmadopoulos (Greece), Buyan-

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Luis Manuel Penalver (Venezuela), Jean Ping (Gabon), Guy A. Rajaonson (Madagascar), Ronald Sanders (Antigua and Barbuda), Swaran Singh (India), Preciosa Soliven (Philippines), Sheila Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago), Alemayehu Teferra (Ethiopia), Iba der Thiam (Senegal), Duddy Achdiat Tisna Amidjaja (Indonesia), Birgitta Ulvhammar (Sweden), Jose Israel Vargas (Brazil), Alberto Wagner de Reyna (Peru), Edward Gough Whitlam (Australia), Zhao Fusan (China).

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Chapter V

World Health Organization (WHO)

The thirty-ninth World Health Assembly met at Geneva from 5 to 16 May 1986 and approved a global report on the first evaluation of strategies to achieve health for all by the year 2000, as set out in the 1982 action plan.^a The evaluation pinpointed the challenges member States and the World Health Organization (WHO) would face during the rest of the century. The Assembly urged member States to make full use of their strategy reports in guiding national health policies and to strengthen district health systems based on primary health care. Regarding the economic aspects of the implementation of the health-for-all strategies, the Assembly, recognizing that the widespread economic crisis had resulted in cuts in health budgets, appealed to developed countries and international organizations to increase their assistance to developing countries. It also called on developing countries to increase technical co-operation among themselves.

The Assembly endorsed a revised WHO drug strategy and urged all concerned parties to assume their responsibilities in carrying it out. It asked member States to implement the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and to accelerate national programmes to achieve the goal of immunizing all the world's children by 1990. The Assembly also called on member States to pursue health objectives as an integral part of policies for sectors such as agriculture, environment, water and housing.

Among other programme and operational topics considered by the Assembly in 1986 were: nursing and midwifery personnel; a comprehensive health plan for Central America and Panama; strategies to prevent mental, neurological and psychosocial disorders; misuse of narcotic and psychotropic substances; prevention and eradication of iodine deficiency disorders; and the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

In 1986, the membership of WHO remained at 166, with one associate member.

Co-ordination with other organizations

WHO continued its collaboration with bilateral and multilateral agencies, funding agencies within the United Nations system, the World Bank, private foundations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and commercial enterprises to mobilize health for all. WHO also participated in emergency assistance being provided by the United Nations system, concentrating on promoting the preparedness and capacity

of member States to cope with health emergencies and natural disasters. Among its emergency actions in 1986, WHO contributed to the international community's response to the nuclear accident at Chernobyl, Ukrainian SSR (see p. 584). In connection with the International Year of Peace (1986), the WHO management group of scientists specializing in the effects of nuclear war on health and health services met to discuss the results of research and revised a report on the subject.

Strategy for health for all

In 1986, the WHO Director-General launched an initiative to develop a health-for-all leadership to narrow the gap between policy and action. A task force worked out a strategy and an initial plan of action for 1986-1987. Some 250 senior officials from over 40 countries participated in six intercountry colloquia (Cuba (1), Mozambique (1), Thailand (2), Yugoslavia (2)) on leadership development for health for all and technical co-operation among developing countries.

Health system infrastructure

Health system development

In 1986, work continued on the tenth revision of the International Classification of Diseases, with the assistance of eight WHO collaborating centres. Following a meeting of the Health Systems Research Advisory Group (Geneva, April) to review research proposals and advise on future directions for the programme, members of the group co-operated with Botswana, Kenya and Mauritius in their research activities. Regarding health legislation, international meetings were held in Africa (Brazzaville, Congo, October) and Europe (Montpellier, France, August). In addition, WHO joined the United Nations in supporting an international expert meeting on legislation to provide equal opportunities for disabled persons (Vienna, June).

Primary health care systems

In October 1986, a seminar for the western Pacific region at Tokyo discussed planning and managing health facilities. An interregional meeting on the maintenance and repair of health care equipment (Nicosia, Cyprus, November) led to the formulation of a global plan to serve as a guide for action and

^a YUN 1982, p. 1538.

for the mobilization of resources. Senior health and municipal officials from 16 cities in five WHO regions attended a UNICEF/WHO interregional consultation on primary health care in urban areas (Manila, Philippines, July). An interregional conference on community health workers as pillars for health for all (Yaounde, Cameroon, December) reviewed experiences of participants from 16 member States. Delegates from 35 countries adopted a Charter for Health Promotion at the first International Conference on Health Promotion (Ottawa, November), jointly organized by the WHO Regional Office for Europe, Canada and the Canadian Public Health Association.

Health manpower

A lack of adequate and realistic planning for health manpower development, resulting in acute shortages of trained personnel in some member States and an over-supply of highly skilled personnel in others, led to the convening of a conference on "Health manpower out of balance" (Acapulco, Mexico, September). Sponsored by the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences and WHO, the conference recommended relieving the problem through information exchange and research, and by restricting the number of medical school graduates.

Public information and education for health

In 1986, WHO collaborated with member States in strengthening the information, education and communication capabilities of health professionals and made media representatives aware of the interrelationship of positive health, economic development and social harmony. In this connection, workshops and seminars were held in many countries and efforts were made to strengthen audiovisual facilities and the production of promotional and educational films. World Health Day 1986 (7 April) stressed the importance of sports and exercise for healthy living.

Research promotion and development

Since the adoption of the Declaration of Alma-Ata (USSR, 1978)^b—setting forth eight elements of primary health care through which the goal of health for all was to be achieved by the year 2000—WHO had recognized the importance of the relation between health and other sectors, with emphasis in research on the socio-economic determinants of health, including such factors as food and education policies, housing conditions and communications. The 1986 World Health Assembly underlined this reorientation in research when it decided to change the name of the Advisory Committee on Medical Research to Advisory Committee on Health Research.

Health promotion and care

General health protection

In 1986, the World Health Assembly adopted a resolution on implementation requirements of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in the health sector, as an outcome of the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women.^c The WHO Director-General established a steering committee on women, health and development to support the planning of activities as an integral part of various programmes.

WHO issued a second edition of "Guidelines for training community health workers in nutrition". Guidelines were also prepared for nutrition curriculum development at different levels of the health system during an intercountry consultation for the eastern Mediterranean region (Alexandria, Egypt, December). WHO formally established in 1986 its international breast-feeding data bank as part of a global nutritional surveillance programme; it contained information on the prevalence and duration of breast-feeding, collected in over 1,000 surveys and studies in 126 countries over 20 years.

As part of its safety measures and accident prevention policies, WHO jointly sponsored with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the World Rehabilitation Fund an international conference on musculoskeletal injuries at the workplace (Copenhagen, Denmark, May).

Health of specific population groups

A WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF-sponsored European Parliamentarians' Forum on Child Survival, Women and Population: Integrated Strategies (The Hague, Netherlands, February) addressed the need for action to meet family planning needs. A study on identifying low-birth-weight infants at risk concluded, and another on monitoring children's physical growth and psychosocial development began at nine WHO centres in six countries.

In the area of reproductive health and family planning, technical guidelines were prepared, for publication, on the role of barrier methods and spermicides and on the managerial aspects of vasectomy services. A WHO scientific group reported on the mechanism of action, safety and efficacy of intra-uterine devices (Geneva, December).

The health of agricultural workers was the subject of an interregional workshop (Sofia, Bulgaria, May). Scientific monographs were published on early detection of occupational diseases and occupational exposure to pollens, as was a WHO manual on the epidemiology of occupational

^bYUN 1978, p. 1107.

^cYUN 1985, p. 937.

health. The effects of occupational health hazards on reproductive function were reviewed in 1986.

Protection and promotion of mental health

A review of the needs and programmes in all WHO regions revealed a considerable increase in awareness of mental health issues, but leadership skills in mental health remained scarce, particularly in developing countries. In November, a WHO-sponsored consultation at Montreal, Canada, developed guidelines for mental health policy formulation. WHO convened a consultation of experts (Geneva, July) who agreed on a protocol for a project to promote healthy behaviour in adolescence. The first phase of a multi-centre project on the effects of bereavement on the health of the elderly was completed.

Narcotic and psychotropic drug misuse was addressed at a conference of ministers of health (London, March), jointly sponsored by WHO and the United Kingdom. Drug abuse control programmes funded by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) continued in several countries. A working group discussed drug-related problems in adolescence (Tokyo, February), and a comparative study of legislative approaches to the treatment of drug- and alcohol-dependent persons was published. AIDS among drug users in Europe, Canada and the United States was the subject of a consultation (Stockholm, Sweden, October).

Environmental health

The World Health Assembly in 1986 emphasized water supply and sanitation as one of the essential elements of primary health care. Data on water supply and sanitation services at the mid-point of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990) were collected and analysed during 1986. In April, a study group on technology for water supply and sanitation in developing countries meeting at Geneva reviewed significant advances in the light of those countries' needs.

Activities concerning protection against radiation and other physical factors were dominated by the nuclear accident at Chernobyl. WHO responded immediately by convening a meeting (Copenhagen, May) to facilitate the exchange of information; the participants, experts in meteorology, radiation protection, biological effects, reactor technology, emergency procedures, public health and psychology, provided guidance for immediate application.

The WHO/ILO/UNEP International Programme on Chemical Safety continued to evaluate risks to health from chemicals during infancy and early childhood. In December, an FAO/WHO expert consultation at Rome addressed food safety problems associated with rapid urbanization. A working group on the health impact of irradiated foods

(Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, November) reviewed identification methods.

Diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative technology

In May, a study group on the WHO basic radiological system, meeting in Zimbabwe, recommended establishing training courses in Africa for radiologists, radiographers, X-ray technicians and maintenance workers. During 1986, the WHO Expert Committee on Biological Standardization approved new requirements for vaccines for mumps, rabies and hepatitis B. In April, more than 160 scientists met at Geneva to discuss the safety of blood and blood products and antibody screening issues in relation to AIDS (see below). The fourth International Conference of Drug Regulatory Authorities (Tokyo, June), sponsored by WHO and Japan's Ministry of Health and Welfare, contributed to consolidating WHO's role as a focus for information exchange on the efficacy and safety of pharmaceutical products. Field-testing of the methodology developed by WHO to estimate drug requirements with greater accuracy was completed and applied to epidemiological research in Botswana, Lesotho and Zimbabwe.

Disease prevention and control

Immunization

In 1986, immunization coverage in seven of the 25 largest developing countries—Algeria, India, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam—showed an improvement by 25 to 100 per cent over the previous year, rapidly approaching that of the industrialized countries. In developing countries (excluding China), immunization was preventing more than 1 million deaths yearly from measles, neonatal tetanus or pertussis and over 175,000 cases of poliomyelitis.

Malaria

The overall world malaria situation in 1986 showed no significant improvement. Of the total world population, 48 per cent (2,318 million people) lived in areas where malaria risk persisted but organized control was being pursued, and 8 per cent (405 million) were living in areas (mainly in tropical Africa) where malarial endemicity remained basically unchanged. About 100 million clinical cases occurred each year, with 250 million people becoming infected.

Other parasitic diseases

In March, a WHO expert committee, meeting at Geneva, concluded that the prevention and control of major intestinal parasitic infections were feasible, effective and promotional for other health programmes. A report by the WHO Expert Committee on the Epidemiology and Control of African Trypanosomiasis

provided guidance on choosing the most appropriate technology for a primary health care approach to trypanosomiasis control. In April, the WHO Expert Committee on Onchocerciasis (river blindness), meeting at Geneva, estimated that 85.5 million persons lived at risk of infection in endemic areas. In 1986, the Onchocerciasis Control Programme in West Africa was extended to savannah areas of Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and Sierra Leone.

Diarrhoea/ diseases

By the end of the year, 99 per cent of the developing world's population lived in countries with a well-formulated plan for controlling diarrhoeal diseases and more than 2,000 staff were trained in management and supervision of control programmes. UNICEF continued to provide oral rehydration salts and promote self-sufficiency in producing them.

AIDS

In 1986, WHO co-operation with member States in combating AIDS intensified in response to a dramatic increase in the number of reported cases and countries reporting the disease. Following the second meeting of participating and interested parties for the prevention and control of AIDS (Geneva, June), WHO mobilized resources to provide its programme with a critical mass of personnel. In November, the Director-General declared AIDS to be a global health priority and reaffirmed WHO's commitment to preventing and controlling it.

Cancer

Cancer incidence and mortality rose in 1986, as a result primarily of an increase in the average age of the population, increased tobacco use and an improvement in controlling other major health problems. In 1986, approaches were available for preventing one third of all existing cancers. In countries where people had smoked for many years, 80 to 90 per cent of all cases of lung cancer and 30 per cent of all cancer deaths were attributed to tobacco. In South-East Asia, approximately 90 per cent of the more than 100,000 new cases of oral cancer each year were caused by tobacco-chewing and smoking. The 1986 World Health Assembly called for a global public health approach and immediate action to combat the tobacco pandemic. The Assembly requested the Director-General to strengthen collaboration with organizations of the United Nations system and NGOs, to support national smoking-control programmes and to ensure that WHO played an effective global advocacy role in tobacco and health issues.

The WHO publication *Cancer Pain Relief*, issued in 1986, encouraged the medical profession to place greater emphasis on palliative care for cancer pa-

tients and to disseminate widely the knowledge of possible pain-relieving measures.

Cardiovascular diseases

In 1986, WHO's cardiovascular disease programme fostered activities to identify and test improved strategies and methods for preventing cardiovascular diseases and for reducing risk factors in the population. Trends and determinants (risk factors and medical care) in cardiovascular diseases were monitored through the MONICA project. Designed to span the decade 1984 to 1993, the project reported the incidence, determinants and mortality occurring from major cardiovascular diseases in a population of more than 10 million of both sexes, aged 25 to 64 years. The first MONICA congress (Augsburg, Federal Republic of Germany, February/March) was held for the project's 41 collaborating centres located in 26 countries.

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1986, the total number of full-time staff employed by WHO stood at 4,456 on permanent and fixed-term contracts. Of these, 1,435 staff members, drawn from 127 nationalities, were in the Professional and higher categories and 3,021 were in the General Service category. Of the total number, 91 were in posts financed by UNDP, UNEP, UNFAC and UNFPA.

Budget

The thirty-eighth (1985) World Health Assembly had approved an effective working budget of \$543.3 million for the 1986-1987 biennium.

INTEGRATED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAMME OBLIGATIONS BY SOURCE OF FINANCING FOR THE TWO-YEAR PERIOD 1986-1987

	Amount (in US dollars)
Regular budget	504,178,000
Pan American Health Organization	137,942,000
International Agency for Research on Cancer	25,968,000
United Nations sources	
UNICEF	393,000
UNDP	37,379,000
UNDHO	148,000
UNEP	1,913,000
UNFAC	1,548,000
UNFPA	48,171,000
UNHCR	489,000
Sundry trust and voluntary funds	894,000
Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples	90,000
Standard letter of agreement between executing agencies	594,000
Supply services trust funds	649,000
Other sources	
Voluntary Fund for Health Promotion	115,444,000
Onchocerciasis Control Programme	59,295,000
Tropical diseases research and training	47,969,000
Casual income account	45,114,000
Special Account for Servicing Costs	19,213,000
Other trust and reimbursable funds	17,462,000
Trust Fund for the Global Programme on AIDS	17,016,000
Sasakawa Health Trust Fund	9,581,000
Primary Health Care Initiative Fund	139,000
Miscellaneous	5,556,000
Total	1,097,145,000

SERVICES AND CO—OPERATION EXTENDED BY WHO IN THE TWO—YEAR PERIOD
1986—1987, BY REGION AND COUNTRY OR TERRITORY
(in US dollars)

	Regular budget	Other sources	Total		Regular budget	Other sources	Total
Africa				The Americas (cont.)			
Algeria	465,000	104,500	569,500	Honduras	902,000	1,631,800	2,533,800
Angola	1,596,000	265,100	1,861,100	Jamaica	935,800	1,360,100	2,295,900
Benin	1,183,000	182,800	1,365,800	Mexico	293,500	5,094,100	5,387,600
Botswana	889,000	213,500	1,102,500	Netherlands Antilles	73,000	14,700	87,700
Burkina Faso	1,495,000	221,700	1,716,700	Nicaragua	829,800	2,674,300	3,504,100
Burundi	1,418,000	26,900	1,444,900	Panama	975,000	1,046,500	2,021,500
Cameroon	980,000	20,000	1,000,000	Paraguay	349,100	1,840,600	2,189,700
Cape Verde	1,061,000	—	1,061,000	Peru	924,900	3,798,700	4,723,600
Central African Republic	1,347,000	467,600	1,814,600	Saint Christopher and Nevis	—	88,900	88,900
Chad	1,458,000	1,246,800	2,704,800	Saint Lucia	133,400	190,600	324,000
Comoros	1,451,000	320,500	1,771,500	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	—	244,900	244,900
Congo	1,124,000	479,000	1,603,000	Suriname	309,800	548,900	858,700
Côte d'Ivoire	937,000	10,000	947,000	Trinidad and Tobago	1,274,400	1,028,100	2,302,500
Equatorial Guinea	874,000	—	874,000	United States	266,900	70,400	337,300
Ethiopia	2,973,000	910,600	3,883,600	Uruguay	260,100	710,800	970,900
Gabon	898,000	247,800	1,145,800	Venezuela	1,011,600	2,174,300	3,185,900
Gambia	1,050,000	324,200	1,374,200	Subtotal	25,223,600	63,810,100	89,033,700
Ghana	1,146,000	—	1,146,000	South—East Asia			
Guinea	1,543,000	676,000	2,219,000	Bangladesh	7,555,400	3,994,600	11,550,000
Guinea—Bissau	1,106,000	390,700	1,496,700	Bhutan	843,300	1,442,200	2,285,500
Kenya	1,351,000	105,900	1,456,900	Burma	4,849,700	5,411,500	10,261,200
Lesotho	1,183,000	56,400	1,239,400	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1,548,500	445,100	1,993,600
Liberia	1,358,000	—	1,358,000	India	11,623,700	9,829,200	21,452,900
Madagascar	1,116,000	1,305,900	2,421,900	Indonesia	8,292,000	3,638,300	11,930,300
Malawi	1,182,000	594,100	1,776,100	Maldives	892,500	237,700	1,130,200
Mali	1,644,000	202,400	1,846,400	Mongolia	1,711,100	174,400	1,885,500
Mauritania	1,256,000	325,300	1,581,300	Nepal	5,302,500	2,506,100	7,808,600
Mauritius	573,000	53,200	626,200	Sri Lanka	3,812,000	1,319,300	5,131,300
Mozambique	1,506,000	326,100	1,832,100	Thailand	4,465,300	389,700	4,855,000
Namibia	679,000	—	679,000	Subtotal	50,896,000	29,388,100	80,284,100
Niger	1,622,000	600,400	2,222,400	Europe			
Nigeria	2,676,000	4,800	2,680,800	Albania	37,500	—	37,500
Réunion	79,000	—	79,000	Austria	28,100	—	28,100
Rwanda	1,702,000	4,300	1,706,300	Belgium	23,400	—	23,400
St. Helena	68,000	—	68,000	Bulgaria	104,900	11,000	115,900
Sao Tome and Principe	804,000	21,300	825,300	Czechoslovakia	28,100	—	28,100
Senegal	1,100,000	25,500	1,125,500	Denmark	23,400	—	23,400
Seychelles	701,000	—	701,000	Finland	23,400	—	23,400
Sierra Leone	1,093,000	59,300	1,152,300	France	31,300	—	31,300
Swaziland	849,000	318,200	1,167,200	German Democratic Republic	34,500	—	34,500
Togo	1,150,000	—	1,150,000	Germany, Federal Republic of	31,300	—	31,300
Uganda	1,571,000	264,200	1,835,200	Greece	34,500	20,000	54,500
United Republic of Tanzania	1,497,000	99,200	1,596,200	Hungary	40,900	225,500	266,400
Zaire	1,881,000	93,100	1,974,100	Iceland	23,400	—	23,400
Zambia	1,646,000	587,900	2,233,900	Ireland	28,100	—	28,100
Zimbabwe	1,858,000	180,000	2,038,000	Israel	514,200	—	514,200
Subtotal	57,139,000	11,335,200	68,474,200	Italy	34,500	—	34,500
The Americas				Luxembourg	17,100	—	17,100
Antigua and Barbuda	—	202,200	202,200	Malta	28,100	—	28,100
Argentina	1,133,500	2,023,700	3,157,200	Monaco	3,400	—	3,400
Bahamas	491,800	318,800	810,600	Netherlands	28,100	—	28,100
Barbados	—	824,200	824,200	Norway	23,400	—	23,400
Belize	536,200	169,600	705,800	Poland	51,700	72,000	123,700
Bolivia	1,294,900	3,125,700	4,420,600	Portugal	81,700	13,800	95,500
Brazil	1,574,200	13,994,200	15,568,400	Romania	51,700	—	51,700
Canada	57,000	93,000	150,000	San Marino	3,400	—	3,400
Caribbean	1,040,100	1,704,800	2,744,900	Spain	34,500	—	34,500
Chile	936,700	899,200	1,835,900	Sweden	23,400	—	23,400
Colombia	1,437,700	2,674,800	4,112,500	Switzerland	23,400	—	23,400
Costa Rica	936,000	2,364,000	3,300,000	Turkey	638,000	200,000	838,000
Cuba	824,400	927,100	1,751,500	USSR	68,900	—	68,900
Dominica	—	353,800	353,800	United Kingdom	31,300	—	31,300
Dominican Republic	482,400	1,776,600	2,259,000	Yugoslavia	42,200	6,100	48,300
Ecuador	1,735,200	1,853,900	3,589,100	Subtotal	2,191,800	548,400	2,740,200
El Salvador	1,117,200	1,611,000	2,728,200				
French Guiana	—	57,000	57,000				
Grenada	—	227,900	227,900				
Guatemala	682,800	3,467,300	4,150,100				
Guyana	1,053,400	250,700	1,304,100				
Haiti	1,350,800	2,372,900	3,723,700				

	Regular budget	Other sources	Total		Regular budget	Other sources	Total
Eastern Mediterranean				Western Pacific (cont.)			
Afghanistan	5,184,300	545,500	5,729,800	Cook Islands	405,000	98,000	503,000
Bahrain	158,300	106,600	264,900	Democratic Kampuchea	540,000	—	540,000
Cyprus	644,700	85,000	729,700	Fiji	1,750,500	340,700	2,091,200
Democratic Yemen	3,788,200	879,000	4,667,200	French Polynesia	70,000	—	70,000
Djibouti	809,900	—	809,900	Guam	80,000	—	80,000
Egypt	2,155,000	509,400	2,664,400	Hong Kong	110,000	—	110,000
Iran	816,500	179,700	996,200	Japan	100,000	—	100,000
Iraq	1,064,300	21,400	1,085,700	Kiribati	300,000	—	300,000
Jordan	1,295,000	1,762,400	3,057,400	Lao People's Democratic Republic	1,764,900	1,111,500	2,876,400
Kuwait	143,400	—	143,400	Macau	60,000	—	60,000
Lebanon	1,293,900	170,000	1,463,900	Malaysia	1,322,400	395,500	1,717,900
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	123,700	412,000	535,700	New Zealand	70,000	—	70,000
Morocco	559,400	1,212,700	1,772,100	Niue	60,000	—	60,000
Oman	981,300	220,400	1,201,700	Papua New Guinea	2,656,400	670,800	3,327,000
Pakistan	3,325,900	691,400	4,017,300	Philippines	1,639,900	291,700	1,931,600
Qatar	72,600	—	72,600	Republic of Korea	1,490,800	—	1,490,800
Saudi Arabia	791,700	5,291,000	6,082,700	Samoa	1,000,000	98,000	1,098,000
Somalia	4,765,300	626,500	5,391,800	Singapore	554,500	285,700	840,200
Sudan	3,588,800	3,038,300	6,627,100	Solomon Islands	1,000,000	427,200	1,427,200
Syrian Arab Republic	1,985,500	311,900	2,297,400	Tokelau	25,000	—	25,000
Tunisia	1,929,500	200,300	2,129,800	Tonga	1,000,000	37,300	1,037,300
United Arab Emirates	62,800	68,500	131,300	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	700,000	169,800	869,800
Yemen	3,636,200	3,508,200	7,144,400	Tuvalu	35,000	55,900	90,900
Subtotal	39,176,200	19,840,200	59,016,400	Vanuatu	1,000,000	397,600	1,397,600
Western Pacific				Viet Nam	4,556,900	6,277,200	10,834,100
American Samoa	20,000	—	20,000	Subtotal	28,362,000	15,889,600	44,251,600
Australia	100,000	—	100,000	Total	202,988,600	140,811,600	343,800,200
Brunei Darussalam	50,000	—	50,000				
China	5,900,900	5,232,700	11,133,600				

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS
(Membership as at 31 December 1986; contributions as assessed for 1986)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent- age	Amount* (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Amount* (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.01	24,575	Costa Rica	0.02	49,155
Albania	0.01	24,575	Côte d'Ivoire	0.03	73,735
Algeria	0.13	319,500	Cuba	0.08	221,195
Angola	0.01	24,575	Cyprus	0.01	24,575
Antigua and Barbuda	0.01	24,575	Czechoslovakia	0.74	1,818,690
Argentina	0.70	1,720,380	Democratic Kampuchea	0.01	24,575
Australia	1.54	3,784,840	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.05	122,885
Austria	0.74	1,818,690	Democratic Yemen	0.01	36,075
Bahamas	0.01	24,575	Denmark	0.74	1,818,690
Bahrain	0.01	24,575	Djibouti	0.01	24,575
Bangladesh	0.03	73,735	Dominica	0.01	24,575
Barbados	0.01	24,575	Dominican Republic	0.03	73,735
Belgium	1.26	3,096,685	Ecuador	0.02	49,155
Benin	0.01	24,575	Egypt	0.07	172,040
Bhutan	0.01	24,575	El Salvador	0.01	24,575
Bolivia	0.01	24,575	Equatorial Guinea	0.01	24,575
Botswana	0.01	24,575	Ethiopia	0.01	24,575
Brazil	1.36	3,342,455	Fiji	0.01	24,575
Brunei Darussalam	0.03	73,735	Finland	0.47	1,155,115
Bulgaria	0.18	442,385	France	6.39	15,998,120
Burkina Faso	0.01	24,575	Gabon	0.02	49,155
Burma	0.01	24,575	Gambia	0.01	24,575
Burundi	0.01	24,575	German Democratic Republic	1.36	3,342,455
Byelorussian SSR	0.35	860,190	Germany, Federal Republic of	8.38	20,595,415
Cameroon	0.01	24,575	Ghana	0.02	49,155
Canada	3.02	7,435,215	Greece	0.39	958,500
Cape Verde	0.01	24,575	Grenada	0.01	24,575
Central African Republic	0.01	24,575	Guatemala	0.02	49,155
Chad	0.01	24,575	Guinea	0.01	24,575
Chile	0.07	172,040	Guinea-Bissau	0.01	24,575
China	0.86	2,113,610	Guyana	0.01	24,575
Colombia	0.11	270,345	Haiti	0.01	24,575
Comoros	0.01	24,575			
Congo	0.01	21,575			
Cook Islands	0.01	24,575			

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent- age	Amount* (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Amount* (in US dollars)
Honduras	0.01	24,575	Rwanda	0.01	24,575
Hungary	0.22	540,695	Saint Christopher and Nevis	0.01	24,575
Iceland	0.03	73,735	Saint Lucia	0.01	24,575
India	0.35	860,190	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.01	24,575
Indonesia	0.13	319,500	Samoa	0.01	24,575
Iran	0.57	1,400,885	San Marino	0.01	24,575
Iraq	0.12	294,925	Sao Tome and Principe	0.01	24,575
Ireland	0.18	442,385	Saudi Arabia	0.84	2,064,460
Israel	0.22	540,695	Senegal	0.01	24,575
Italy	3.67	9,019,715	Seychelles	0.01	24,575
Jamaica	0.02	49,155	Sierra Leone	0.01	24,575
Japan	10.13	24,896,365	Singapore	0.09	221,196
Jordan	0.01	24,575	Somalia	0.01	24,575
Kenya	0.01	24,575	Solomon Islands	0.01	24,575
Kiribati	0.01	24,575	South Africa	0.40	983,090
Kuwait	0.24	589,845	Spain	1.89	4,645,030
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.01	24,575	Sri Lanka	0.01	24,576
Lebanon	0.02	49,155	Sudan	0.01	24,575
Lesotho	0.01	24,575	Suriname	0.01	24,575
Liberia	0.01	24,575	Swaziland	0.01	24,575
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.25	614,425	Sweden	1.29	3,170,420
Luxembourg	0.06	147,465	Switzerland	1.08	2,654,305
Madagascar	0.01	24,575	Syrian Arab Republic	0.03	73,735
Malawi	0.01	24,575	Thailand	0.08	196,615
Malaysia	0.09	221,195	Togo	0.01	24,575
Maldives	0.01	24,575	Tonga	0.01	24,575
Mali	0.01	24,575	Trinidad and Tobago	0.03	73,735
Malta	0.01	24,575	Tunisia	0.03	73,735
Mauritania	0.01	24,575	Turkey	0.31	761,885
Mauritius	0.01	24,575	Uganda	0.01	24,575
Mexico	0.86	2,113,610	Ukrainian SSR	1.29	3,170,420
Monaco	0.01	24,575	USSR	10.34	25,412,480
Mongolia	0.01	24,575	United Arab Emirates	0.16	393,230
Morocco	0.05	122,885	United Kingdom	4.58	11,256,210
Mozambique	0.01	24,575	United Republic of Tanzania	0.01	29,575
Nepal	0.01	24,575	United States	25.00	62,797,675
Netherlands	1.75	4,300,955	Uruguay	0.04	98,310
New Zealand	0.25	614,425	Vanuatu	0.01	24,575
Nicaragua	0.01	24,575	Venezuela	0.54	1,327,155
Niger	0.01	24,576	Viet Nam	0.02	49,155
Nigeria	0.19	466,960	Yemen	0.01	24,575
Norway	0.50	1,228,846	Yugoslavia	0.45	1,105,960
Oman	0.01	24,575	Zaire	0.01	24,575
Pakistan	0.06	147,465	Zambia	0.01	24,575
Panama	0.02	49,155	Zimbabwe	0.02	49,155
Papua New Guinea	0.01	24,575			
Paraguay	0.01	24,575	ASSOCIATE MEMBER		
Peru	0.07	172,040	Namibia	0.01	24,575
Philippines	0.09	221,195	Total	100.00	247,444,200
Poland	0.71	1,744,960			
Portugal	0.18	442,385			
Qatar	0.03	73,735			
Republic of Korea	0.18	442,385			
Romania	0.19	466,960			

* Adjusted to take into account the actual amounts paid to staff as reimbursement for taxes levied by member countries on the WHO emoluments of their nationals.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (As at 31 December 1986)

OFFICERS OF THE THIRTY-NINTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

President: Dr. Z. Hamzeh (Jordan).

Vice-Presidents: A. Agbeta (Togo), Dr. M. E. R. Bassett (New Zealand), A. Jameel (Maldives), J. R. Menchaca Montano (Cuba), Dr. R. Muller (German Democratic Republic).

Chairman, Committee A: Dr. J. M. Borgoño (Chile).

Chairman, Committee B: Dr. W. Koinange (Kenya).

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD*

Chairman: Dr. G. Tadesse (Ethiopia).

Vice-Chairmen: Dr. A. H. Ayoub (Egypt), A. Grimsson (Iceland), Dr. U. Sudsukh (Thailand).

Rapporteurs: Dr. B. Bella (Côte d'Ivoire), Dr. Sung Woo Lee (Republic of Korea).

Members were designated by: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malta, Nepal, Panama, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tonga, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

* The Board consists of 31 persons designated by as many member States which have been elected for such purpose by WHO.

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Dr. Halfdan Mahler.
 Deputy Director-General: Dr. T. Adeoye Lambo.
 Assistant Directors-General: Warren W. Furth, Dr. J. Hamon, Dr. S. K. Litvinov,
 Dr. Lu Rushan, Dr. F. Partow.
 Director, Regional Office for Africa: Dr. G. L. Monekosso.

Director, Regional Office for the Americas (Pan American Sanitary Bureau): Dr. C. Guerra de Macedo.
 Regional Office for South-East Asia: Dr. U Ko Ko.
 Director Regional Office for Europe: Dr. J. E. Asvall.
 Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean: Dr. Hussein A. Gezairy.
 Regional Office for the Western Pacific: Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima.

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**International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)**

Membership in the Bank rose to 151 in 1986 with

In the fiscal year ending 30 June 1986, the World Bank made 134 loans amounting to \$13,179 million to 41 countries, an increase of \$1,823 million from fiscal 1985. This brought the cumulative total of loan commitments by the Bank since its inception in 1946 to \$126,098.6 million.

[illegible]

REGION/COUNTRY	Agriculture and rural development	Development finance companies	Education	Energy	Industry	Non-project	Population, health and nutrition	Small-scale enterprises	Technical assistance	Telecommunications	Transportation	Urban development	Water supply and sewerage	Total
Europe, the Middle East and North Africa														
Cyprus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.0	—	—	20.0
Egypt	70.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70.0
Hungary	—	—	—	64.0	125.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	189.0
Jordan	—	15.0	10.2	27.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.0	—	102.7
Morocco	166.0	200.0	150.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.0	—	—	538.0
Oman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.0	—	—	30.0
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.0	—	25.0
Syrian Arab Republic	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70.0	77.5
Tunisia	27.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.7
Turkey	255.0	300.0	—	402.0	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	1,057.0
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121.5	—	—	121.5
Subtotal	526.2	515.0	160.2	493.5	125.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	193.5	25.0	120.0	2,258.4
Latin America and the Caribbean														
Argentina	350.0	—	—	116.0	—	—	—	—	18.5	—	—	—	60.0	544.5
Barbados	—	—	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0
Brazil	852.0	—	—	500.0	—	—	59.5	—	29.0	—	179.5	—	—	1,620.0
Chile	—	100.0	—	—	—	250.0	—	40.0	—	—	—	66.0	—	456.0
Colombia	364.0	—	—	171.0	—	—	36.5	—	—	—	104.8	—	24.0	700.3
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.8	—	—	35.8
Ecuador	100.0	115.0	—	8.5	—	—	—	30.0	—	—	—	—	—	253.5
Guatemala	—	—	—	81.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81.0
Honduras	—	37.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37.4
Mexico	289.0	—	—	—	—	400.0	—	—	—	—	190.0	25.0	—	904.0
Peru	—	—	—	13.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.5
Uruguay	—	—	—	45.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45.2
Subtotal	1,955.0	252.4	10.0	935.2	—	650.0	96.0	70.0	47.5	—	140.6	369.5	175.0	4,701.2
Total	3,761.7	1,324.7	577.7	2,423.2	757.2	900.0	166.6	264.5	60.1	24.5	1,253.8	944.5	507.3	13,178.8
NUMBER OF LOANS	31	12	9	22	6	3	5	5	4	1	15	10	11	134

Agriculture and rural development

Continuing its commitment to agriculture and rural development, the Bank made 31 loans in fiscal 1986 amounting to \$3,761.7 million to 20 countries. Brazil received \$852 million, of which \$500 million helped to make the agricultural-credit system more market oriented, reduce rural-credit subsidies and reform trade and pricing policy for key agricultural commodities. Of \$506 million provided to India, \$375 million went to a loan-refinancing programme for agricultural investments and to an agricultural credit system. Argentina received \$350 million for the first phase of a government programme to encourage increased agricultural production and exports.

Development finance companies

The Bank made 12 loans totalling \$1,324.7 million in fiscal 1986 to assist development finance companies in 11 countries. Turkey received \$300 million to support its financial sector adjustment programme. India received \$250 million for industrial policy reforms aimed at increasing exports. Of \$218 million provided to Pakistan, \$148 million was channelled to ten financial institutions

to promote private industrial investment and strengthen financial markets. A loan of \$200 million was made to Morocco for the second phase of its economic adjustment programme.

Education

During fiscal 1986, the Bank granted nine loans totalling \$577.7 million for education projects in six countries. Malaysia received two loans totalling \$200.3 million, to improve the quality of education and to train technicians and skilled workers, under an industrial training project. Indonesia received two loans totalling \$151.1 million to develop a nucleus of well-trained scientific and technical manpower and to support a long-term development programme focusing on institutional and management development. A loan of \$150 million was made to Morocco for a programme of construction and equipping schools, teacher training, foreign fellowships and studies on educational activities.

Energy

Twenty-two energy projects—in oil, gas, coal and power—were assisted in 18 countries during

fiscal 1986 at a cost of \$2,423.2 million. Brazil received \$500 million to help finance the country's 1986-1989 power-sector rehabilitation. A loan of \$485 million to India helped meet the electricity demand in its northern and western regions by installing 1,500 megawatts of thermal power-generating capacity. Four loans totalling \$402 million were made to Turkey, of which \$200 million helped to develop the country's indigenous energy resources through the financing of the 420-megawatt Kayraktepe hydropower station on the Goksu River.

Industry

The Bank made six loans for the industrial sector amounting to \$757.2 million to four countries during fiscal 1986. The two largest loans were both to India totalling \$502.2 million, \$302.2 million of which supported the construction of a qualified fertilizer-manufacturing plant owned and operated by the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited; the remaining \$200 million helped modernize cement plant facilities. Of two loans totalling \$125 million received by Hungary, \$100 million went to restructure the country's industry to help it achieve international competitiveness. Zaire received \$110 million to finance part of the foreign-exchange costs of Gecamines' five-year (1986-1990) rehabilitation programme, aimed at maintaining production capacity while raising productivity and reducing costs.

Non-project

Three non-project loans totalling \$900 million were made during the fiscal year. Mexico received \$400 million to rehabilitate and reconstruct urban areas damaged by 1985 earthquakes,^a and to improve construction standards and planning. Chile and Côte d'Ivoire received \$250 million each to support their structural adjustment programmes.

Population, health and nutrition

Five loans amounting to \$166.6 million were made in fiscal 1986. Brazil received \$59.5 million to benefit the health of the rural poor and increase the efficiency of basic health services in four north-eastern states. A loan of \$36.5 million was granted to Colombia to improve access to basic health services for 3.7 million people living in its poorest areas, and to provide access to piped water and waste-disposal facilities to 250 communities. Indonesia received \$33.4 million for a nutrition and community-health project aimed at reducing infant, child, and maternal mortality and improving nutrition. China received \$15 million for a rural health and

preventive medicine project and Côte d'Ivoire received \$22.2 million for nursing schools and field training programmes.

Small-scale enterprises

Five loans totalling \$264.5 million were granted for small-scale enterprises during fiscal year 1986. Turkey received \$100 million for relending through financial institutions, to eligible sub-borrowers in the small and medium-scale industrial sector. Indonesia received \$64.5 million to increase non-oil exports by making available more long-term credit for export-oriented investments. Chile received \$40 million to provide credit through financial intermediaries to small and medium-scale industrial enterprises.

Technical assistance

During fiscal 1986, four countries received loans for technical assistance amounting to \$60.1 million. Brazil received \$29 million to help strengthen public-sector planning and management capabilities in the areas of information, research, investment planning, budgeting, programme implementation and operational control, including supervision of State enterprises. A loan of \$18.5 million to Argentina helped to develop and strengthen economic policies and decision-making, reduce the public-sector deficit, increase domestic resource mobilization, increase the efficiency of public-sector investment and enterprises and improve export and industrial policies and procedures. Botswana received \$7.6 million to help promote the economic diversification of the town of Selebi-Phikwe and lessen its dependence on a nearby copper/nickel mine. A \$5 million loan to Nigeria went for technical assistance to strengthen industrial policy and to undertake studies to restructure the country's industrial sector.

The largest element of technical assistance continued to be that financed as a component of loans for other purposes. During the year, those technical assistance components totalled \$1,051.7 million in 183 operations, compared with \$1,345.2 million in 229 operations during 1985. While financing during 1986 increased for agriculture and rural development, industrial development and finance, non-projects, power, telecommunications, transportation, urban development, and water supply and sewerage, it declined for education, energy and population, health and nutrition.

The Bank continued to serve as executing agency for projects financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). At the end of 1986, the number of projects in progress stood at 150, for a total allocation of \$218.5

^a YUN 1985, p. 543.

million, compared with 117, for an allocation of 170.6 million, on 31 December 1985. Among the larger new UNDP-financed projects were investment-planning and management for water supply and sanitation in Ethiopia, public enterprise reform studies in Zaire, planning assistance to Chad, river-development planning studies in Senegal, economic management in China, as well as an umbrella project (under which there are numerous sub-projects) there, consultant support to a Bank-assisted gas project in Bangladesh, strengthening irrigation planning and design capability in Nepal, improved water-delivery systems in Egypt, and interregional and global projects for biomass gasifiers and windpump evaluation.

Telecommunications

The Bank made one loan of \$24.5 million to Côte d'Ivoire for the physical, institutional and financial rehabilitation of the Office National des Télécommunications.

Transportation

Fifteen loans totalling \$1,253.8 million were made to 12 countries during fiscal 1986 for the development of transportation systems. A loan of \$300 million was granted to Indonesia to upgrade national and provincial roads and bridges. China received two loans, one for \$160 million to increase railway capacity and improve railway operations and efficiency, and the other for \$130 million to increase the capacity of the Tianjin port and to train port personnel. Of the two loans to the Republic of Korea, totalling \$208 million, \$141 million was to increase the capacity of the port at Pusan.

Urban development

In fiscal 1986, ten loans totalling \$944.5 million for urban projects were made to six countries. Indonesia received \$275 million to finance mortgage-lending commitments for some 200,000 housing units. Two loans totalling \$190 million were granted to Mexico, \$150 million of which was for financing construction in rapidly growing medium-sized cities. Of the three loans received by Brazil, totalling \$179.5 million, a \$100 million loan was to assist flood-damaged urban municipalities in the northeastern region and in the planning capacity for flood protection and control.

Water supply and sewerage

Eleven loans totalling \$507.3 million were made to ten countries in fiscal 1986. A \$70 million loan granted to the Syrian Arab Republic supported sewage treatment facilities in urban areas to ben-

efit some 1.7 million people. The Philippines received \$69 million to help expand water supply in the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System service area. Of two loans to Chile totalling \$66 million, \$60 million was to provide water and sewerage services for some 830,000 people in Santiago.

Economic Development Institute

Fiscal 1986 was the second year of the Economic Development Institute's (EDI) five-year plan designed to strengthen its work on development policy issues and place more emphasis on national economic management, sectors, public enterprises and projects. To promote these objectives, EDI again organized a wide range of seminars, courses and training activities.

Of the 105 courses and seminars held, 15 were senior policy seminars for decision makers and 21 were for senior staff of training institutions in developing countries. Ten of the 15 senior policy seminars were addressed to sub-Saharan Africa, three to Latin America, one to Asia, and one to countries of the Middle East and North Africa. Most focused on sectoral issues, such as agricultural pricing, financing of education, population policy and the efficient use of transport facilities. Nearly half of the 69 direct training activities dealt with managing the overall economy or particular sectors and subsectors. The remainder were concerned mostly with project analysis and management. Of the 3,300 participants attending EDI courses and seminars about 1,600 came from smaller or poorer countries, many of which were in sub-Saharan Africa.

In 1986, the number of training activities substantially exceeded the 83 that were projected in the five-year plan, reflecting expanded co-operation with overseas partner institutions and with other sources of financing for training.

Co-financing by national and international aid agencies for programmes directed or co-directed by EDI grew from about \$2.3 million in fiscal 1985 to nearly \$4 million in fiscal 1986. The bulk of the increase was accounted for by UNDP, the Canadian International Development Agency and the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

Co-financing

Conditions contributing to annual fluctuations in co-financing totals were especially pronounced in 1986 in planning export-credit flows, which were directly linked to capital-goods imports by borrowers, and in private co-financing envisaged, which remained affected by difficult market conditions. The Bank's contribution during fiscal 1986 amounted to \$3,629.4 million for 113 projects, a decline of more than \$1,000 million over fiscal 1985. Of this total, co-financing with official development agencies

remained the largest source—\$2,541.5 million in 102 projects. This form of co-financing provided development-oriented lending, highly concessional terms and long maturities. During fiscal 1986, private co-financing amounted to \$579.5 million for four projects.

Operations of the Special Facility for sub-Saharan Africa, totalling \$782 million, were approved in fifteen countries. The Special Facility's resources increased during the year by the addition of three direct contributors—Belgium, Ireland, United States—and one special joint financier—Belgium.

Financing activities

During fiscal 1986, the World Bank borrowed the equivalent of \$10,609 million, consisting of new medium- and long-term borrowings plus incremental short-term discount-rate and Central Bank Facility borrowings outstanding on 30 June 1986. The total was made up of \$3,266.3 million in United States dollars, \$1,871.4 million in Swiss francs, \$1,854.1 million in Japanese yen, \$1,731.3 million in deutsche mark, \$719.4 million in Netherlands guilders, \$399.6 million in European currency units, \$147 million in Canadian dollars, \$134.7 million in French francs, \$130.5 in pounds sterling, \$113.5 million in Belgian francs, \$53.2 million in Danish kroner, \$52.1 million in Austrian schillings, \$51.1 million in Australian dollars, \$29.5 million in Norwegian kroner, and \$27.1 million in Luxembourg francs.

Of the 98 medium- and long-term borrowing operations conducted by the Bank, 84 were in the private sector and accounted for \$8,543 million, or 80 per cent of the total funds borrowed. The other medium- and long-term issues, totalling \$1,550 million, or 15 per cent of the funds raised, were placed with official sources. Short-term borrowings outstanding as at 30 June amounted to \$3,948 million.

As at 30 June 1986, the Bank's outstanding obligations totalled \$69,897 million—an increase of \$19,593 million over fiscal 1985—denominated in 20 different currencies and currency units.

During fiscal 1986, the Bank continued to engage in currency swaps as a means of increasing its access to low nominal-cost currencies. It executed 51 currency-swap transactions aggregating \$1,927 million—\$1,225 million into Swiss francs, \$349 million into deutsche mark, \$261 million into Netherlands guilders, and \$92 million into Japanese yen.

Capitalization

For the fiscal year ending 30 June 1986, the value of the Bank's capital stock was expressed

on the basis of the special drawing right (SDR) in terms of United States dollars as computed by the International Monetary Fund on 30 June, when the value of the SDR was set at \$1.17757. The subscribed capital of the Bank, as at 30 June, totalled SDR 65,836 million, an increase of SDR 6,888 million from fiscal 1985.

Income, expenditures and reserves

The Bank's gross revenues, generated primarily from loans and investments, increased by \$1,286 million or 23 per cent, to a total of \$6,815 million in fiscal 1986. Net income was \$1,243 million, up \$106 million from the previous record high of \$1,137 million in fiscal 1985. As in the previous year, sustained high net income was largely a result of high returns on the Bank's liquidity and low borrowing costs.

Expenditures totalled \$5,571 million, an increase of 26.9 per cent over the previous fiscal year. Administrative costs amounted to \$427 million, up by \$33 million.

The Bank's General Reserve amounted to \$4,918 million at the end of fiscal 1986.

Secretariat

As at 30 June 1986, the staff of the World Bank numbered 6,002, of whom 3,806 were staff in the Professional or higher categories, drawn from 113 nationalities.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES (for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1986)

	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)
Income	
Income from investments*	2,121,129
Income from loans:	
Interest	4,416,750
Commitment charges	251,597
Front-end fees	1,353
Other income†	24,035
Total income	6,814,864
Expenses	
Administrative expenses:‡	384,555
Interest on borrowings	5,018,178
Amortization of issuance costs	81,537
Provision for loan losses	37,200
Other expenses	7,212
Total expenses	5,528,682
Operating income (income less expenses)	1,286,182
Contributions to special programmes	(42,725)
Net income	1,243,457

* Includes net gains of \$367,430,000 resulting from sales of investments.

† Includes net gains of \$7,599,000 resulting from repurchases of Bank obligations prior to maturity.

‡ All administrative expenses of the Bank and IDA, and a portion of those of IFC are paid by the Bank. Those expenses are net of a management fee of \$280,750,000 charged to IDA and of a service and support fee of \$3,130,000 charged to IFC.

Annex 1. MEMBERS OF THE WORLD BANK, SUBSCRIPTIONS AND VOTING POWER
(As at 30 June 1986)

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		VOTING POWER		MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in SDRs)	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total		Amount in SDRs)	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total
Afghanistan	30,000	0.05	550	0.08	Kenya	131,500	0.20	1,565	0.21
Algeria	475,500	0.72	5,005	0.72	Kuwait	645,100	0.98	6,701	0.96
Antigua and Barbuda	2,000	*	270	0.04	Lao People's Democratic Republic	10,000	0.02	350	0.05
Argentina	847,100	1.29	8,721	1.25	Lebanon	9,000	0.01	340	0.05
Australia	1,273,700	1.93	12,987	1.87	Lesotho	36,200	0.05	612	0.09
Austria	546,900	0.83	5,719	0.82	Liberia	21,300	0.03	463	0.07
Bahamas	17,100	0.03	421	0.06	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	195,100	0.30	2,201	0.32
Bahrain	56,600	0.09	816	0.12	Luxembourg†	82,500	0.13	1,075	0.15
Bangladesh†	265,500	0.40	2,905	0.42	Madagascar	21,900	0.03	469	0.07
Barbados	51,900	0.08	769	0.11	Malawi†	18,200	0.03	432	0.06
Belgium	1,526,600	2.32	15,516	2.23	Malaysia	462,700	0.70	4,877	0.70
Belize	3,900	0.01	289	0.04	Maldives	26,200	0.04	512	0.07
Benin	10,000	0.02	350	0.05	Mali	17,300	0.03	423	0.06
Bhutan†	900	*	259	0.04	Malta	56,600	0.09	816	0.12
Bolivia†	26,400	0.04	514	0.07	Mauritania	10,000	0.02	350	0.05
Botswana	33,100	0.05	581	0.08	Mauritius	67,800	0.10	928	0.13
Brazil	1,079,400	1.64	11,044	1.59	Mexico	636,000	0.97	6,610	0.95
Burkina Faso†	10,000	0.02	350	0.05	Morocco	261,200	0.40	2,862	0.41
Burma	139,400	0.21	1,644	0.24	Mozambique	27,200	0.04	522	0.08
Burundi	15,000	0.02	400	0.06	Nepal	53,300	0.08	783	0.11
Cameroon†	20,000	0.03	450	0.06	Netherlands	1,511,700	2.30	15,367	2.21
Canada†	2,178,200	3.31	22,032	3.17	New Zealand	360,800	0.55	3,858	0.55
Cape Verde	1,600	*	266	0.04	Nicaragua	9,100	0.01	341	0.05
Central African Republic	10,000	0.02	350	0.05	Niger†	10,000	0.02	350	0.05
Chad	10,000	0.02	350	0.05	Nigeria†	294,100	0.45	3,191	0.46
Chile†	237,500	0.36	2,625	0.36	Norway	535,200	0.81	5,602	0.81
China	2,348,200	3.57	23,732	3.41	Oman	62,200	0.09	872	0.13
Colombia	349,900	0.53	3,749	0.54	Pakistan†	521,700	0.78	5,377	0.77
Comoros	1,600	0.02	266	0.04	Panama	21,600	0.03	466	0.07
Congo	49,600	0.08	746	0.11	Papua New Guinea	24,600	0.04	496	0.07
Costa Rica	13,100	0.02	381	0.05	Paraguay†	38,600	0.06	636	0.09
Côte d'Ivoire†	83,400	0.13	1,084	0.16	Peru	93,800	0.14	1,188	0.17
Cyprus	78,800	0.12	1,038	0.15	Philippines	359,800	0.55	3,848	0.55
Democratic Kampuchea	21,400	0.03	464	0.07	Poland	24,900	0.04	499	0.07
Democratic Yemen†	33,600	0.05	586	0.08	Portugal†	240,000	0.36	2,650	0.38
Denmark	575,300	0.87	6,003	0.86	Qatar	109,600	0.17	1,346	0.19
Djibouti†	3,100	*	281	0.04	Republic of Korea	337,900	0.51	3,629	0.52
Dominica†	1,600	*	266	0.04	Romania	200,100	0.30	2,251	0.32
Dominican Republic	58,900	0.09	839	0.12	Rwanda	58,700	0.09	837	0.12
Ecuador†	96,200	0.15	1,212	0.17	Saint Christopher and Nevis	2,500	*	275	0.04
Egypt†	344,400	0.52	3,694	0.53	Saint Lucia	2,900	*	279	0.04
El Salvador	14,100	0.02	391	0.06	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1,300	*	263	0.04
Equatorial Guinea	6,400	0.01	314	0.05	Samoa	28,200	0.04	532	0.08
Ethiopia	53,300	0.08	783	0.11	Sao Tome and Principe	1,400	*	264	0.04
Fiji	50,900	0.08	759	0.11	Saudi Arabia	2,238,300	3.40	22,633	3.25
Finland	480,400	0.73	5,054	0.73	Senegal†	36,200	0.05	612	0.09
France	3,660,400	5.56	36,854	5.30	Seychelles	1,100	*	261	0.04
Gabon	12,000	0.02	370	0.05	Sierra Leone	15,000	0.02	400	0.06
Gambia	5,300	0.01	303	0.04	Singapore	32,000	0.05	570	0.08
Germany, Federal Republic of	3,434,700	5.22	34,597	4.97	Solomon Islands	28,300	0.04	533	0.08
Ghana	85,600	0.13	1,106	0.16	Somalia	18,900	0.03	439	0.06
Greece	94,500	0.14	1,195	0.17	South Africa	695,400	1.06	7,204	1.04
Grenada†	1,700	*	267	0.04	Spain	1,029,400	1.56	10,544	1.52
Guatemala	16,700	0.03	417	0.06	Sri Lanka†	211,000	0.32	2,360	0.34
Guinea	71,300	0.11	963	0.14	Sudan	60,000	0.09	850	0.12
Guinea-Bissau	2,700	*	277	0.04	Suriname	16,200	0.02	412	0.06
Guyana†	57,900	0.09	829	0.12	Swaziland	44,000	0.07	690	0.10
Haiti	58,900	0.09	839	0.12	Sweden	736,700	1.12	7,617	1.09
Honduras	11,000	0.02	360	0.05	Syrian Arab Republic	123,300	0.19	1,483	0.21
Hungary†	420,300	0.64	4,453	0.64	Thailand	311,100	0.47	3,361	0.48
Iceland	68,000	0.10	930	0.14	Togo†	15,000	0.02	400	0.06
India	2,383,500	3.62	24,085	3.46	Tonga	27,700	0.04	527	0.08
Indonesia	777,700	1.18	8,027	1.15	Trinidad and Tobago	66,700	0.10	917	0.13
Iran	1,092,900	1.66	11,179	1.61	Tunisia	37,300	0.06	623	0.09
Iraq	95,600	0.15	1,206	0.17	Turkey	367,900	0.56	3,929	0.56
Ireland	295,800	0.45	3,208	0.46	Uganda	33,300	0.05	583	0.08
Israel	110,800	0.17	1,358	0.20	United Arab Emirates	238,500	0.36	2,635	0.38
Italy	1,984,200	3.01	20,092	2.89	United Kingdom	3,894,700	5.92	39,197	5.63
Jamaica	44,600	0.07	696	0.10	United Republic of Tanzania†	35,000	0.05	600	0.09
Japan	4,083,000	6.20	41,080	5.90					
Jordan	23,300	0.04	483	0.07					

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		VOTING POWER		MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in SDRs)	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total		Amount (in SDRs)	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total
United States	13,809,800	20.98	138,348	19.88	Yugoslavia†	150,900	0.23	1,759	0.25
Uruguay	157,800	0.24	1,828	0.26	Zaire	264,300	0.40	2,893	0.42
Vanuatu	32,300	0.05	573	0.08	Zambia†	115,100	0.17	1,401	0.20
Venezuela	756,000	1.15	7,810	1.12	Zimbabwe†	81,700	0.12	1,067	0.15
Viet Nam	54,300	0.08	793	0.11					
Yemen	45,500	0.07	705	0.10	Total	65,836,400	100.34‡	695,864	100.00

NOTE: The amount of \$13,000 was received from Kiribati on account of its capital subscription pending completion of membership formalities; Kiribati became a member on 29 September 1986.

* Less than 0.005 per cent.

† Amounts aggregating the equivalent of \$34,941,000, in current United States dollars, had been received from members on account of increases in subscriptions which were in process of completion: Austria \$781,000, Bangladesh \$403,000, Bhutan \$9,000, Bolivia \$440,000, Burkina Faso \$140,000, Cameroon \$147,000, Canada \$12,992,000, Chile \$274,000, Côte d'Ivoire \$432,000, Democratic Yemen \$294,000, Djibouti \$4,000, Dominica \$2,000, Ecuador \$528,000, Egypt \$185,000, Grenada \$8,000, Guyana \$224,000, Hungary \$333,000, Luxembourg \$54,000, Malawi \$83,000, Niger \$81,000, Nigeria \$3,358,000, Pakistan \$1,037,000, Paraguay \$243,000, Portugal \$374,000, Senegal \$114,000, Sri Lanka \$23,000, Togo \$138,000, United Republic of Tanzania \$1,469,000, Yugoslavia \$3,920,000, Zambia \$1,269,000 and Zimbabwe \$5,582,000.

‡ May differ from the sum of the individual percentages because of rounding.

Annex II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE WORLD BANK (As at 30 June 1986)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the vote of
Vacant	Hugh W. Foster	United States
Kenji Yamaguchi	Zenbei Mizoguchi	Japan
Tim Lankester	Richard Manning*	United Kingdom
Hélène Ploix	Olivier Debains	France
Gerhard Boehmer	Michael von Harpe	Federal Republic of Germany
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the votes of
Fawzi Hamad Al-Sultan (Kuwait)	Mohammad Al-Shawi (Saudi Arabia)	Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Maldives, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
Jacques de Groot (Belgium)	Oral Akman (Turkey)	Austria, Belgium, Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey
Frank Porter (Canada)	Horace Barber (Jamaica)	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
C. R. Krishnaswamy Rao Sahib (India)	Gholam Kibria (Bangladesh)	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka
Leonor Filardo de González (Venezuela)	Maria Antonieta Domínguez (Honduras)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Spain, Suriname, Venezuela
C. Ulrik Haxthausen (Denmark)	Per Taxell (Sweden)†	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
Mario Draghi (Italy)	Rodrigo M. Guimarães (Portugal)	Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal
Mourad Benachenhou (Algeria)	Salem Mohamed Omeish (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Democratic Yemen, Ghana, Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Tunisia
Xu Naijiong (China)	Yang Guanghui (China)	China
Ronald H. Dean (Australia)	You Kwang Park (Republic of Korea)	Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu
Ferdinand van Dam (Netherlands)	Riza Sapunxhiu (Yugoslavia)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Romania, Yugoslavia
Edgar Gutiérrez-Castro (Colombia)	Patricio Rubianes (Ecuador)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Philippines
Vibul Aunsuntha (Thailand)	Sashi N. Shah (Nepal)	Burma, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
Astère Girukwigomba (Burundi)	Mitiku Jembere (Ethiopia)	Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Kenneth Coates (Uruguay)	Félix Alberto Camarasa (Argentina)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
Nicéphore Soglo (Benin)	André Milongo (Congo)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Zaire

NOTE: Democratic Kampuchea and South Africa did not participate in the 1984 regular election of Executive Directors. Poland and Tonga became members after that election.

* Resigned 9 July 1986; succeeded by J. A. L. Faint (United Kingdom).

† Resigned 31 July 1986; succeeded by Veikko Kantola (Finland).

Annex III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE WORLD BANK

(As at 1 July 1986)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS*

President Barber B. Conable.

Senior Vice President, Finance: Moeen A. Qureshi.

Senior Vice President, Operations: Ernest Stern.

Vice President: Warren C. Baum.

Vice President, External Relations: Jose Botafogo G.

Vice President, Pension Fund: K. Georg Gabriel.

Vice President and Controller: Hans C. Hittmair.

Regional Vice President, South Asia: W. David Hopper.

Vice President, Operations Policy: S. Shahid Husain.

Vice President, Co-financing: Kunihiko Inakage.

Regional Vice President, Eastern and Southern Africa: Edward V. K. Jaycox.

Regional Vice President, East Asia and Pacific: Attila Karaosmanoglu.

Regional Vice President, Latin America and the Caribbean: A. David Knox.

Vice President, Economics and Research: Anne O. Krueger.

Vice President, Personnel and Administration: Martijn J. W. M. Pajmans.

Vice President and Treasurer: Eugene H. Rotberg.

Director-General, Operations Evaluation: Yves Rovani.

Vice President and General Counsel: Ibrahim F. I. Shihata.

Vice President, Energy and Industry: Ernest Stern.†

Vice President and Secretary: Timothy T. Thahane.

Regional Vice President, Western Africa: Wilfried R. Thalwitz.

Regional Vice President, Europe, Middle East and North Africa: Willi A.

Wapenhans.

Vice President, Financial Policy, Planning and Budgeting: D. Joseph Wood.

*The World Bank and IDA had the same officers and staff.

†Acting.

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

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Washington, D.C. 20433, United States
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Telex: RCA 248423 WORLDBK
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Telex: 22022

REGIONAL MISSION IN WESTERN AFRICA

The World Bank
Corner of Booker Washington and Jacques Aka Streets
(Boite Postale 1850)
Cocody Abidjan 01, Cote d'Ivoire
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Telephone: (225) 44-22-27
Telex: 28132

REGIONAL MISSION IN THAILAND

The World Bank
Udom Vidhya Building, 956 Rama IV Road
Sala Daeng
Bangkok 5, Thailand
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Telephone: (66) (2) 235-5300-6
Telex: 82817

Chapter VII

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), established in 1956 as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), is a multilateral development institution that promotes private investment and assists private enterprises in its developing member countries. Its capital resources are provided by its 128 member States—including 107 developing countries—which collectively determine its policies and activities.

During the fiscal year ending 30 June 1986, the second year of IFC's current five-year programme, the Board of Directors approved 85 investments in 39 developing countries and one world-wide in scope, totalling \$1,156 million. Of that amount, \$710 million was to be invested for IFC's own account and \$446 million would be syndicated, or sold, to other investors. Compared to the 1985 fiscal year, the total approved investments increased by \$218.8 million, from \$937.2 million, and investments net of syndication rose \$100.7 million, from \$609.3 million. Of the total dollar amount, \$1,070 million was for loans and \$86 million for equity investments. Of the equity, \$4 million was approved for the exercise-of-rights issues by firms in which IFC already had equity investments. Thirteen of the loans, totalling \$139 million, involved corporate restructuring.

IFC estimated that the total capital costs of projects it would help to finance would be more than \$3,588 million. In other words, for every \$1 invested by IFC for its own account, others would invest about \$4.

Loans were made at market rates. The typical United States dollar fixed-rate loan was priced at 10.37 per cent for a period of 7 to 8 years with a grace period of 4 years. The maturities of IFC loans, set to conform to the nature and needs of each project, ranged from 7 to 12 years.

Of the projects approved during the year, 42 per cent of the investment finance went to Asia, 32 per cent to Latin America, 16 per cent to Europe and the Middle East, and 10 per cent to Africa. The largest proportion, 30 per cent, of investment was for projects relating to fertilizers, chemicals and petrochemicals; 19 per cent was for energy and minerals; 16 per cent for other manufacturing; 9 per cent for tourism and services; 8 per cent for capital markets and financial services; 7 per cent for wood, pulp and paper; 6 per cent for agribusiness; and 5 per cent for cement and steel. Some \$254.7 million of the investments was taken up by

government-related financial institutions of industrial countries which specialized in aiding private enterprises in developing countries.

During the year, IFC approved investments in Grenada, Mozambique and Seychelles for the first time. It also approved investments in two other countries in which it had not invested for the previous three years. Thirty-three investments, with a total value of \$295 million, were located in countries with an annual per capita income below \$800. In 1986, more than 26 per cent of the loans were priced at variable rates, with 43 per cent of United States dollar-denominated loans so priced.

Supplementing its loans, equity and equity-like instruments, IFC provided a broad range of other financial services, including underwritings, guarantees, stand-by arrangements and swaps. Technical assistance activities were generally provided free of charge. However, to bring itself in line with market practice, IFC began to charge fees for special service activities, generating some \$3.9 million in income for IFC in fiscal year 1986.

The Corporation continued to seek out commercial banks and other financial institutions to join in loan syndications and parallel financing. During the year, some \$446 million in loans by IFC was syndicated with such institutions. Syndications processed with commercial banks included new funding for projects in Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, India, Thailand and Zimbabwe. Many of the larger projects involved energy development.

In 1986, under its five-year financial and operational plan covering the fiscal years 1985 to 1989, IFC provided new financial services to its developing member countries, while continuing its main role of assisting in the financing of private sector projects. The newly established Foreign Investment Advisory Service aimed to help members review and adjust their policies, regulations and investment promotion strategies affecting foreign direct investment. Funding from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) supported regional advisory programmes in Africa and Asia. With regard to financial markets, IFC established several equity lines and credit lines with banks and venture capital companies to help small and medium-sized businesses in Argentina, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya and Pakistan, and launched the Emerging Markets Growth Fund to invest in publicly listed shares in certain developing countries. In institutional development, IFC began

a promotional campaign to increase awareness of investment opportunities in developing countries among corporations and financial institutions in Europe, Japan and North America. Other activities included the application of new financial services and instruments and measures enabling developing countries to benefit more from innovation in financial markets.

Also under the five-year programme, corporate restructuring assistance was provided to 15 companies to reflect economic policy adjustments made by their Governments. Concerning African initiatives, the Board of Directors approved loans of equity investments totalling \$117 million for 24 business ventures. In May, IFC, in co-operation with UNDP and the African Development Bank, launched the Africa Project Development Facility to help African entrepreneurs and companies develop sound business ventures and find financing for their investments. With regard to energy, IFC initiated, appraised and negotiated the exploration of energy resources for its members, among them Argentina, Colombia, Ghana, Tunisia and Turkey. IFC was also involved in the appraisal and financing of oil projects in Argentina, Egypt and Yemen, and in the development of a coal project in Colombia. The Board of Directors approved \$193 million for energy-related projects.

While continuing to borrow most of its funds from the World Bank, IFC borrowed \$350 million from international capital markets, meeting a portion of its needs, by raising funds through seven private placements. During the year, IFC also borrowed \$150 million in various currencies from the World Bank. On 26 December 1985, the IFC Board of Governors approved the Board of Directors' resolution to increase IFC's capital stock to \$1,300 million with the authorization of \$650 million in new shares.

During the 1986 fiscal year, Tonga joined IFC, bringing its membership to 128.

IFC COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF BUSINESS

(as at 30 June 1986)

Sector	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Chemicals and petrochemicals	340.78
Energy and mining	21 899
Tourism and services	85.20
Capital markets	84.90
Pulp, paper and timber	78.04
Textiles	76.27
Manufacturing	66.02
Agribusiness	64.68
Cement and construction materials	46.24
Automotive/vehicles	40.21
Iron and steel	30.82
Guarantee facility	20.00
Development financing	4.00
Total	1,156.15

IFC INVESTMENTS
(1 July 1985-30 June 1986)

Recipient	Sector	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)
Argentina	Textiles	16,020
	Chemicals and petrochemicals	8,000
	Capital markets	10,000
	Energy	113,000
	Cement and construction materials	9,000
Bangladesh	Pulp, paper and timber	400
	Manufacturing	250
Brazil	Cement and construction materials	30,000
	Iron and steel	19,120
	Agribusiness	25,000
	Pulp, paper and timber	30,900
	Automotive/vehicles	2,100
Cameroon	Textiles	2,350
	Agribusiness	2,450
Colombia	Energy and mining	2,900
	Textiles	6,000
Congo	Pulp, paper and timber	2,690
Cote d'Ivoire	Capital markets	4,560
	Textiles	7,990
Dominican Republic	Agribusiness	1,600
	Tourism	6,000
Egypt	Chemicals and petrochemicals	7,470
	Energy	79,500
Fiji	Pulp, paper and timber	3,980
	Capital markets	2,340
Grenada	Tourism	6,000
Guinea	Capital markets	1,000
Honduras	Agribusiness	580
India	Automotive/vehicles	15,140
	Capital markets	15,000
	Manufacturing	9,360
	Iron and steel	11,700
	Tourism and services	10,000
	Agribusiness	4,700
Indonesia	Tourism	9,840
Jamaica	Agribusiness	4,650
Kenya	Capital markets	1,500
Liberia	Pulp, paper and timber	8,500
Malawi	Capital markets	720
Mauritius	Textiles	6,000
Mexico	Agribusiness	2,000
	Pulp, paper and timber	15,900
	Guarantee facility	20,000*
	Tourism	1,100
Morocco	Mining	4,590
Mozambique	Agribusiness	2,500
Nigeria	Manufacturing	9,100
	Textiles	11,140
Pakistan	Cement and construction materials	7,240
Panama	Capital markets	22,500
	Manufacturing	700
Peru	Mining	10,000
Philippines	Development financing	1,000
	Agribusiness	6,030
	Tourism and services	30,000
Republic of Korea	Capital markets	12,650
	Manufacturing	6,000
Senegal	Textiles	2,570
Seychelles	Tourism	9,450
Swaziland	Development financing	3,000
	Agribusiness	2,090
Thailand	Chemicals and petrochemicals	323,030
	Agribusiness	4,880
	Tourism and services	4,940
Tunisia	Chemicals and petrochemicals	2,280
	Textiles	8,200
	Capital markets	2,930

Recipient	Sector	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Income	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)
Turkey	Manufacturing	8,230	Realized gain on equity sales	13,618
	Tourism	7,870	Dividends and profit participations	12,528
	Textiles	15,500	Commitment fees	5,467
Uruguay	Capital markets	3,000	Other investment fees	3,867
Yemen	Agribusiness	2,860	Other operating income	196
	Energy	9,000	Total income	210,384
Yugoslavia	Automotive/vehicles	22,970		
	Manufacturing	32,380	Expenditure	
Zimbabwe	Agribusiness	5,340	Charges on borrowings	83,716
	Pulp, paper and timber	15,670	Administrative expenses*	60,196
World	Capital markets	8,700	Total expenditures	143,912
Total		1,156,150†	Translation losses, net	(2,060)
			Provision for losses	(39,007)
			Net income-transferred to accumulated earnings	25,405

* Contractor bonding facility.

† Includes bonding facility.

* The World Bank charges IFC an annual service and support fee which for the year ending 30 June 1986 was fixed at \$3,130,000.

Financial operations

IFC's total operating income in fiscal year 1986 was \$210.4 million, or \$37.7 million higher than in the previous year. Reflecting in part its increased business activities, IFC administrative expenses increased by \$8.7 million over the previous year to \$60.2 million. Net income amounted to \$25.4 million, which was added to accumulated earnings.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (for fiscal year ending 30 June 1986)

	Amount in thousands of US dollars)
Income	
Income from deposits and securities	32,789
Income from loan and equity investments	
Interest	141,919

Capital and accumulated savings

The net income of \$25.4 million was allocated to accumulated earnings, bringing the total to \$283.8 million. With paid-in capital of \$601.8 million, net worth reached \$885.6 million, up from \$804.2 million at the end of the previous fiscal year.

Secretariat

At the end of the fiscal year, IFC had a total staff of 498, drawn from 70 countries, including 54 developing countries.

Annex I. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION, SUBSCRIPTIONS AND VOTING POWER (As at 30 June 1986)

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		VOTING POWER		MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percent-age of total	Number of votes	Percent-age of total		Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percent-age of total	Number of votes	Percent-age of total
Afghanistan	111	0.02	361	0.06	Cyprus	682	0.11	932	0.15
Argentina	9,821	1.63	10,071	1.59	Denmark	5,921	0.98	6,171	0.97
Australia	12,191	2.03	12,441	1.96	Djibouti	21	*	271	0.04
Austria	5,085	0.85	5,335	0.84	Dominica	11	*	261	0.04
Bangladesh	2,328	0.39	2,578	0.41	Dominican Republic	306	0.05	556	0.09
Barbados	115	0.02	365	0.06	Ecuador	674	0.11	924	0.15
Belgium	13,723	2.28	13,973	2.20	Egypt	3,124	0.52	3,374	0.53
Belize	26	*	276	0.04	El Salvador	11	*	261	0.04
Bolivia	490	0.08	740	0.12	Ethiopia	33	0.01	283	0.04
Botswana	29	*	279	0.04	Fiji	91	0.02	341	0.05
Brazil	10,169	1.69	10,419	1.64	Finland	5,009	0.83	5,259	0.83
Burkina Faso	245	0.04	495	0.08	France	36,582	6.08	36,832	5.81
Burma	666	0.11	916	0.14	Gabon	429	0.07	679	0.11
Burundi	100	0.02	350	0.06	Gambia	35	0.01	285	0.04
Cameroon	490	0.08	740	0.12	Germany, Federal Republic of	41,135	6.84	41,385	6.53
Canada	20,952	3.48	21,202	3.35	Ghana	1,306	0.22	1,556	0.25
Chile	2,328	0.39	2,578	0.41	Greece	1,777	0.30	2,027	0.32
China	4,154	0.69	4,404	0.69	Grenada	21	*	271	0.04
Colombia	2,083	0.35	2,333	0.37	Guatemala	306	0.05	556	0.09
Congo	67	0.01	317	0.05	Guinea	134	0.02	384	0.06
Costa Rica	245	0.04	495	0.08	Guinea-Bissau	18	*	268	0.04
Côte d'Ivoire	1,131	0.19	1,381	0.22	Guyana	368	0.06	618	0.10

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		VOTING POWER		MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percent-age of total	Number of votes	Percent-age of total		Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percent-age of total	Number of votes	Percent-age of total
Haiti	306	0.05	556	0.09	Philippines	3,247	0.54	3,497	0.55
Honduras	184	0.03	434	0.07	Portugal	2,144	0.36	2,394	0.38
Hungary	1,364	0.23	1,614	0.25	Republic of Korea	2,450	0.41	2,700	0.43
Iceland	11	*	261	0.04	Rwanda	306	0.05	556	0.09
India	19,788	3.29	20,038	3.16	Saint Lucia	19	*	269	0.04
Indonesia	7,351	1.22	7,601	1.20	Samoa	9	*	259	0.04
Iran	372	0.06	622	0.10	Saudi Arabia	9,251	1.54	9,501	1.50
Iraq	67	0.01	317	0.05	Senegal	707	0.12	957	0.15
Ireland	332	0.06	582	0.09	Seychelles	7	*	257	0.04
Israel	550	0.09	800	0.13	Sierra Leone	83	0.01	333	0.05
Italy	19,114	3.18	19,364	3.06	Singapore	177	0.03	427	0.07
Jamaica	1,103	0.18	1,353	0.21	Solomon Islands	11	*	261	0.04
Japan	31,648	5.26	31,898	5.03	Somalia	83	0.01	333	0.05
Jordan	429	0.07	679	0.11	South Africa	4,108	0.68	4,358	0.69
Kenya	1,041	0.17	1,291	0.20	Spain	6,004	1.00	6,254	0.99
Kuwait	4,533	0.75	4,783	0.75	Sri Lanka	1,838	0.31	2,088	0.33
Lebanon	50	0.01	300	0.05	Sudan	111	0.02	361	0.06
Lesotho	18	*	268	0.04	Swaziland	184	0.03	434	0.07
Liberia	83	0.01	333	0.05	Sweden	8,577	1.43	8,827	1.39
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	55	0.01	305	0.05	Syrian Arab Republic	72	0.01	322	0.05
Luxembourg	683	0.11	933	0.15	Thailand	3,491	0.58	3,741	0.59
Madagascar	111	0.02	361	0.06	Togo	368	0.06	618	0.10
Malawi	368	0.06	618	0.10	Tonga	9	*	259	0.04
Malaysia	4,857	0.81	5,107	0.81	Trinidad and Tobago	1,059	0.18	1,309	0.21
Maldives	4	*	254	0.04	Tunisia	919	0.15	1,169	0.18
Mali	116	0.02	366	0.06	Turkey	3,063	0.51	3,313	0.52
Mauritania	55	0.01	305	0.05	Uganda	735	0.12	985	0.16
Mauritius	429	0.07	679	0.11	United Arab Emirates	1,838	0.31	2,088	0.33
Mexico	6,004	1.00	6,254	0.99	United Kingdom	37,900	6.30	38,150	6.02
Morocco	2,328	0.39	2,578	0.41	United Republic of Tanzania	724	0.12	974	0.15
Mozambique	182	0.03	432	0.07	United States	174,488	29.00	174,738	27.57
Nepal	306	0.05	556	0.09	Uruguay	919	0.15	1,169	0.18
Netherlands	14,458	2.40	14,708	2.32	Vanuatu	55	0.01	305	0.05
New Zealand	923	0.15	1,173	0.19	Venezuela	7,106	1.18	7,356	1.16
Nicaragua	184	0.03	434	0.07	Viet Nam	166	0.03	416	0.07
Niger	67	0.01	317	0.05	Yemen	184	0.03	434	0.07
Nigeria	5,575	0.93	5,825	0.92	Yugoslavia	2,879	0.48	3,129	0.49
Norway	4,533	0.75	4,783	0.75	Zaire	1,929	0.32	2,179	0.34
Oman	379	0.06	629	0.10	Zambia	1,286	0.21	1,536	0.24
Pakistan	5,465	0.91	5,715	0.90	Zimbabwe	546	0.09	796	0.13
Panama	344	0.06	594	0.09					
Papua New Guinea	490	0.08	740	0.12					
Paraguay	123	0.02	373	0.06					
Peru	1,777	0.30	2,027	0.32	Total	601,755	100.00†	633,755	100.00†

* Less than 0.005 per cent.

† May differ from the sum of the individual percentages because of rounding.

Annex II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (As at 1 July 1986)

Appointed Director

Vacant
Gerhard Boehmer
Tim Lankester
Hélène Ploix
Kenji Yamaguchi

Elected Director

Fawzi Hamad Al-Sultan (Kuwait)

C. Ulrik Haxthausen (Denmark)
Frank Potter (Canada)

Jacques de Groote (Belgium)
C. R. Krishnaswamy Rao Sahib (India)
Mario Draghi (Italy)

Appointed Alternate

Hugh W. Foster
Michael von Harpe
Richard Manning
Olivier Debains
Zenbei Mizoguchi

Elected Alternate

Mohammad Al-Shawi (Saudi Arabia)

Per Taxell (Sweden)
Horace Barber (Jamaica)

Oral Akman (Turkey)
Gholam Kibria (Bangladesh)
Rodrigo M. Guimaraes (Portugal)

Casting the vote of

United States
Federal Republic of Germany
United Kingdom
France
Japan

Casting the votes of

Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Maldives,
Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab
Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
Barbados, Belize, Canada, Dominica, Grenada,
Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica, Saint Lucia
Austria, Belgium, Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey
Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka
Greece, Italy, Portugal

Elected Director Leonor Filardo de Gonzalez (Venezuela)	Elected Alternate Maria Antonieta Dominguez (Honduras)	Casting the votes of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Spain, Venezuela Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Yugoslavia
Ferdinand van Dam (Netherlands) Vibul Aunsuntha (Thailand)	Riza Sapunxhiu (Yugoslavia) Sashi N. Shah (Nepal)	Burma, Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
Edgar Gutiérrez-Castro (Colombia)	Patricio Rubianes (Ecuador)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Philippines
Ronald H. Dean (Australia)	You Kwang Park (Republic of Korea)	Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu
Astère Girukwigomba (Burundi)	Mitiku Jembere (Ethiopia)	Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Kenneth Coates (Uruguay) Nicéphore Soglo (Benin)	Félix Alberto Camarasa (Argentina) André Milongo (Congo)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Zaire
Mourad Benachenhou (Algeria)	Salem Mohamed Omeish (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Afghanistan, Ghana, Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Tunisia
Xu Naijiong (China)	Yang Guanghui (China)	China

NOTE: South Africa did not participate in the 1984 regular election of Executive Directors. Tonga became a member after that election.

Annex III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (As at 1 July 1986)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

President: A. W. Clausen.* Executive Vice-President: William S. Ryrie. Vice-President, Corporate Affairs and Development: Francisco J. Alejo. Vice-President, Investment Operations: Judhvir Parmar. Vice-President, Portfolio and Financial Management: Hilary P. Reddy. Vice-President and General Counsel: Jose E. Camacho. Vice-President, Engineering: Makarand V. Deheja. Secretary: Timothy T. Thahane.* Director, Department of Investments, Africa I: Andre G. Hovaguimian. Director, Department of Investments, Africa II: M. Azam K. Alizai. Director, Department of Investments, Asia I: Torstein Stephansen. Director, Department of Investments, Asia II: Wilfried E. Kaffenberger. Director, Department of Investments, Europe and Middle East: Douglas Gustafson. Director, Department of Investments, Latin America and Caribbean I: Helmut Paul. Director, Department of Investments, Latin America and Caribbean II: Daniel F. Adams. Director, Capital Markets Department: David B. Gill. Director, Corporate Promotion and Syndications: Giovanni Vacchelli.	Director and Economic Adviser, Development Department: Richard W. Richardson. Deputy Director, Engineering: David B. Minch. Director, Financial Management and Planning: Richard H. Frank. Senior Adviser, Information Technology: Allen F. Shapiro. Deputy General Counsel: Walter F. Norris. Director, Management Systems and Accounting: Roswitha J. Klement-Francis. Manager, Personnel and Administration Department: John H. Stewart. Special Representative, Middle East: Cherif Hassan. Special Representative, Far East: Naokado Nishihara. Special Representative in Europe, London: Hans Pollan. Special Representative in Europe, Paris: Gunter H. Kreuter. Regional Mission in East Asia: Vijay K. Chaudhry. Regional Mission in Eastern and Southern Africa: V. S. Raghavan. Regional Mission in India: Athishdam Tharmaralam. Regional Mission in Indonesia: Peter L. F. Edmonds. Regional Mission in Turkey: Apinya Suebsaeng. Regional Mission in Western Africa: Jean-Olivier Fraisse. Special Adviser: James M. Kearns.
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* Held the same position in the World Bank.

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS International Finance Corporation 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433, United States Cable address: CORINTFIN WASHINGTONDC Telephone: (202) 477-1234 Telex: ITT 440098, RCA 248423, WU 64145	LONDON OFFICE International Finance Corporation New Zealand House, 15th floor, Haymarket London SW1 Y4TE, England Cable address: CORINTFIN LONDON Telephone: (71)930-8741 Telex:919462	TOKYO OFFICE International Finance Corporation 5-1 Nibancho, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 102, Japan Cable address: SPCORINTFIN TOKYO Telephone: (3) 261-3626 Telex: 26554
NEW YORK OFFICE International Finance Corporation 747 Third Avenue, 26th floor New York, N.Y. 10017, United States Cable address: CORINTFIN NEWYORK Telephone: (212) 963-6008	PARIS OFFICE International Finance Corporation 66 Avenue d'Iena 75116 Paris, France Cable address: CORINTFIN PARIS Telephone: (33) (1) 47-23-54-21 Telex: 620628	REGIONAL MISSION IN EAST ASIA World Bank Group Central Bank of the Philippines Manila, Philippines Cable address: CORINTFIN MANILA Telephone: 59-99-35, 521-16-64 Telex: 742-40541

REGIONAL MISSION IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

International Finance Corporation
Reinsurance Plaza, 5th and 6th floors
Taifa Road
(P.O. Box 30577)
Nairobi, Kenya
Cable address: CORINTFIN NAIROBI
Telephone: 24726
Telex: 22022

REGIONAL MISSION IN INDIA

International Finance Corporation
55 Lodi Estate
(P.O. Box 416)
New Delhi 110003, India
Cable address: CORINTFIN NEWDELHI
Telephone: 697-905
Telex: 3161493

REGIONAL MISSION IN INDONESIA

International Finance Corporation
Jl. Rasuna Said, Kav. B-10
Suite 301
(P.O. Box 324/JKT)
Kuningan, Jakarta 12940
Indonesia
Cable address: CORINTFIN JAKARTA
Telephone: 516089, 517316
Telex: 62141

REGIONAL MISSION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

International Finance Corporation
3 Elbergas Street, Garden City
Cairo, Egypt
Cable address: IFCAI CAIRO
Telephone: 3543923, 3545045, 3557759
Telex: 93110

REGIONAL MISSION IN TURKEY

International Finance Corporation
Mete Caddesi 24/3
Taksim
Istanbul, Turkey
Cable address: CORINTFIN ISTANBUL
Telephone: 1432593, 1432126
Telex: 24994

REGIONAL MISSION IN WESTERN AFRICA

International Finance Corporation
Corner of Booker Washington and
Jacques Aka Streets
(Boîte postale 1850)
Cocody Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire
Cable address: CORINTFIN ABIDJAN
Telephone: 32-90-61, 44-32-44
Telex: 28132

Chapter VIII

International Development Association (IDA)

The International Development Association (IDA) was established in 1960 as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) to provide assistance for the same purposes as the Bank, but primarily to poorer developing countries and on easier terms. Though legally and financially distinct from the Bank, IDA shares the same staff.

The funds used by IDA—called credits to distinguish them from World Bank loans—come mostly from subscriptions in convertible currencies from members, general replenishments from its more industrialized and developed members, and transfers from the Bank's net earnings.

During the fiscal year 1986 (1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986), IDA continued to promote economic development, concentrating on countries with an annual per capita gross national product of less than \$791 (in 1984 dollars). More than 50 countries were eligible under that criterion. Credits are interest-free, with a service charge to cover administrative costs of 0.75 per cent on disbursed and 0.5 per cent on undisbursed balances. After an initial grace period of 10 years, the credits are then repayable over 50 years.

Unlike the World Bank, which may lend to public and private entities with government guarantees, IDA lends only to Governments. In the case of revenue-producing projects, IDA credits are re-lent by the Governments on terms reflecting the local cost of capital. Therefore, IDA terms assist Governments to finance economic development without distorting the local credit structure.

At the end of fiscal 1986, IDA cumulative resources totalled \$39,177 million.

The bulk of IDA funds for lending is provided by its Part I (industrial) member countries and several Part II (developing) countries under a series of replenishment agreements. Negotiations for the eighth replenishment of resources to provide IDA with funds for fiscal 1988-1990 were launched when the IDA Deputies (representatives of 31 donor countries) met in Paris (27 and 28 January). They met four more times in 1986 (Washington, D.C. 7 and 8 April; Paris, 15 and 16 July; Washington, D.C., 23-25 September; and Rome, 15 December) to discuss the size of the replenishment, burden-sharing, terms of IDA lending and allocations among country groups.

The donors agreed on a basic eighth replenishment of \$11.5 billion, with normal burden-sharing arrangements. In addition, the following countries agreed to supplement their basic contributions: Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom. These supplementary resources brought the total funds available to IDA during the eighth replenishment period to \$12.4 billion.

The United States and Japan maintained their seventh replenishment shares of 25 per cent and 18.7 per cent, respectively, while Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Spain and Sweden increased their shares.

Japan made its 18.7 per cent share and special contribution of \$450 million contingent on an increase in its shareholding in the World Bank. Similarly, Italy, Canada, the Netherlands and the Republic of Korea conditioned increases in their IDA contributions on increases in their Bank shareholdings. The United States, which was authorized to subscribe to a certain amount of unsubscribed shares, indicated that it would release some of these shares to the Bank—contingent on progress made in amending the Bank's Articles of Agreement to increase to 85 per cent the majority of the total voting power required to amend the Articles further.

Membership of IDA rose to 135 in 1986 after the admission of Kiribati on 2 October.

Special Facility for sub-Saharan Africa

During the year, Special Facility operations, totalling \$782 million, were approved in 15 countries: Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Zaire, Zambia. Structural-adjustment credits, together with reconstruction-imports credits, accounted for approximately 45 per cent of commitments. Sector-adjustment credits accounted for 40 per cent of commitments, while the remainder helped finance rehabilitation projects. Disbursements under the Special Facility, including \$17.4 million from special joint financing, amounted to \$119.1 million.

The Special Facility's resources increased during the year by the addition of Belgium, Ireland

and the United States as direct contributors and by the addition of Belgium as a special joint financier.

Lending operations (credits)

By 30 June 1986, IDA had made cumulative net commitments totalling \$39,822 million. Com-

mitments in fiscal 1986 amounted to \$3,139.9 million, of which \$1,414.8 million went to six countries in South Asia and \$717.8 million to 11 countries in eastern and southern Africa. India was the largest borrower with six credits amounting to \$625.1 million, followed by Bangladesh, also with six credits (\$463 million), and China with four (\$450 million).

IDA CREDITS APPROVED BY REGION/COUNTRY AND PURPOSE 1 JULY 1985-30 JUNE 1986 (including IDA share of joint Bank/IDA operations; in millions of US dollars)

REGION/COUNTRY	Agriculture and rural development	Development finance companies	Education	Energy	Industry	Non-project	Population, health and nutrition	Small scale enterprises	Technical assistance	Telecommunications	Transportation	Urban development	Water supply and sewerage	Total
Eastern and southern Africa														
Burundi	12.8					15.0						9.5		37.3
Ethiopia				62.0						5.5				67.5
Kenya	20.0		37.5						17.5					75.0
Madagascar	20.0								20.3		12.0			52.3
Malawi	11.6					30.0								41.6
Rwanda	12.7	9.0	15.6				10.8				11.0			59.1
Somalia	34.3													34.3
Sudan	32.6			30.0										62.6
United Republic of Tanzania				40.0						50.0				90.0
Zaire		20.0		37.0	50.0									107.0
Zambia		20.0		3.1	10.0	50.0		8.0						91.1
Subtotal	144.0	49.0	53.1	172.1	60.0	95.0	10.8	45.8		78.5		9.5		717.8
Western Africa														
Benin	1.9											10.0		11.9
Central African Republic	11.9													11.9
Chad	15.0													15.0
Equatorial Guinea						6.0								6.0
Gambia										5.8				5.8
Ghana		28.5		28.0			15.0			24.5				96.0
Guinea	14.1				3.9	25.0								43.0
Mali	6.3										48.6	28.0		82.9
Mauritania	7.6													7.6
Niger						20.0	27.8			15.0				62.8
Senegal	4.9			20.0		20.0			22.0					66.9
Sierra Leone							5.3							5.3
Togo	6.9													6.9
Western Africa region			5.5											5.5
Subtotal	68.6	28.5	5.5	48.0	3.9	71.0	48.1		22.0	93.9	28.0	10.0		427.5
East Asia and the Pacific														
China	150.0	25.0	120.0				65.0	20.0		70.0				450.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic									3.9					3.9
Samoa	2.5													2.5
Solomon Islands			5.0											5.0
Vanuatu										2.0				2.0
Subtotal	152.5	25.0	125.0				65.0	20.0	3.9	72.0				463.4
South Asia														
Bangladesh	50.0			135.0		200.0	78.0							463.0
Burma	30.0													30.0
India	471.1						51.0				62.0	41.0		625.1
Nepal	24.5							10.0						34.5
Pakistan	65.0	2.0	40.2								70.0			177.2
Sri Lanka		20.0	15.0								13.0	37.0		85.0
Subtotal	640.6	22.0	55.2	135.0		200.0	129.0	10.0			145.0	78.0		1,414.8

REGION/COUNTRY	Agriculture and rural development	Development finance companies	Education	Energy	Industry	Non-project	Population, health and nutrition	Small-scale enterprises	Technical assistance	Telecommunications	Transportation	Urban development	Water supply and sewerage	Total
Europe, the Middle East and North Africa														
Yemen	10.0	—	12.7	11.7	—	—	—	—	12.0	—	—	—	—	46.4
Subtotal	10.0	—	12.7	11.7	—	—	—	—	12.0	—	—	—	—	46.4
Latin America and the Caribbean														
Bolivia	—	—	—	15.0	—	55.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70.0
Subtotal	—	—	—	15.0	—	55.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70.0
Total	1,015.7	124.5	251.5	381.8	63.9	421.0	252.9	10.0	77.8	25.9	244.4	173.0	97.5	3,139.9
NUMBER OF CREDITS	32	7	8	11	3	9	7	1	7	2	10	4	4	105

Agriculture and rural development

As in previous years, in fiscal 1986, credits for agriculture and rural development accounted for the largest portion of IDA lending; 32 credits totalling \$1,015.7 million were committed in 23 countries.

Of credits totalling \$471.1 million made to India, \$399 million assisted in the construction and/or upgrading of irrigation and drainage systems in several states. China received two credits amounting to \$150 million, of which \$90 million helped develop aquaculture, orchards, agroprocessing and livestock enterprises in Fujian and Hunan provinces.

Other credits were for agricultural research and development, agro-industry, irrigation and drainage, fisheries, forestry and livestock.

Development finance companies

IDA extended seven credits totalling \$124.5 million in fiscal 1986 to assist development finance companies. A credit of \$28.5 million went to Ghana to support the Government's medium-term adjustment programme, which included policy reforms designed to streamline industrial capacity. China received a \$25-million credit to support improvement in investment efficiency through imports of technology.

Other credits helped support efforts to promote private industrial investment and strengthen financial markets in Pakistan, to finance investments in small-scale enterprises in Rwanda, and to support rehabilitation and expansion investments of private and public sector enterprises, including technical assistance, in Sri Lanka. Zaire and Zambia received credits to upgrade their industrial sectors.

Education

Credits totalling \$251.5 million for education projects were received by seven countries and the western Africa region during fiscal 1986.

China received \$120 million to help 60 provincial universities and the State Education Commission expand enrolment and improve the quality and management of higher-education programmes. A \$40.2-million credit to Pakistan was committed to improve the quality and expand the capacity of its vocational training system and to help meet requirements for skilled and semi-skilled manpower in industrial and rural sectors.

Other credits were extended to improve the quality of primary and secondary education, vocational training and teacher training.

Energy

Ten countries received credits totalling \$381.8 million for energy-related projects in fiscal 1986.

Bangladesh received two credits totalling \$135 million, of which \$79 million helped expand the supply of electricity and finance the installation of electricity-distribution networks in rural areas. The remainder was committed to support the transmission and distribution system of the Bangladesh Power Development Board. Ethiopia was granted a \$62-million credit to help establish a least-cost expansion programme for the power subsector and implement high-priority projects, including institution-building assistance to the Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority.

Industry

IDA extended three credits totalling \$63.9 million for industry-related projects in fiscal 1986.

A credit of \$50 million went to Zaire to support the Société Financière de Développement in its ongoing assistance to productive sectors, particularly private investments in manufacturing and agro-industries.

Other credits supported mining in Guinea and fertilizer and chemical operations in Zambia.

Non-project

IDA committed \$421 million for nine non-project credits during fiscal 1986. Bangladesh received \$200 million to help finance general imports. A \$55-million credit was extended to Bolivia in support of the economic stabilization and structural reform programmes it had initiated in 1985. Zambia received \$50 million to finance the minimum level of imports needed to sustain the country's recovery programme, including technical assistance.

Population, health and nutrition

Seven countries received credits totalling \$252.9 million for projects in population, health and nutrition. A \$78-million credit was extended to Bangladesh to support its family planning and maternal/child health programme. China's Ministry of Public Health received \$65 million to help finance its rural health and preventive medicine project. India received \$51 million to support a project aimed at reducing fertility and infant, child and maternal mortality.

Small-scale enterprises

Nepal was extended a credit of \$10 million to assist cottage and small industries through term finance, and to strengthen public and private areas providing them with marketing, raw materials and training.

Technical assistance

Credits totalling \$77.8 million were provided to five countries for technical assistance in fiscal year 1986. Of two credits totalling \$20.3 million extended to Madagascar, \$10.3 million went to train accountants, auditors, managers and procurement officers and to modernize the management and operation of public and private enterprises. China received \$20 million to prepare projects to be financed by the World Bank or IDA, and to help prepare and implement investment projects and administer technical assistance. Of the two credits extended to Kenya totalling \$17.5 million, \$11.5 million helped to finance public sector institutions deliver key services and formulate and implement agricultural policy.

Other technical assistance supported petroleum and gas exploration activities, agricultural policy and services, macro-economic analysis and management.

Telecommunications

Two credits totalling \$25.9 million were granted for telecommunications projects. Senegal received \$22 million for a second project designed to improve operational efficiency and maintenance and

increase system utilization. The Lao People's Democratic Republic was extended a \$3.9-million credit to finance part of an investment programme emphasizing system rehabilitation and management improvement for posts and telecommunications during 1986-1990.

Transportation

IDA granted 10 credits totalling \$244.4 million for transportation projects during fiscal 1986.

A credit of \$70 million was granted to China to increase its railway capacity and improve railway operations and efficiency. A \$50-million credit supported a programme to reduce transport constraints in the United Republic of Tanzania, including measures such as rehabilitating roads and equipment, assisting the trucking industry, training and technical assistance. Mali received \$48.6 million to support a fifth highway project comprising a road maintenance and rehabilitation programme, an institution-building programme and reconstruction of the Bamako-Bougouni road.

Urban development

In fiscal 1986, four credits totalling \$ 173 million were granted for urban development. Pakistan received \$70 million to finance a project demonstrating the feasibility of new approaches to provide services to the urban poor and to improve basic urban services. India received \$62 million to improve the planning, management and financing of urban growth in Gujarat State and to reduce deficits in urban shelter, infrastructure and services in participating cities.

Water supply and sewerage

Four countries received credits totalling \$97.5 million for water supply and sewerage in fiscal

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES (for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1986)

	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)
Income	
Income from development credits:	
Service charges	181,237
Commitment charges	44,609
Income from investments	60,249
Total income	286,095
Expenses	
Management fee to World Bank	280,750
Operating income (income less expenses)	5,345
Translation adjustments for fiscal year	9,135
Net income	14,480

1986. Of that amount, \$41 million went to India to help provide piped water to seven rural areas in Kerala State and to improve the supply of water to Quilon. A \$37-million credit to Sri Lanka was granted to improve public health and upgrade sector management in a project to rehabilitate and expand the water supply, sewerage, sanitation and drainage systems in the Amparai, Anuradhapura and Colombo areas. Burundi received \$9.5 million

to provide safe water to, and improve the health of, some 160,000 people living in scattered rural settlements.

Secretariat

The principal officers, staff, headquarters and other offices of IDA are the same as those of the World Bank (see Chapter VI of this section).

Annex I. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, SUBSCRIPTIONS, VOTING POWER AND SUPPLEMENTARY RESOURCES (As at 30 June 1986)

MEMBER	TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SUPPLEMENTARY RESOURCES		VOTING POWER		MEMBER	TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SUPPLEMENTARY RESOURCES		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total		Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total
Part I members					Part II members (cont.)				
Australia	721,488	1.82	74,233	1.42	Democratic Yemen	1,510	0.01	10,591	0.20
Austria	286,848	0.72	33,635	0.64	Djibouti	191	†	532	0.01
Belgium	575,157	1.45	62,791	1.20	Dominica	97	†	3,186	0.06
Canada	1,805,344	4.55	173,676	3.31	Dominican Republic	574	†	12,677	0.24
Denmark	411,314	1.03	49,478	0.94	Ecuador	885	†	13,473	0.26
Finland	218,641	0.55	29,006	0.55	Egypt	6,487	0.02	23,424	0.54
France	2,018,340	5.08	196,605	3.75	El Salvador	397	†	6,244	0.12
Germany, Federal					Equatorial Guinea	392	†	1,967	0.04
Republic of	4,618,077	11.63	367,560	7.01	Ethiopia	678	†	13,048	0.25
Iceland	4,140	0.01	11,931	0.23	Fiji	686	†	2,130	0.04
Ireland	44,839	0.11	15,068	0.29	Gabon	614	†	2,093	0.04
Italy	1,189,805	3.00	134,820	2.57	Gambia	332	†	10,644	0.20
Japan	7,048,386	17.75	437,435	8.35	Ghana	2,897	0.01	15,362	0.29
Kuwait	570,836	1.44	57,762	1.10	Greece	8,508	0.02	21,272	0.41
Luxembourg	18,942	0.05	12,695	0.24	Grenada	116	†	10,186	0.19
Netherlands	1,199,802	3.02	103,559	1.98	Guatemala	520	†	12,567	0.24
New Zealand	36,525	0.09	14,673	0.28	Guinea	1,308	0.01	13,557	0.26
Norway	384,986	0.97	46,972	0.90	Guinea-Bissau	165	†	528	0.01
South Africa	49,288	0.12	16,494	0.31	Guyana	1,027	†	12,859	0.25
Sweden	1,068,492	2.69	118,063	2.25	Haiti	995	†	14,051	0.27
United Arab Emirates	136,464	0.34	15,942	0.30	Honduras	394	†	12,254	0.23
United Kingdom	3,616,177	9.11	338,259	6.45	Hungary	9,917	0.03	31,039	0.59
United States	11,894,542	29.95	975,481	16.61	India	51,317	0.13	168,079	3.21
Subtotal	37,918,433	95.48	3,286,138	62.70*	Indonesia	14,046	0.04	54,280	1.04
Part II members					Iran	5,835	0.02	15,455	0.29
Afghanistan	1,314	0.01	13,557	0.26	Iraq	971	†	9,407	0.18
Algeria	5,115	0.01	18,481	0.35	Israel	2,400	0.01	9,386	0.18
Argentina	48,586	0.12	81,053	1.55	Jordan	398	†	12,218	0.23
Bangladesh	6,793	0.02	32,025	0.61	Kenya	2,118	0.01	16,021	0.31
Belize	236	†	1,788	0.03	Lao People's				
Benin	596	†	1,800	0.03	Democratic Republic	620	†	11,723	0.22
Bhutan	59	†	510	0.01	Lebanon	554	†	8,562	0.16
Bolivia	1,300	0.01	13,748	0.26	Lesotho	200	†	10,487	0.20
Botswana	201	†	11,726	0.22	Liberia	995	†	13,867	0.26
Brazil	63,961	0.16	90,221	1.72	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1,267	†	7,771	0.15
Burkina Faso	631	†	9,720	0.19	Madagascar	1,192	†	702	0.01
Burma	2,619	0.01	18,974	0.36	Malawi	963	†	14,051	0.27
Burundi	985	†	12,667	0.24	Malaysia	3,274	0.01	20,888	0.40
Cameroon	1,272	†	9,214	0.18	Maldives	39	†	11,215	0.21
Cape Verde	95	†	516	0.01	Mali	1,127	†	13,507	0.26
Central African Republic	636	†	9,720	0.19	Mauritania	625	†	6,685	0.13
Chad	619	†	3,293	0.06	Mauritius	1,127	†	14,464	0.28
Chile	4,364	0.01	24,844	0.47	Mexico	27,622	0.07	25,867	0.49
China	38,007	0.10	99,836	1.91	Morocco	4,476	0.01	24,844	0.47
Colombia	8,283	0.02	23,784	0.45	Mozambique	1,588	0.01	774	0.01
Comoros	100	†	5,774	0.11	Nepal	637	†	12,923	0.25
Congo	624	†	6,685	0.13	Nicaragua	410	†	10,896	0.21
Costa Rica	249	†	7,844	0.15	Niger	642	†	12,899	0.25
Cote d'Ivoire	1,260	†	7,771	0.15	Nigeria	4,133	0.01	4,057	0.08
Cyprus	980	†	14,051	0.27	Oman	415	†	12,257	0.23
Democratic Kampuchea	1,257	†	7,826	0.15	Pakistan	13,005	0.03	50,396	0.96
					Panama	26	†	5,657	0.11
					Papua New Guinea	1,102	†	13,050	0.25

MEMBER	TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SUPPLEMENTARY RESOURCES		VOTING POWER		MEMBER	TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SUPPLEMENTARY RESOURCES		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total		Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total
Part II members (cont.)					Part II members (cant.)				
Paraguay	381	†	8,124	0.16	Thailand	3,911	0.01	22,873	0.44
Peru	2,090	0.01	854	0.02	Togo	967	†	12,667	0.24
Philippines	6,349	0.02	16,583	0.32	Tonga	93	†	11,372	0.22
Republic of Korea	12,484	0.03	17,054	0.33	Trinidad and Tobago	1,594	0.01	770	0.01
Rwanda	988	†	12,667	0.24	Tunisia	1,852	0.01	2,793	0.05
Saint Lucia	194	†	10,445	0.20	Turkey	7,225	0.02	33,721	0.64
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	82	†	514	0.01	Uganda	2,061	0.01	16,021	0.31
Samoa	113	†	8,758	0.17	United Republic of Tanzania	2,084	0.01	16,021	0.31
Sao Tome and Principe	83	†	514	0.01	Vanuatu	225	†	1,784	0.03
Saudi Arabia	1,219,368	3.07	143,973	2.75	Viet Nam	1,857	0.01	8,889	0.17
Senegal	2,156	0.01	17,221	0.33	Yemen	547	†	11,468	0.22
Sierra Leone	943	†	12,667	0.24	Yugoslavia	22,409	0.06	33,073	0.63
Solomon Islands	108	†	518	0.01	Zaire	3,704	0.01	12,164	0.23
Somalia	936	†	10,506	0.20	Zambia	3,317	0.01	19,730	0.38
Spain	112,060	0.28	65,530	1.25	Zimbabwe	4,907	0.01	1,324	0.03
Sri Lanka	3,815	0.01	22,873	0.44					
Sudan	1,269	†	13,884	0.26	Subtotal	1,793,728	4.52	1,954,579	37.30*
Swaziland	401	†	11,073	0.21	Total	39,712,161	100.00	5,240,717	100.00
Syrian Arab Republic	1,199	†	7,651	0.15					

NOTE: Kiribati became a member on 2 October 1986.

*May differ from the sum of the individual percentages because of Rounding.

† Less than 0.005 per cent.

Annex II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (As at 30 June 1986)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the vote of
Vacant	Hugh W. Foster	United States
Kenji Yamaguchi	Zenbei Mizoguchi	Japan
Tim Lankester	Richard Manning*	United Kingdom
Helene Ploix	Olivier Debains	France
Gerhard Boehmer	Michael von Harpe	Federal Republic of Germany
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the votes of
Fawzi Hamad Al-Sultan (Kuwait)	Mohammad Al-Shawi (Saudi Arabia)	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Maldives, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
Jacques de Groote (Belgium)	Oral Akman (Turkey)	Austria, Belgium, Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey
Frank Potter (Canada)	Horace Barber (Jamaica)	Belize, Canada, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
C. R. Krishnaswamy Rao Sahib (India)	Gholam Kibria (Bangladesh)	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka
Leonor Filardo de Gonzalez (Venezuela)	Maria Antonieta Dominguez (Honduras)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Spain
C. Ulrik Haxthausen (Denmark)	Per Taxell† (Sweden)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
Mario Draghi (Italy)	Rodrigo M. Guimaraes (Portugal)	Greece, Italy
Mourad Benachenhou (Algeria)	Salem Mohamed Omeish (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Democratic Yemen, Ghana, Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Tunisia
Xu Naijiong (China)	Yang Guanghui (China)	China
Ronald H. Dean (Australia)	You Kwang Park (Republic of Korea)	Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu
Ferdinand van Dam (Netherlands)	Riza Sapunxhiu (Yugoslavia)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Yugoslavia
Edgar Gutierrez-Castro (Colombia)	Patricio Rubianes (Ecuador)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Philippines
Vibul Aunsuntha (Thailand)	Sashi N. Shah (Nepal)	Burma, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Thailand, Viet Nam
Astere Girukwigomba (Burundi)	Mitiku Jembere (Ethiopia)	Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Elected Director

Kenneth Coates (Uruguay)

Nicephore Soglo (Benin)

Elected Alternate

Felix Alberto Camarasa (Argentina)

Andre Milongo (Congo)

Casting the votes of

Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Zaire

NOTE: Democratic Kampuchea and South Africa did not participate in the 1984 regular election of Executive Directors. Tonga became a member after that election.

*Resigned 9 July 1966; succeeded by J. A. L. Faint (United Kingdom).

† Resigned 31 July 1986; succeeded by Veikko Kantola (Finland).

Annex HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

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Telex: 28132

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Chapter IX

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The world economic and financial situation changed substantially in 1986. Economic growth in the industrial countries slowed, real primary commodity prices continued to decline, external imbalances widened, protectionist actions intensified and the external financial situation of many developing countries deteriorated further. Although the rate of growth of 3.25 per cent for world output in 1986 was similar to that in 1985, the momentum of growth was weaker than expected. The shortfall in growth mainly reflected developments in the industrial countries, where the growth of real output slowed from 3.25 per cent in 1985 to 2.75 per cent in 1986. The growth performance of developing countries scarcely changed from 3.3 per cent in 1985 to 4.0 per cent in 1986.

On the positive side, while output in the industrial countries had been weaker than expected, it had nevertheless continued to rise at a moderate pace, making the recovery one of the longest in the post-war period. Moreover, inflation and interest rates declined significantly in most industrial and developing countries, and the correction to the pattern of exchange rates among major currencies, initiated in 1985, continued. A further positive development was the relatively smooth adjustment of oil-exporting developing countries to the adverse shifts in their terms of trade.

Against this background, IMF in 1986 continued to pay considerable attention to the issue of surveillance over the exchange rate policies of its members. In a major review of surveillance concluded on 12 February 1986, the IMF Executive Board endorsed a number of broad proposals put forward by the Group of 10 (industrial countries) and the Group of 24 (developing countries) and considered a number of proposals to strengthen surveillance. It expressed support for improving the analytical basis of surveillance, and strengthening the multilateral setting and the influence of the consultation process.

In May, steps were taken to reduce potentially destabilizing current account imbalances. The seven major industrial countries (Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States), meeting at their twelfth economic summit (4-6 May, Tokyo), renewed their commitment to close and continuous co-ordination of national economic policies and established a new Group of Seven finance ministers to work together more closely and frequently. In their com-

muniqué, known as the Tokyo Economic Declaration, the seven called on the ministers to review collectively economic objectives and forecasts, and proposed that they use a set of indicators of economic policies and performance. The participants also reaffirmed their intention to cooperate with IMF in strengthening multilateral surveillance and stressed the continued importance of a case-by-case approach to international debt problems. They also called for the early launching of a new round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Structural adjustment facility

In response to the particularly difficult economic and financial situation facing low-income developing countries, IMF established, in March 1986, a structural adjustment facility within the General Department of the Fund. The facility provided loans on concessional terms to low-income countries facing protracted balance-of-payment problems and undertaking comprehensive efforts to strengthen their balance-of-payments positions. Arrangements under the facility required adopting a three-year structural adjustment programme. The policy framework for the three-year period was developed with the assistance of the staffs of IMF and the World Bank, working in close collaboration. The initial resources made available under the facility, measured in special drawing rights (SDRs)—the Fund's unit of account—were SDR 2.7 billion derived from repayments of Trust Fund loans.

At its inception, 62 countries were eligible for assistance under the facility. However, the two largest, China and India, indicated that they did not anticipate acute or persistent balance-of-payments needs and did not intend to use the facility. In August 1986, Burundi became the first country to avail itself of the facility. By the end of the year, arrangements were in effect with nine countries. A total of SDR 192.3 million was committed under these arrangements, of which SDR 81.8 million was disbursed during the year.

Access to IMF resources

The Fund's policy of enlarged access to its resources enabled it to provide borrowed resources to members whose balance-of-payments deficits were large in relation to their quotas and which

needed resources in larger amounts and for longer periods than were available under regular credit tranches. The Executive Board reviewed the enlarged access policy on 1 December 1986 and decided to continue it in 1987 with access limits kept unchanged at 1986 levels. Access would be subject to annual limits of 90 or 110 per cent of quota, three-year limits of 270 or 330 per cent of quota, and cumulative limits of 400 or 440 per cent of quota. Access in individual cases—which in exceptional circumstances could exceed these limits—were determined primarily on the basis of the seriousness of the member's balance-of-payments need, the strength of its adjustment efforts and its ability to repay the Fund.

Financial assistance

The Fund in 1986 provided financial assistance amounting to a total of SDR 3.9 billion, about the same as in 1985. Of the total, SDR 3.8 billion was disbursed from the Fund's General Resources Account and SDR 0.1 billion was provided under the structural adjustment facility (see above).

There was a decline of SDR 0.2 billion in total purchases from the General Resources Account in 1986, as compared with the previous year. This reflected, in part, the achievement of external viability of some countries under earlier adjustment programmes and the fact that some members were precluded from access to the Fund resources because of overdue obligations to the Fund. Of the purchases in 1986, 77 per cent were in the upper credit tranches (above 25 per cent of a member's quota) which required substantial justification, were subject to the observance of performance criteria and were made available in instalments. Purchases under stand-by arrangements totalled SDR 2.7 billion, compared with SDR 2.6 billion in 1985, while those under extended arrangements amounted to SDR 0.3 billion, as against SDR 0.4 billion in 1985. At the end of 1986, there were 30 stand-by arrangements and one extended arrangement in effect between the Fund and its members, with a total approved value of SDR 5.1 billion.

Purchases under the compensatory financing facility, designed to compensate for temporary shortfalls in export receipts or for sharp increases in cereal import costs that were beyond the control of members, were 0.6 billion in 1986, some 40 per cent below the level of the previous year. For the second consecutive year, there were no purchases under the buffer stock financing facility, which supports members' contributions to Fund-approved international buffer stocks set up to stabilize certain commodity prices.

In 1986, emergency purchases from the Fund, which helped members to meet foreign exchange needs arising from natural disasters, totalled SDR 0.3 billion.

Reserve tranche drawings, representing the use of reserves held by members with the Fund, more than doubled to SDR 0.4 billion in 1986. Such drawings did not constitute purchases from the Fund and were not subject to repurchase or repayment requirements.

For the first time since 1979, repurchases exceeded purchases in 1986, resulting in a reduction of outstanding Fund credit of SDR 1.9 billion. Repurchases amounted to SDR 5.7 billion during the year, compared with SDR 3.6 billion in 1985. The high level of repurchases underscored the revolving character of Fund resources and reflected the substantial purchases made in the early 1980s, particularly after the onset of the debt crisis in 1982.

IMF-World Bank collaboration

Co-operation between IMF and the World Bank intensified in 1986, especially with respect to those countries receiving loans under the structural adjustment facility. The facility calls for a member country to develop a medium-term policy framework with the assistance of the staffs of the Fund and the Bank.

IMF-Bank collaboration continued with respect to other countries in which both institutions were actively involved. In 1986, IMF staff participated in 17 Bank missions while Bank staff participated in 15 IMF missions. There were also many instances where IMF and Bank missions overlapped, in which the two institutions collaborated in the field.

Liquidity

The Fund's liquid resources comprised usable currencies and SDRs in the General Resources Account, supplemented, when necessary, by borrowed resources. Usable currencies were the largest component, comprising currencies of members whose balance of payments and gross reserve positions were considered sufficiently strong for their currencies to be sold through the quarterly operational budgets. The stock of usable ordinary resources remained broadly unchanged, relative to a year earlier, at SDR 38.4 billion at the end of 1986. Borrowed resources available to finance the policy on enlarged access totalled SDR 6.7 billion at the end of 1986, compared with SDR 4.5 billion in 1985.

During 1986, the Fund borrowed SDR 0.8 billion and repaid SDR 2.0 billion, resulting in a net decrease of SDR 1.2 billion in total outstanding borrowing to SDR 13.5 billion at the end of 1986. All new borrowing was undertaken to finance the enlarged access policy whereas repayments were in respect of borrowings under both enlarged access and the supplementary financing facility.

In December 1986, the Fund entered into a new borrowing agreement with Japan, allowing the

Fund to draw an amount equivalent to SDR 3 billion during a period of four years from the date of the first drawing. The period was subject to a maximum two-year extension if warranted in the light of the Fund's liquidity and borrowing requirements.

SDR activity

Total transfers of SDRs decreased to SDR 15.7 billion in 1986 from SDR 15.9 billion in 1985. As a result of transferring SDR 5.6 billion to its members and receiving SDR 4.4 billion from them, IMF holdings declined by SDR 1.1 billion. In transfers, IMF provided SDR 2 billion to members making purchases in support of their economic adjustment programmes and paid SDR 2.6 billion to its credit members in remuneration, loan payments, and interest payments. It sold SDR 1 billion to members that needed to acquire SDRs against payment of other members' currencies in order to pay IMF charges. IMF received SDR 2.6 billion in charges, SDR 1.5 billion in repurchases and some SDR 0.3 billion in quota subscriptions by new members and interest on its SDR holdings.

Transactions and operations in SDRs among members and official institutions authorized to hold SDRs increased to 5.7 billion in 1986, from SDR 5 billion in 1985. These transfers comprised SDR 3.4 billion of transactions entered into voluntarily, SDR 1.5 billion in transactions with designation, and SDR 0.8 billion in other operations. Under transactions with designation, participants having sufficiently strong international financial positions were designated by the Fund to provide a usable currency in exchange for SDRs used by other participants for balance-of-payments reasons.

Policy on arrears

In 1986, IMF continued to experience delays in the payment of financial obligations by its members. Although the number of members (eight) in arrears for six months or more at the end of 1986 was the same as a year earlier, the amounts overdue increased substantially to SDR 1 billion compared to 0.6 billion at the end of 1985. During 1986, three members were declared ineligible to use the general resources of the Fund in view of their overdue obligations to the General Resources Account. Earlier declarations of ineligibility with respect to two members remained in effect. Those five members in ineligible status accounted for almost 80 per cent of the total overdue obligations to the Fund at the end of 1986.

In view of the problem of overdue obligations, the Executive Board took some steps during the year to strengthen the Fund's financial position. It raised the net income target from 5 per cent to 7.5 per cent of reserves. The increase was financed jointly by a higher rate of charge on the use of the Fund's ordinary resources and a lower rate of remuneration on remunerated reserve tranche positions. The

Board also decided that the shortfall in income resulting from the deferral of charges due from members in arrears for six months or more would be compensated by further upward adjustments in the rate of charge and reductions in the rate of remuneration. Partly as a result of these measures, and after a retroactive reduction in the rate of charge from 6 per cent to 5.89 per cent at the end of the year, the Fund recorded a net income of SDR 86 million for the financial year 1986-1987 (ending 30 April 1987), compared with SDR 78 million for 1985-1986.

In February, a system of special charges on overdue obligations was instituted to recover direct financial costs to IMF resulting from members' late payments of obligations.

Publications

Publications issued by IMF in 1986 included the Annual Report of the Executive Board, the Annual Report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions, Balance of Payments Statistics (monthly and Yearbook), Direction of Trade Statistics (monthly and Yearbook), Government Finance Statistics Yearbook, International Financial Statistics (monthly, Yearbook and two supplements) and the World Economic Outlook.

Periodicals included the quarterlies Staff Papers and Finance and Development (published jointly with the World Bank), the IMF Survey (published 23 times a year) and the monthly IMF Memorandum. Also published were explanatory pamphlets on the workings of IMF, and papers on subjects of interest to the international financial community.

Membership

During 1986, membership of IMF rose to 151 in 1986 with the admission of Kiribati on 3 June, and Poland on 12 June.

Secretariat

As of 31 December 1986, the total full-time staff of IMF—including permanent, fixed-term and temporary employees—was 1,950, drawn from 102 nationalities.

PURCHASES* AND REPURCHASES IN 1986
(in millions of SDRs)

	Purchases	Repurchases
World	4,201.8†	5,679.6†
Industrial countries	194.8	10.8
Denmark	91.0	—
Iceland	—	10.8
Netherlands	103.8	—
Developing countries	4,007.0†	5,668.8†
Africa	776.8†	1,472.4†
Cape Verde	1.0	—
Central African Republic	6.5	5.3
Chad	—	0.9
Congo	9.5	—
Côte d'Ivoire	50.5	107.2

STAND-BY AND EXTENDED ARRANGEMENTS (as at 31 December 1986: in thousands of SDRs)			Member	Amount agreed	Undrawn balance
Member	Amount agreed	Undrawn balance	Mexico	1,400,000	950,000
			Morocco	230,000	200,000
Stand-by arrangements	4,386,660	2,456,473	Nepal	18,650	6,300
Bangladesh	180,000	48,000	Niger	10,110	8,090
Bolivia	50,000	17,300	Panama	90,000	11,000
Burundi	21,000	21,000	Philippines	198,000	193,000
Central African Republic	15,000	7,500	Republic of Korea	280,000	120,000
China	597,725		Senegal	34,000	22,500
Congo	22,400	12,900	Sierra Leone	23,160	15,160
Cote d'Ivoire	100,000	76,000	Togo	23,040	14,400
Ecuador	75,400	60,300	Tunisia	103,650	68,650
Gabon	98,685	71,273	United Republic of Tanzania	64,200	31,210
Gambia	5,130	4,100	Uruguay	122,850	35,050
Ghana	81,800	49,080	Zaire	214,200	166,600
Guinea	33,000	18,000	Zambia	229,800	194,800
Madagascar	30,000	25,000	Extended arrangements	750,000	375,000
Mali	22,660	6,560	Chile	750,000	375,000
Mauritania	12,000	2,700			

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, QUOTAS AND VOTING POWER
(As at 31 December 1986)

MEMBER	QUOTA		VOTING POWER		MEMBER	QUOTA		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of SDRs)	General and SDK Departments percentage of total*	Number of votes†	General and SDR Departments percentage of total		Amount (in millions of SDRs)	General and SDR Departments percentage of total*	Number of votes†	General and SDR Departments percentage of total
Afghanistan	86.70	0.10	1,117	0.12	France	4,482.80	4.98	45,078	4.81
Algeria	623.10	0.69	6,481	0.69	Gabon	73.10	0.08	981	0.10
Antigua and Barbuda	5.00	0.01	300	0.03	Gambia	17.10	0.02	421	0.04
Argentina	1,113.00	1.24	11,380	1.21	Germany, Federal				
Australia	1,619.20	1.80	16,442	1.75	Republic of	5,403.70	6.00	54,287	5.79
Austria	775.60	0.86	8,006	0.85	Ghana	204.50	0.23	2,295	0.24
Bahamas	66.40	0.07	914	0.10	Greece	399.90	0.44	4,249	0.45
Bahrain	48.90	0.05	739	0.08	Grenada	6.00	0.01	310	0.03
Bangladesh	287.50	0.32	3,125	0.33	Guatemala	108.00	0.12	1,330	0.14
Barbados	34.10	0.04	591	0.06	Guinea	57.90	0.06	829	0.09
Belgium	2,080.40	2.31	21,054	2.25	Guinea-Bissau	7.50	0.01	325	0.03
Belize	9.50	0.01	345	0.04	Guyana	49.20	0.05	742	0.08
Benin	31.30	0.03	563	0.06	Haiti	44.10	0.05	691	0.07
Bhutan	2.50	0.002	275	0.03	Honduras	67.80	0.08	928	0.10
Bolivia	90.70	0.10	1,157	0.12	Hungary	530.70	0.59	5,557	0.59
Botswana	22.10	0.02	471	0.05	Iceland	59.60	0.07	846	0.09
Brazil	1,461.30	1.62	14,863	1.59	India	2,207.70	2.45	22,327	2.38
Burkina Faso	31.60	0.04	566	0.06	Indonesia	1,009.70	1.12	10,347	1.10
Burma	137.00	0.15	1,620	0.17	Iran	660.00	0.73	6,850	0.73
Burundi	42.70	0.05	677	0.07	Iraq	504.00	0.56	5,290	0.56
Cameroon	92.70	0.10	1,177	0.13	Ireland	343.40	0.38	3,684	0.39
Canada	2,941.00	3.27	29,660	3.16	Israel	446.60	0.50	4,716	0.50
Cape Verde	4.50	0.01	295	0.03	Italy	2,909.10	3.23	29,341	3.13
Central African Republic	30.40	0.03	554	0.06	Jamaica	145.50	0.16	1,705	0.18
Chad	30.60	0.03	556	0.06	Japan	4,223.30	4.69	42,483	4.53
Chile	440.50	0.49	4,655	0.50	Jordan	73.90	0.08	989	0.11
China	2,390.90	2.66	24,159	2.58	Kenya	142.00	0.16	1,670	0.18
Colombia	394.20	0.44	4,192	0.45	Kiribati	2.50	0.002	275	0.03
Comoros	4.50	0.01	295	0.03	Kuwait	635.30	0.71	6,603	0.70
Congo	37.30	0.04	623	0.07	Lao People's				
Costa Rica	84.10	0.09	1,091	0.12	Democratic Republic	29.30	0.03	543	0.06
Cote d'Ivoire	165.50	0.18	1,905	0.20	Lebanon	78.70	0.09	1,037	0.11
Cyprus	69.70	0.08	947	0.10	Lesotho	15.10	0.02	401	0.04
Democratic Kampuchea	25.00	0.03	500	0.05	Liberia	71.30	0.08	963	0.10
Democratic Yemen	77.20	0.09	1,022	0.11	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	515.70	0.57	5,407	0.58
Denmark	711.00	0.79	7,360	0.78	Luxembourg	77.00	0.09	1,020	0.11
Djibouti	800	0.01	330	0.04	Madagascar	66.40	0.07	914	0.10
Dominica	4.00	0.004	290	0.03	Malawi	37.20	0.04	622	0.07
Dominican Republic	112.10	0.12	1,371	0.15	Malaysia	550.60	0.61	5,756	0.61
Ecuador	150.70	0.17	1,757	0.19	Maldives	2.00	0.002	270	0.03
Egypt	463.40	0.51	4,884	0.52	Mali	50.80	0.06	758	0.08
El Salvador	89.00	0.10	1,140	0.12	Malta	45.10	0.05	701	0.07
Equatorial Guinea	18.40	0.02	434	0.05	Mauritania	33.90	0.04	589	0.06
Ethiopia	70.60	0.08	956	0.10	Mauritius	53.60	0.06	786	0.08
Fiji	36.50	0.04	615	0.07	Mexico	1,165.50	1.30	11,905	1.27
Finland	574.90	0.64	5,999	0.64	Morocco	306.60	0.34	3,316	0.35

MEMBER	QUOTA		VOTING POWER		MEMBER	QUOTA		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of SDRs)	General and SDR Departments percentage of total*	Number of votes†	General and SDR Departments percentage of total		Amount (in millions of SDRs)	General and SDR Departments percentage of total*	Number of votes†	General and SDR Departments percentage of total
Mozambique	61.00	0.07	860	0.09	Solomon Islands	5.00	0.01	300	0.03
Nepal	37.30	0.04	623	0.07	Somalia	44.20	0.05	692	0.07
Netherlands	2,264.80	2.52	22,898	2.44	South Africa	915.70	1.02	9,407	1.00
New Zealand	461.60	0.51	4,866	0.52	Spain	1,286.00	1.43	13,110	1.40
Nicaragua	68.20	0.08	932	0.10	Sri Lanka	223.10	0.25	2,481	0.26
Niger	33.70	0.04	587	0.06	Sudan	169.70	0.19	1,947	0.21
Nigeria	849.50	0.94	8,745	0.93	Suriname	49.30	0.05	743	0.08
Norway	699.00	0.78	7,240	0.77	Swaziland	24.70	0.03	497	0.05
Oman	63.10	0.07	881	0.09	Sweden	1,064.30	1.18	10,893	1.16
Pakistan	546.30	0.61	5,713	0.61	Syrian Arab Republic	139.10	0.15	1,641	0.18
Panama	102.20	0.11	1,272	0.14	Thailand	386.60	0.43	4,116	0.44
Papua New Guinea	65.90	0.07	909	0.10	Togo	38.40	0.04	634	0.07
Paraguay	48.40	0.05	734	0.08	Tonga	3.25	0.003	282	0.03
Peru	330.90	0.37	3,559	0.38	Trinidad and Tobago	170.10	0.19	1,951	0.21
Philippines	440.40	0.49	4,654	0.50	Tunisia	138.20	0.15	1,632	0.17
Poland	680.00	0.76	7,050	0.75	Turkey	429.10	0.48	4,541	0.48
Portugal	376.60	0.42	4,016	0.43	Uganda	99.60	0.11	1,246	0.13
Qatar	114.90	0.13	1,399	0.15	United Arab Emirates	202.60	0.23	2,276	0.24
Republic of Korea	462.80	0.51	4,878	0.52	United Kingdom	6,194.00	6.88	62,190	6.63
Romania	523.40	0.58	5,484	0.58	United Republic of Tanzania	107.00	0.12	1,320	0.14
Rwanda	43.80	0.05	688	0.07	United States	17,918.30	19.91	179,433	19.14
Saint Christopher and Nevis	4.50	0.01	295	0.03	Uruguay	163.80	0.18	1,888	0.20
Saint Lucia	7.50	0.01	325	0.03	Vanuatu	9.00	0.01	340	0.04
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4.00	0.004	290	0.03	Venezuela	1,371.50	1.52	13,965	1.49
Sao Tome and Principe	4.00	0.004	290	0.03	Viet Nam	176.80	0.20	2,018	0.22
Samoa	6.00	0.01	310	0.03	Yemen	43.30	0.05	683	0.07
Saudi Arabia	3,202.40	3.56	32,274	3.44	Yugoslavia	613.00	0.68	6,380	0.68
Senegal	85.10	0.09	1,101	0.12	Zaire	291.00	0.32	3,160	0.34
Seychelles	3.00	0.003	280	0.03	Zambia	270.30	0.30	2,953	0.31
Sierra Leone	57.90	0.06	829	0.09	Zimbabwe	191.00	0.21	2,160	0.23
Singapore	92.40	0.10	1,174	0.13	Total	89,987.55	100.00‡	937,625	100.00‡

*All members were participants in the SDR Department.

† Voting power varies on certain matters pertaining to the General Department with use of the Fund's resources in that Department.

‡ May differ from the sum of the individual percentages because of rounding.

Annex II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND Ms at 31 December 1986)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the vote of
Charles H. Dallara	Mary K. Bush	United States
T. P. Lankester	Michael Foot	United Kingdom
Guenter Grosche	Bernd Goos	Federal Republic of Germany
Helene Ploix	Sylvain de Forges	France
Koji Yamazaki	Masahiro Sugita	Japan
Yusuf A. Nimatallah	Ibrahim Al-Assaf	Saudi Arabia
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the votes of
Guillermo Ortiz (Mexico)	Leonor Filsrdo de Gonzalez (Venezuela)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Spain, Venezuela
G. A. Posthumus (Netherlands)	J. de Beaufort Wijnholds (Netherlands)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Romania, Yugoslavia
Jacques de Groote (Belgium)	Heinrich G. Schneider (Austria)	Austria, Belgium, Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey
Mohamed Finaish (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Tariq Alhaimus (Iraq)	Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
Marcel Masse ¹ (Canada)	Dara McCormack (Ireland)	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Dominica, Grenada, Ireland, Jamaica, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Salvatore Zecchini (Italy)	Nikos Kyriazidis (Greece)	Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal
C. R. Rye (Australia)	Chang-Yuel Lim (Republic of Korea)	Australia, Kiribati, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu
Hans Lundstrom (Sweden)	Henrik Fugmann (Denmark)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden

Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the votes of
Arijun K. Sengupta (India)	A. S. Jayawardena (Sri Lanka)	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka
Alexandre Kafka (Brazil)	Hernando A. Arias (Panama)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Haiti, Panama, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago
J. E. Ismael (Indonesia)	Janardana Reddy (Fiji)	Burma, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, Tonga, Viet Nam
Ahmed Abdallah (Kenya)	El Tayeb El Kogali (Sudani)	Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Dai Qianding (China)	Jiang Hai (China)	China
Alvaro Donoso (Chile)	Julio Dreizzen (Argentina)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
Ghassem Salehkhoul (Iran)	Omar Kabbaj (Morocco)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Ghana, Iran, Morocco, Tunisia
Mawakani Samba (Zaire)	Corentino Virgilio Santos (Cape Verde)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Togo, Zaire

NOTE: Democratic Kampuchea, Poland and South Africa did not participate in the 1986 regular election of Executive Directors.

Annex III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (As at 31 December 1986)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Managing Director: Jacques de Larosière.	Director, IMF Institute: Gérard M. Teyssier.
Deputy Managing Director: Richard D. Erb.	Director, Legal Department: François P. Gianviti.
Counsellor: C. David Finch.*	Director, Middle Eastern Department: A. Shakour Shaalan.
Counsellor: Walter O. Habermeyer.*	Director, Research Department: Rudolf R. Rhomberg.
Economic Counsellor: William C. Hood.*	Secretary, Secretary's Department: Leo Van Houtven.
Counsellor: L. A. Whitome.*	Treasurer, Treasurer's Department: Walter O. Habermeyer.
Director, Administration Department: Graeme F. Rea.	Director, Western Hemisphere Department: Eduardo Wiesner.
Director, African Department: Alassane D. Ouattara.	Director, Bureau of Computing Services: Warren N. Minami.
Director, Asian Department: P. R. Narvekar.	Director, Bureau of Language Services: Alan Wright.
Director, Central Banking Department: J. B. Zulu.	Director, Bureau of Statistics: Werner Dannemann.
Director, European Department: L. A. Whitome.	Director, Office in Europe (Paris): Andrew J. Beith.
Director, Exchange and Trade Relations Department: C. David Finch.	Director, Office in Geneva: Carlos E. Sansón.
Director, External Relations Department: Azizali F. Mohammed.	Internal Auditor: Robert Noé.
Director, Fiscal Affairs Department: Vito Tanzi.	Special Representative to the United Nations: Jan-Maarten Zegers.

*Alphabetical listing.

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Monetary Fund
700 19th Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20431, United States
Cable address: INTERFUND WASHINGTONDC
Telephone: (202) 623-7000
Telex: (RCA) 248331 IMF UR, (FTCC) 82983 IMF UF,
(ITT) 440040 FUND UI, (MCI) 64111 IMF UW,
(TRT) 197677 FUND UT

OTHER OFFICES

International Monetary Fund
Office in Europe
64-66 Avenue d'Iéna
75116 Paris, France
Cable address: INTERFUND PARIS
Telephone: 723-64-21
Telex: 610712 INTERFUND PARIS

International Monetary Fund
Office in Geneva
58, Rue de Moillebeaux
1209 Geneva, Switzerland
Cable address: INTERFUND GENEVA
Telephone: 34-30-30
Telex: 23503 IMF CH

International Monetary Fund Office
United Nations Headquarters, Room DC1-1140
New York, N.Y. 10017, United States
Telephone: (212) 963-6009

Chapter X

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) facilitates the safety and efficiency of civil air transport. As an intergovernmental regulatory organization, its objectives are set down in annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago, United States, 1944) which prescribe standards, recommended practices and procedures for facilitating civil aviation operations.

ICAO estimated total traffic of the world's scheduled airlines to be some 178 billion tonne-kilometres during 1986, an increase of more than 6 per cent over 1985. The airlines carried in excess of 950 million passengers, also more than 6 per cent more than in 1985. The number of seats offered increased at a greater rate than passengers carried, reducing the estimated passenger load factor to 65 per cent, one point less than in 1985. Air freight increased by over 8 per cent to some 43 billion tonne-kilometres. Airmail traffic increased by 1 per cent.

During the year, the ICAO Council held three regular sessions. In February, the Council condemned Israel for its interception of a Libyan civil aircraft (see also p. 309). It later adopted new procedures to be employed by States relating to the interception of civil aircraft within their own airspace. The Council also considered a request from Israel relating to threats by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya against the safety of civil aviation. Work continued on ICAO's role in combating the illicit transport of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by air.

The ICAO Assembly, which meets triennially, held its twenty-sixth session at Montreal, Canada, from 23 September to 10 October 1986.

In 1986, membership of ICAO rose to 157 with the admission of the Cook Islands on 19 September.

Activities in 1986**Air navigation**

During 1986, ICAO's efforts in air navigation continued to be directed towards updating and implementing ICAO Specifications and Regional Plans. The Specifications consisted of International Standards and Recommended Practices contained in 18 technical annexes to the Chicago Convention, and of Procedures for Air Navigation Services (PANS) contained in three PANS documents. Regional Plans set forth air naviga-

tion facilities and services required for international air navigation in the nine ICAO regions.

The Specifications in seven annexes and in two PANS documents were amended. Amendments were also made to Regional Plans.

Eight air navigation meetings covering a wide range of subjects recommended changes to ICAO Specifications. To promote their uniform application, ICAO made available guidance material—new and revised technical manuals and ICAO circulars—to assist States in establishing and maintaining an up-to-date and effective aeronautical infrastructure.

ICAO regional offices assisted States in implementing Regional Plans. Their work was supplemented by that of experts sent to advise States on installing new facilities and services and on operating existing ones.

During the year, special attention was given to: aircraft airworthiness and operations; environmental protection; accident investigation and prevention; transport of dangerous goods; illicit transport of drugs; helicopter operations; personnel licensing and training; aviation medicine; aerodromes; telecommunications; rules of the air and air traffic services; search and rescue; meteorology; aeronautical charts and information services; audio-visual training aids; future air navigation systems; and safeguarding international civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference.

Air transport

ICAO continued in 1986 its programmes of economic studies, collecting and publishing air transport statistics, and promoting greater facilitation in international air transport.

The panel on fares and rates (Montreal, November/December) initiated work on defining a tariff, baggage allowances and charges, abusive use of computer reservation systems, electronic filing of tariffs and States' requirements for information on conferences of the International Air Transportation Association (IATA). A technical advisory group on machine-readable passports (Montreal, June) updated ICAO specifications on such passports and discussed problems that had arisen from their introduction. Workshops were held on airport and route facility management (Nairobi, Kenya, July; Prague, Czechoslovakia, December); aviation forecasting and economic planning (Lima, Peru,

April); international fares and rates (Bahrain, January; Tunis, Tunisia, February; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, May); and statistics (Lima, April). A facilitation area meeting discussed problems in the Asia and Pacific region (Bangkok, Thailand, November).

ICAO publications in 1986 included the triennial review of the economic situation of air transport covering the period 1975-1985, a study of air passenger and freight transport development in Asia and the Pacific, a revised edition of the manual on route air navigation facility economics, the 1985 edition of the manual of airport and air navigation facility tariffs, the regular series of digests of civil aviation statistics, the yearbook on world civil aviation statistics, a study of regional differences in fares, rates and costs for international air transport in 1984 and a survey of international air transport fares and rates in 1985.

ICAO continued to co-operate closely with other international organizations such as IATA, the Airport Associations Co-ordinating Council, the Customs Co-operation Council, the World Tourism Organization and the Universal Postal Union. It also continued to provide secretariat services to three independent regional civil aviation bodies—the African Civil Aviation Commission, the European Civil Aviation Conference and the Latin American Civil Aviation Commission.

Following a 1982 conference to amend the 1956 Danish and Icelandic joint financing agreements for air navigation services in Greenland and the Faeroe Islands, and in Iceland, the two agreements as amended were provisionally applied from 1 January 1983. By the end of 1986, the protocols of amendment had been accepted by 16 of the 20 Governments that are parties to the agreements.

Legal matters

The Legal Committee did not meet in 1986. However, the ICAO Assembly adopted its Legal Commission's recommendations and decisions regarding the Committee's general work programme. In the light of a decision of the twenty-third (1980) Assembly session, reconfirmed by the 1986 Assembly, that only problems of sufficient magnitude and practical importance requiring urgent international action should be included, the Committee's work programme contained the following items: development of an instrument for the suppression of unlawful acts of violence at airports serving international civil aviation; implications of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea^a for the application of the Chicago Convention; liability of air traffic control agencies; study of the legal instruments of the Warsaw System (the 1929 Warsaw Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air, as amended by the Protocols of 1955, 1971 and 1975); and preparation of a draft instrument on the interception of civil aircraft.

The Assembly adopted a resolution calling on the Council to include in the Committee's work programme a proposal presented by 38 States for the development of an instrument for the suppression of unlawful acts of violence at airports serving international civil aviation and to accord the item the highest priority. It also called on the Council to convene during the first part of 1987 a meeting of the Legal Committee to prepare such a draft instrument, with a view to adopting it at a conference before the end of 1987. In November, the Council approved the Committee's work programme and decided to convene a session of the Committee's special sub-committee established by the Committee's Chairman to consider the matter at Montreal from 20 to 30 January 1987 and to convene the twenty-sixth session of the Legal Committee from 28 April to 13 May 1987.

The Assembly decided that the ICAO Secretary-General should continue to monitor the work of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and bring to the Council's attention subjects requiring study by the Legal Committee without duplicating that work.

The following conventions and protocols on international air law concluded under ICAO auspices were ratified or adhered to during 1986:

Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929

Malta, **Qatar**, United Arab Emirates

Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft (Geneva, 1948)

Portugal

Convention on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface (Rome, 1952)

Yemen

Protocol to Amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929 (The Hague, 1955)

Costa Rica, Grenada

Convention, Supplementary to the Warsaw Convention, for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air Performed by a Person Other than the Contracting Carrier (Guadalajara, 1961)

Grenada

Convention on Offences and Certain Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo, 1963)

Brunei Darussalam, Yemen

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (The Hague, 1970)

Brunei Darussalam, Madagascar, Yemen

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 1971)

Brunei Darussalam, Madagascar, Yemen

Additional Protocol No. 1 to Amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929 (Montreal, 1975) (not in force)

Mexico, Spain, Tunisia

Additional Protocol No. 2 to Amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage

^a YUN 1982, p. 181.

by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929, as amended by the Protocol done at The Hague on 28 September 1955 (Montreal, 1975) (not in force)

Mexico, Spain, Tunisia

Montreal Protocol No. 4 to Amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929 as amended by the Protocol done at The Hague on 28 September 1955 (Montreal, 1975) (not in force)

Spain

Technical assistance

During 1986, ICAO provided technical assistance to 95 States; in 46 of these, there were resident missions consisting of one or more experts. In addition to resident expertise, assistance was provided in the form of equipment, fellowships and scholarships and through short missions by experts.

Six new large-scale projects, each costing more than \$500,000, for which ICAO was the executing agency, were approved by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Two large-scale projects were financed under trust fund assistance.

ICAO employed 549 experts (some in two or more programmes) from 36 countries during all or part of 1986, 399 on assignment under UNDP and 150 on trust fund projects (including eight under the associate experts programme). There were also 31 United Nations Volunteers. The number of experts in the field at the end of 1986 was 216, as compared with 282 at the end of 1985.

A total of 1,379 fellowships were awarded in 1986 (1,177 in 1985), of which 1,311 were implemented.

Equipment purchases and sub-contracts continued to represent a substantial proportion of the technical assistance programme. Forty-eight Governments or organizations had registered with ICAO under the Civil Aviation Purchasing Service. The total for equipment and sub-contracts committed during 1986 amounted to some \$17 million.

The following countries and Territories were aided:

Africa: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra

Leone, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

America: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, Peru, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Asia/Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Viet Nam.

Europe, Mediterranean and the Middle East: Algeria, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Greece, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Included in the above were the following, aided under trust fund arrangements: Argentina, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Gape Verde, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Nigeria, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela.

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1986, the total number of staff members employed in the ICAO Secretariat stood at 887: 325 in the Professional and higher categories, drawn from 73 nationalities, and 562 in the General Service and related categories. Of the total, 218 persons were employed in regional offices. In addition, there were 125 in the Professional category serving as technical experts on UNDP field projects.

Budget

Appropriations for the 1986 financial year totalled \$39,107,000. Modifications were approved by the ICAO Council and are reflected below (in United States dollars):

	Appropriations	Revised appropriations	Actual obligations
Meetings	541,000	545,100	544,984
Secretariat	28,041,000	30,390,800	30,390,759
General services	4,196,000	4,630,900	4,630,513
Equipment	280,000	304,400	304,297
Other budgetary provisions	132,000	316,900	311,140
Contingencies	5,917,000	5,716,900	—
Total (gross)	39,107,000	41,905,000	36,181,693

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS (Membership as at 31 December 1986; contributions as assessed for 1986)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent-age	Net amount	MEMBER	Percent-age	Net amount	MEMBER	Percent-age	Net amount
		(in US dollars)			(in US dollars)			(in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.06	18,074	Argentina	0.69	207,856	Bahrain	0.06	18,074
Algeria	0.17	51,211	Australia	1.64	494,034	Bangladesh	0.06	18,074
Angola	0.06	18,074	Austria	0.59	177,732	Barbados	0.06	18,074
Antigua and Barbuda	0.06	18,074	Bahamas	0.06	18,074	Belgium	1.16	349,438

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount in US dollars	MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)
Benin	0.06	18,074	Haiti	0.06	18,074	Poland	0.49	147,608
Bolivia	0.06	18,074	Honduras	0.06	18,074	Portugal	0.25	75,310
Botswana	0.06	18,074	Hungary	0.16	48,198	Qatar	0.06	18,074
Brazil	1.53	460,897	Iceland	0.06	18,074	Republic of Korea	0.59	177,732
Brunei Darussalam	0.06	18,074	India	0.52	156,645	Romania	0.19	57,236
Bulgaria	0.14	42,174	Indonesia	0.31	93,384	Rwanda	0.06	18,074
Burkina Faso	0.06	18,074	Iran	0.45	135,558	Saint Lucia	0.06	18,074
Burma	0.06	18,074	Iraq	0.19	57,236	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.06	18,074
Burundi	0.06	18,074	Ireland	0.19	57,236	Sao Tome and Principe	0.06	18,074
Cameroon	0.06	18,074	Israel	0.33	99,409	Saudi Arabia	0.71	213,880
Canada	2.92	879,621	Italy	3.20	963,968	Senegal	0.06	18,074
Cape Verde	0.06	18,074	Jamaica	0.06	18,074	Seychelles	0.06	18,074
Central African Republic	0.06	18,074	Japan	9.02	2,717,185	Sierra Leone	0.06	18,074
Chad	0.06	18,074	Jordan	0.12	36,149	Singapore	0.59	177,732
Chile	0.15	45,186	Kenya	0.06	18,074	Solomon Islands	0.06	18,074
China	0.56	168,694	Kiribati	0.06	18,074	Somalia	0.06	18,074
Colombia	0.21	63,260	Kuwait	0.33	99,409	South Africa	0.56	168,694
Comoros	0.06	18,074	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.06	18,074	Spain	1.92	578,381
Congo	0.06	18,074	Lebanon	0.17	51,211	Sri Lanka	0.06	18,074
Cook Islands*	—	—	Lesotho	0.06	18,074	Sudan	0.06	18,074
Costa Rica	0.06	18,074	Liberia	0.06	18,074	Suriname	0.06	18,074
Côte d'Ivoire	0.06	18,074	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.23	69,285	Swaziland	0.06	18,074
Cuba	0.10	30,124	Luxembourg	0.06	18,074	Sweden	1.12	337,389
Cyprus	0.06	18,074	Madagascar	0.06	18,074	Switzerland	1.20	361,488
Czechoslovakia	0.56	168,694	Malawi	0.06	18,074	Syrian Arab Republic	0.07	21,087
Democratic Kampuchea	0.06	18,074	Malaysia	0.18	54,223	Thailand	0.30	90,372
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.06	18,074	Maldives	0.06	18,074	Togo	0.06	18,074
Democratic Yemen	0.06	18,074	Mali	0.06	18,074	Tonga	0.06	18,074
Denmark	0.64	192,794	Malta	0.06	18,074	Trinidad and Tobago	0.08	24,099
Djibouti	0.06	18,074	Mauritania	0.06	18,074	Tunisia	0.06	18,074
Dominican Republic	0.06	18,074	Mauritius	0.06	18,074	Turkey	0.28	84,347
Ecuador	0.06	18,074	Mexico	0.97	292,203	Uganda	0.06	18,074
Egypt	0.16	48,198	Monaco	0.06	18,074	USSR	9.69	2,919,016
El Salvador	0.06	18,074	Morocco	0.10	30,124	United Arab Emirates	0.18	54,223
Equatorial Guinea	0.06	18,074	Mozambique	0.06	18,074	United Kingdom	5.12	1,542,349
Ethiopia	0.06	18,074	Nauru	0.06	18,074	United Republic of Tanzania	0.06	18,074
Fiji	0.06	18,074	Nepal	0.06	18,074	United States	25.00	7,531,000
Finland	0.42	126,521	Netherlands	1.93	581,393	Uruguay	0.06	18,074
France	5.96	1,795,390	New Zealand	0.35	105,434	Vanuatu	0.06	18,074
Gabon	0.06	18,074	Nicaragua	0.06	18,074	Venezuela	0.61	183,756
Gambia	0.06	18,074	Niger	0.06	18,074	Viet Nam	0.06	18,074
Germany, Federal Republic of	7.07	2,129,767	Nigeria	0.23	69,285	Yemen	0.06	18,074
Ghana	0.06	18,074	Norway	0.48	144,595	Yugoslavia	0.46	138,570
Greece	0.47	141,583	Oman	0.06	18,074	Zaire	0.06	18,074
Grenada	0.06	18,074	Pakistan	0.26	78,322	Zambia	0.06	18,074
Guatemala	0.06	18,074	Panama	0.06	18,074	Zimbabwe	0.06	18,074
Guinea	0.06	18,074	Papua New Guinea	0.06	18,074			
Guinea-Bissau	0.06	18,074	Paraguay	0.06	18,074			
Guyana	0.06	18,074	Peru	0.11	33,136			
			Philippines	0.28	84,347			
						Total	100.30	30,214,334

*The Cook Islands became a contracting State of ICAO on 19 September 1986.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (As at 31 December 1986)

ICAO COUNCIL

OFFICERS

President: Assad Kotaite (Lebanon).
First Vice-President: E. Stohr (United States).
Second Vice-President: M. L. E. Vera Barrios (Venezuela).
Third Vice-President: F. Hassanein (Egypt).
Secretary: Yves Lambert (France).

MEMBERS

Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Yves Lambert.
Director, Air Navigation Bureau: D. W. Freer.
Director, Air Transport Bureau: V. D. Zubkov.

Director, Legal Bureau: Michael Milde.
Director, Technical Assistance Bureau: M. J. Challons.
Chief, Public Information Office: Eugene Sochor.

HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Civil Aviation Organization
1000 Sherbrooke Street West, Suite 400
Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2R2
Cable address: ICAO MONTREAL
Telephone: (514) 285-8219
Telex: 05-24513
Facsimile: (514) 288-4772

AFRICAN OFFICE

International Civil Aviation Organization
Boite Postale 2356
Dakar, Senegal
Cable address: ICAOREP DAKAR
Telephone: 1221) 21-54-52, 22-17-86
Telex: 3348 ICAO SG
Facsimile: (221) 22-69-26

EASTERN AFRICAN OFFICE

International Civil Aviation Organization
P.O. Box 46294
Nairobi, Kenya
Cable address: ICAOREP NAIROBI
Telephone: (402) 333-930, 520-600 (ext. 3000-3030)
Telex: KE 25295
Facsimile: (402) 520-199

NORTH AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN OFFICE

International Civil Aviation Organization
Apartado Postal 5-377
C.P. 11590
Mexico 5, D.F., Mexico
Cable address: ICAOREP MEXICO
Telephone: (905) 250-3211
Telex: 1777598 ICAOME
Facsimile: (905) 254-4274

SOUTH AMERICAN OFFICE

International Civil Aviation Organization
Apartado 4127
Lima 100, Peru
Cable address: ICAOREP LIMA
Telephone: 51-5414, 51-5325, 51-5497
Telex: 25689 PE ICAO
Facsimile: 51-5497 (Ext. 39)

ASIA AND PACIFIC OFFICE

International Civil Aviation Organization
P.O. Box 614
Bangkok, Thailand
Cable address: ICAOREP BANGKOK
Telephone: (02) 258-0226
Telex: 87969 ICAOBKK TH
Facsimile: (02) 258-9198

EUROPEAN OFFICE

International Civil Aviation Organization
3 bis, Villa Emile-Bergerat
92522 Neuilly-sur-Seine (Cedex)
France
Cable address: ICAOREP PARIS
Telephone: (1) 46-37-96-96
Telex: 610075 (for ICAOHEP)
Facsimile: (1) 33-14-624-0914

MIDDLE EAST AND EASTERN AFRICAN OFFICE

International Civil Aviation Organization
16 Hassan Sabri
Zamalek
Cairo, Egypt
Cable address: ICAOREP CAIRO
Telephone: (202) 3401463, 3401532, 3418163
Telex: 92459 ICAOR UN
Facsimile: (202) 340-5344

Chapter XI

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

The Universal Postal Union (UPU), established at Berne, Switzerland, in 1874 for the reciprocal exchange of postal services between nations, is one of the oldest international intergovernmental organizations. Its aim is to promote the organization and improvement of postal services. It also furthers the development of international collaboration and participates, at the request of its members, in various forms of postal technical assistance.

In 1986, UPU membership remained unchanged at 168.

Activities of UPU organs

Universal Postal Congress

The Universal Postal Congress, composed of all member States, is the supreme legislative authority of UPU and normally meets every five years. The most recent Congress (the nineteenth) took place at Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, in 1984 and the twentieth was scheduled to meet at Washington, D.C., in 1989.

The work of the Congress consists mainly of examining and revising the Acts of the Union based on proposals submitted by member States, the Executive Council or the Consultative Council for Postal Studies, and of making administrative arrangements for UPU activities. The Acts in force since 1 January 1986 were those of the 1984 Hamburg Congress.

Executive Council

At its 1986 session, held at Berne from 22 April to 8 May, the 40-member Executive Council—which carries out the work of UPU between Congress sessions by maintaining close contact with postal administrations, exercising control over the International Bureau (the UPU secretariat), promoting technical assistance and working with the United Nations and other organizations—considered administrative matters and examined studies concerning international mail referred to it by the 1984 Congress.

Among other questions reviewed by the Council were expedited mail service; rate-fixing for letter-post items; basic airmail conveyance rates; postal financial services; postal shipment of scientific specimens containing hazardous substances; customs treatment of postal items; and transit charges and terminal dues.

Consultative Council for Postal Studies

The Consultative Council for Postal Studies continued in 1986 its studies of various technical, economic and operational problems affecting postal administrations of UPU member States, including matters of particular interest to new and developing countries.

The annual meeting of the Council (Berne, 20-31 October) dealt mainly with the launching of studies in the 1984-1989 work programme and the application of available resources. In addition, the Council's working parties, symposia and committees studied questions relating to the 1984 Declaration of Hamburg—which stressed that UPU must "actively participate in strengthening the international postal service as a whole and in improving the standard and speed of international mail circulation and postal exchanges"—and expedited mail service. During the year, work continued on preparing the fifth edition of the Multilingual Vocabulary of the International Postal Service. The Council also dealt with technical co-operation and electronic mail services.

International Bureau

Under the general supervision of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, the International Bureau—the UPU secretariat—continued to serve the postal administrations of member States as an organ for liaison, information and consultation.

During 1986, the Bureau co-ordinated, published and disseminated international postal service information. At the request of postal administrations, it also conducted inquiries and acted as a clearing-house for settling certain accounts between them.

As at 31 December 1986, the number of permanent and temporary staff members employed by the UPU secretariat was 139, of whom 56 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 47 countries) and 83 in the General Service category. Also, as French remained the sole official UPU language, 15 officials were employed in the Arabic, English, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish translation services.

Technical co-operation

In 1986, technical co-operation provided by UPU was financed for the most part by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);

UNDP/UPU project expenditures amounted to some \$2.3 million. Assistance was also provided through the UPU Special Fund (voluntary contributions in cash and kind from member States) and the regular budget. Total expenditures from these two sources in 1986 amounted to approximately \$1.5 million. In addition, postal administrations provided assistance on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

UPU participated in the programming work concerning countries which had submitted their programmes to the June session of the UNDP Governing Council. Regional and interregional programmes concerning postal services were carried out under UNDP in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, the Caribbean and Latin America. Sixty-two expert missions were undertaken and 186 fellowships were awarded. Assistance in the form of equipment was provided for projects in Bangladesh, Chad, the Congo, Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, the Philippines, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic and Thailand.

The Special Fund and the regular budget funded missions by experts and consultants, scholarships for training, instruction materials and equipment. During 1986, 32 consultants carried out technical missions in 48 postal administrations and 64 fellowships were granted for training courses and technical meetings.

Fellowships and training courses were also offered by several countries during the year.

Budget

Under UPU's self-financing system, contributions are payable in advance by member States

based on the following year's budget. At its 1986 session, the Executive Council approved a budget of 24,761,900 Swiss francs for 1987 (see table).

	Amount fin Swiss francs)
Income	
Contributions from member States	22,497,420
Contribution allocated by UNDP for support of technical co-operation projects	1,374,500
Sale of publications	254,000
Other	635,980
Total	24,761,900
Expenditure	
Staff	19,704,400
Overheads	5,057,500
Total	24,761,900*

* Equal to \$15,191,349 on the basis of 1.63 Swiss francs = \$US 1.00.

Each member State chooses its class of contribution, on a scale of 0.5 to 50 units. For 1987, the Executive Council fixed the amount of the contributory unit at 22,980 Swiss francs on the basis of a total of 979 units. The following table gives assessments by class of contribution.

CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION	ASSESSMENTS	
	Swiss francs	US dollar equivalent*
50 units	1,149,000	704,900
40 units	—	—
35 units	—	—
25 units	574,500	352,450
20 units	—	—
15 units	344,700	211,470
10 units	229,800	140,980
5 units	114,900	70,490
3 units	68,940	42,290
1 unit	22,980	14,100
0.5 unit	11,490	7,050

* Calculated on the basis of 1.63 Swiss francs = \$US 1.00.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION AND CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION (Membership as at 31 December 1986; contributions as assessed for 1987)

Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units	Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units	Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units	Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units	Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units	Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units
Afghanistan	0.5	Brunei		Colombia	3	Djibouti	0.5	Germany,		Iraq	3
Albania	1	Darussalam	1	Comoros	0.5	Dominica	1	Federal		Ireland	10
Algeria	5	Bulgaria	3	Congo	1	Dominican		Republic of	60	Israel	3
Angola	1	Burkina		Costa Rica	1	Republic	1	Ghana	3	Italy	25
Argentina	15	Faso	0.5	Côte d'Ivoire	3	Ecuador	1	Greece	3	Jamaica	1
Australia	25	Burma	3	Cuba	3	Egypt	10	Grenada	1	Japan	50
Austria	5	Burundi	0.5	Cyprus	1	El Salvador	1	Guatemala	3	Jordan	1
Bahamas	1	Byelorussian		Czecho-		Equatorial		Guinea	0.5	Kenya	3
Bahrain	1	SSR	3	slovakia	10	Guinea	0.5	Guinea-		Kiribati	1
Bangladesh	10	Cameroon	1	Democratic		Ethiopia	0.5	Bissau	0.5	Kuwait	10
Barbados	1	Canada	50	Kampuchea	1	Fiji	1	Guyana	1	Lao People's	
Belgium	15	Cape Verde	0.5	Democratic		Finland	10	Haiti	0.5	Democratic	
Belize	1	Central		People's		France	50	Honduras	1	Republic	0.5
Benin	0.5	African		Republic		Gabon	1	Hungary	5	Lebanon	0.5
Bhutan	0.5	Republic	0.5	of Korea	5	Gambia	0.5	Iceland	1	Lesotho	0.5
Bolivia	1	Chad	0.5	Democratic		German		India	25	Liberia	1
Botswana	0.5	Chile	5	Yemen	0.5	Democratic		Indonesia	10	Libyan Arab	
Brazil	25	China	25	Denmark	10	Republic	15	Iran	5	Jamahiriyah	5

Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units	Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units	Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units	Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units	Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units
Liechtenstein	1	Nepal	3	Philippines	1	Senegal	1	Thailand	3
Luxembourg	3	Netherlands	15	Poland	5	Seychelles	1	Togo	0.5
Madagascar	3	Netherlands	1	Portugal	5	Sierra Leone	0.5	Tonga	1
Malawi	0.5	Antilles	1	Qatar	5	Singapore	1	Trinidad and Tobago	1
Malaysia	3	New Zealand	15	Republic of Korea	10	Solomon Islands	1	Tunisia	5
Maldives	1	Nicaragua	1	Romania	3	Somalia	0.5	Turkey	5
Mali	0.5	Niger	1	Rwanda	0.5	Spain	25	Tuvalu	1
Malta	1	Nigeria	10	Saint Lucia	1	Sri Lanka	5	Uganda	0.5
Mauritania	1	Norway	10	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	Sudan	0.5	Ukrainian SSR	10
Mauritius	1	Oman	1	San Marino	1	Swaziland	1	USSR	25
Mexico	10	Pakistan	15	Sao Tome and Principe	0.5	Sweden	15	United Arab Emirates	1
Monaco	1	Panama	1	Saudi Arabia	25	Switzerland	15	United Kingdom	50
Mongolia	1	Papua New Guinea	1						
Morocco	5	Paraguay	1						
Mozambique	1	Peru	3						
Nauru	1								

NOTE: The UPU official nomenclature differs from that of the United Nations.

* For amount of contributions from members, see table under BUDGET above.

Annex II. ORGANS, OFFICERS AND OFFICE OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(Elected to hold office until the twentieth (1989) Universal Postal Congress)

Chairman: Federal Republic of Germany.

Vice-Chairmen: Benin, Jordan, Mexico, USSR.

Secretary-General: Adwaldo Cardoso Botto de Barros, Director-General of the International Bureau.

Members: Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia,

Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Switzerland, Thailand, USSR, United States, Uruguay, Zambia.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES

(Elected to hold office until the twentieth (1989) Universal Postal Congress)

Chairman: Tunisia.

Vice-Chairman: Canada.

Secretary-General: Adwaldo Cardoso Botto de Barros, Director-General of the International Bureau.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

OFFICERS

Director-General: Adwaldo Cardoso Bono de Barros.

Deputy Director-General: Félix Cicéron.

Assistant Directors-General: Jaime Ascandoni, Abdel Kader Baghdadi, El Mostafa Gharbi.

HEADQUARTERS

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Chapter XII

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

During 1986, membership of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) rose to 161 with the admission of Kiribati on 3 November.

Administrative Council

The forty-first session of the Administrative Council of ITU, held from 16 to 27 June 1986 at Geneva, reviewed administrative and financial matters, considered reports on ITU activities and examined the development of telecommunications in developing countries. The Council also approved a financial plan aimed at offsetting a short-fall in income for the period 1981-1983.

The Council set up a panel of experts to review the long-term future of the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB), one of ITU's four permanent organs. It also drew up an agenda for the second (1988) sessions of the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) on the use of the geostationary-satellite orbit and the planning of space services utilizing it and of the Regional Administrative Radio Conference to establish a plan for the broadcasting service in the band 1,605-1,705 kHz (kilohertz) in Region 2 (the Americas).

Administrative radio conferences

At its first session (Geneva, 14 April-1 May), the Regional Administrative Radio Conference for services in the frequency band 1,605-1,705 kHz in Region 2 adopted, for submission to the second session, a technical report covering: definitions, symbols and units; radiation characteristics of transmitting antennas; technical criteria for interservice sharing; planning; guidelines for an agreement; and preparatory work for the second session. It also established guidelines for inter-session work to be carried out by the Region's administrations and by ITU technical secretariats.

The Regional Administrative Radio Conference for the planning of VHF/UHF (very high frequency/ultra-high frequency) television broadcasting in the African broadcasting area and neighbouring countries (Nairobi, Kenya, 22 September-9 October) prepared the technical bases for establishing a new regional frequency assignment plan for television broadcasting to replace the existing plan drawn up in 1963. In addition to establishing the technical criteria and proposing a planning method for the broadcasting

service, the Conference examined compatibility problems relating to other services operating in the same frequency bands. The Conference adopted a report, providing instructions and guidelines for the work to be carried out by ITU's permanent organs, including studies in wave propagation and planning exercises in preparation for its second session, expected to take place in 1989.

International consultative committees

During 1986, the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) began a new study period—1986 to 1990—with the meeting of its sixteenth plenary assembly (Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, 12-23 May). The assembly reviewed CCIR's organization and working methods, as well as technical co-operation matters, and approved a work programme for the four-year study period. Questions were approved for study in that period and arrangements were set for future administrative radio conferences. In addition, the assembly approved 160 new or revised recommendations on system characteristics and performance standards for radio communication and technical bases for use of the frequency spectrum. The work programmes of the study groups for the new period began in interim working parties in preparation for 1987-1988 study group meetings. Technical bases prepared by CCIR were provided to 1986 administrative radio conferences and a CCIR special study group prepared technical bases for the 1987 WARC on mobile services. CCIR also participated with the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) in their joint Regional Plan Committee for Asia and Oceania and in ITU seminars and technical co-operation activities. By the end of 1986, 11 of the 20 volumes containing reports and recommendations forming the basis for standardization of radio communications had been published.

Activities of CCITT study groups and working parties focused on preparing recommendations and replies to questions referred to them by the eighth (1984) plenary assembly. Technical experts, at 452 meetings, prepared several new draft recommendations or modifications of existing recommendations. In addition to participating in the selection of experts for technical co-operation development projects, CCITT special autonomous groups carried out studies on questions of interest

to developing countries. The results were expected to be completed for submission to the 1988 plenary assembly.

International Frequency Registration Board

The major activities of IFRB during 1986 included follow-up action on decisions of: the 1984 Regional Administrative Radio Conference for FM (frequency modulation) sound broadcasting in bands 87.5-108 megahertz in Region 1 (Africa and Europe) and certain countries of Region 3 (Asia and Australasia); the 1985 Regional Administrative Conference for the planning of the MF (medium frequency) maritime mobile and aeronautical radio-navigation service in Region 1; the first (1985) session of the WARC on the use of the geostationary-satellite orbit; the first (1984) session of the WARC on high-frequency broadcasting; and the 1981 Regional Administrative MF Broadcasting Conference for Region 2.

Other IFRB activities included the publication of 17,522 monitoring reports by administrations concerning broadcasting stations; special monitoring campaigns resulting in more than 75,000 observations of short-wave stations; participation in conferences; organization of seminars; preparations for the 1987 WARC on mobile services; and examination of, and recording in the Master International Frequency Register, 86,192 frequency assignment notices received from member countries. At the end of 1986, the Register contained particulars of some 1,024,500 assignments, representing about 4,279,900 records.

Technical co-operation

Under various ITU programmes of technical co-operation in developing countries during 1986, 602 expert missions were carried out, 1,053 fellows were undergoing training abroad, and equipment valued at \$6,239,810 was delivered, mainly to telecommunication training centres. Total assistance amounted to \$27.2 million.

The following countries and Territories were aided:

Africa: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

The Americas: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago.

Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tokelau, Tonga, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Viet Nam.

Europe and the Middle East: Albania, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Greece,

Hungary, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Yemen.

The three main objectives of ITU technical co-operation continued to be: promoting development of regional telecommunications networks in Africa, the Americas, Asia, the Pacific, the Middle East and the Mediterranean Basin; strengthening telecommunication technical and administrative services in developing countries; and developing human resources required for telecommunications.

ITU continued to promote development of regional telecommunication networks and their integration into the world-wide telecommunication system, in accordance with objectives established by the World Plan Committee and regional plan committees.

The Pan-African Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL), with its basic structure designed to interconnect countries without transit beyond the continent, continued to make steady progress in 1986; apart from the Central African subregion, all PANAFTEL structures had been installed. In addition to the land and submarine cable network, 41 of the 45 countries south of the Sahara had satellite earth stations. Work progressed on operational agreements on co-ordination, tariffs and maintenance. Studies were carried out on establishing regional and subregional offices to deal with international accounting for telecommunication services. ITU assisted telecommunications administrations in Africa to formulate master plans for their operations. In addition, PANAFTEL maintenance was emphasized, as was the need for plans to improve maintenance. By the end of 1986, 26 countries had approved such plans and were initiating their implementation.

Substantial progress was made in preparing a feasibility study on the implementation of a regional telecommunication satellite system for the Regional African Satellite Communication System.

In the Americas, a large number of projects were under way during the year to strengthen administrative and planning services. While there was no ITU-executed project aimed at the development of a regional network, ITU continued to foster the development of the network by supporting national and regional organizations responsible for such activities. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and ITU jointly organized a seminar (Santiago, Chile, May) on the economic and social impact of telecommunications on development in the region. ITU co-operated in the activities of the Inter-American Telecommunications Conference, the Regional Technical Committee for Telecommunications in Central America and the Latin American and Caribbean Broadcasting Union.

Through a regional project, ITU assisted six of the Asian and Pacific region's least developed countries—Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Nepal and Samoa—in upgrading telecommunication networks and services in rural areas. A satellite feasibility study for inter-atoll telecommunications in Maldives was completed, as was a master plan for development of telecommunication services in Samoa. Plans for village-level development began in Nepal and assistance was given to the Lao People's Democratic Republic in commissioning a rural radio concentrator and a VHF pilot rural telecommunication system.

Under a UNDP/ITU regional programme, ITU organized two training courses in 1986 on fibre optic technology and on computer-aided network planning. ITU organized a training course in amateur radio administration, in association with Japan, the Japanese Amateur Radio League and the International Amateur Radio Union; it also co-operated with China in organizing an international seminar on land mobile services.

Assistance to countries in the South Pacific was provided through a regional project which aimed to establish reliable telecommunications services for island countries in the area. Under the project, technical assistance was provided for installing a computerized billing system in a number of countries, developing a computerized management system, upgrading maritime communications and introducing commercial accounting practices and systems.

Training projects in Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka included assistance in digital network planning and switching, upgrading of training centres (for computer-based training laboratories, satellite terminals for distance education and improved infrastructure for the management of training resources), radio frequency management, monitoring and rural telecommunications and maintenance.

At the end of 1986, all projects of the 1978 Middle East and Mediterranean telecommunication network plan (MEDARABTEL) had been implemented in the 29 member administrations. The first phase of the European regional project to introduce new and appropriate international telecommunication technologies, as well as modern tools and methods for maintenance and operations, was completed in December. The translation and Arabization of telecommunication terms ended in September. Assistance was provided to the ARABSAT satellite system to locate an orbital position for a third satellite.

National projects were also geared towards strengthening technical capabilities and were carried out in Albania (planning and installation), Bulgaria (research), Cyprus (frequency management), Democratic Yemen (planning, installation,

maintenance and management), Greece (management), Kuwait (planning), Qatar (development of sound broadcasting and television), Saudi Arabia (development of training management) and Yemen (management and operations).

Training activities

Under the project on course development in telecommunications in 1986, 147 people attended training development workshops. By the end of 1986, 500 training courses were available through the ITU sharing system and 485 were being developed. Information was collected for an updated version of the Catalogue of Telecommunication Training Opportunities, containing information on more than 700 courses open to trainees. Regional meetings for co-ordinating training activities were held by countries in eastern and southern Africa, Europe and the Middle East, and by French-speaking African countries.

Publications

In 1986, the Telecommunication Economics Unit of the Technical Co-operation Department published a report, "Information, telecommunications and development", summarizing existing research results. Another publication, *Investing in Telecommunications*, proposed action for a sound development strategy and contained guidelines for investing in telecommunications and sources for funding.

Publications issued in 1986 by ITU in either trilingual or separate English, French and Spanish editions included:

Report on the Activities of the Union, 1985

Financial Operating Report for 1985

Twenty-fifth Report by the International Telecommunication Union on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Information Booklet No. 34

Final Acts adopted by the First Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit (Geneva, 1985)

Final Acts of the Regional Administrative Conference of the Members of the Union in the African Broadcasting Area to Abrogate Certain Parts of the Geneva Agreement, 1963 (Geneva, 1985)

Final Acts of the Regional Administrative Conference of the Members of the Union in the European Broadcasting Area to Revise Certain Parts of the Stockholm Agreement, 1961 (Geneva, 1985)

Final Acts of the Regional Administrative Conference for the Planning of the MF Maritime Mobile and Aeronautical Radio-Navigation Services Region 1 (Geneva, 1985)

Final Acts of the Regional Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the Maritime Radio-Navigation Service (Radio-Beacons) in the European Maritime Area (Geneva, 1985)

Final Acts of the Regional Administrative Conference for the Planning of VHF Sound Broadcasting Region 1 and Part of Region 3 (Geneva, 1984)

List of Telecommunication Channels Used for the Transmission of Telegrams, 6th ed., 1986

List of Telegraph Offices, 25th ed., 1983, Supplement No. 2

1986 Updating of the Radio Regulations, 1982 ed.

List of International Telephone Routes, 26th ed., 1986 Operational Bulletin, Nos. 355-380

List of Addresses, 8th ed., December 1985, and Supplement No. 1, 1986.

Indicators for the Telegram Retransmission System and Telex Network Identification Codes, 5th ed., 1984, Supplement No. 2

Documentation relating to the International Public Facsimile Service between Public Bureaux (Bureaufax)

General Information relating to the Operation of the International Telegraph and Telematic Services, 3rd ed., 1986 Telecommunication Journal, vol. 53, Nos. I-XII

Table of International Telex Relations and Traffic

Yearbook of Common Carrier Telecommunication Statistics, 13th ed., 1986

List of Coast Stations, vol. I, 10th ed., 1985, Supplement No. 3; vol. II, 10th ed., 1986, Supplement Nos. 2 and 3

List of Ship Stations, 26th ed., 1986, and Supplement Nos. 1-3

List of Radiodetermination and Special Service Stations, 9th ed., 1986, and Supplement No. 1

Alphabetical List VIIA of Call Signs of Stations Used by the Maritime Mobile Service, 12th ed., 1985, Supplement Nos. 3-6

Tentative High-Frequency Broadcasting Schedule, June, September, December 1986 and March 1987

High-Frequency Broadcasting Schedule, March, June, September, December 1985

CCIR XVIIth Plenary Assembly, Dubrovnik, 1986 (three volumes)

CCITT Red Book, VIIIth Plenary Assembly, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1984 (six volumes)

CCITT on Economic and Technical Aspects of the Choice of Transmission Systems, vols. I and II (GAS 3)

CCITT on Rural Telecommunications, 1985 (GAS 7)

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1986, the total staff of ITU numbered 750 officials (excluding staff on short-term contracts). Of these, nine were elected officials, 588 had permanent contracts and 153 had fixed-term contracts; 70 nationalities were represented in the posts subject to geographical distribution.

Budget

The following budget for 1986 was adopted by the Administrative Council in 1985:

	Amount fin Swiss francs)
Income	
Contribution by members and private operating agencies	102,049,000
Contribution by UNDP and funds-in-trust for technical co-operation administrative expenses	6,474,000
Sales of publications	8,994,000
Total	117,517,000
Expenditure	
Administrative Council	666,500
Common headquarters expenditure	84,945,000
Conferences and meetings	12,856,500
Technical co-operation	15,755,300
Publications	8,993,490
Total	123,216,790

Each member of ITU chooses the class of contribution in which it wishes to be included and pays in advance its annual contributory share to the budget (see Annex I below). Classes vary from 1/8 (only for least developed countries) to 30 units.

The amount of the contributory unit for 1986 was 232,200 Swiss francs; the unit for 1987 was to be 231,800 Swiss francs.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION AND CONTRIBUTIONS

I Membership as at 31 December 1986; contributions as assessed for 1987)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs*	MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs*	MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs*
Afghanistan	0.125	28,975	Bulgaria	1.000	231,800	Cuba	0.500	115,900
Albania	0.250	57,950	Burkina Faso	0.125	28,975	Cyprus	0.250	57,950
Algeria	1.000	231,800	Burma	0.500	115,900	Czechoslovakia	2.000	463,600
Angola	0.250	57,950	Burundi	0.125	28,975	Democratic Kampuchea	0.500	115,900
Argentina	3.000	695,400	Byelorussian SSR	0.500	115,900	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.250	57,950
Australia	18.000	4,172,400	Cameroon	0.500	115,900	Democratic Yemen	0.125	28,975
Austria	1.000	231,800	Canada	18.000	4,172,400	Denmark	5.000	1,159,000
Bahamas	0.500	115,900	Cape Verde	0.125	28,975	Djibouti	0.125	28,975
Bahrain	0.500	115,900	Central African Republic	0.125	28,975	Dominican Republic	0.500	115,900
Bangladesh	0.125	28,975	Chad	0.125	28,975	Ecuador	0.500	115,900
Barbados	0.250	57,950	Chile	1.000	231,800	Egypt	1.000	231,800
Belgium	5.000	1,159,000	China	10.000	2,318,000	El Salvador	0.250	57,950
Belize	0.125	28,975	Colombia	1.000	231,800	Equatorial Guinea	0.125	28,975
Benin	0.250	57,950	Comoros	0.125	28,975	Ethiopia	0.125	28,975
Bolivia	0.250	57,950	Congo	0.500	115,900	Fiji	0.250	57,950
Botswana	0.500	115,900	Costa Rica	0.250	57,950	Finland	5.000	1,159,000
Brazil	3.000	695,400	Côte d'Ivoire	1.000	231,800	France	30.000	6,954,000
Brunei Darussalam	0.500	115,900						

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs*	MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs*	MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs*
Gabon	0.500	115,900	Malawi	0.125	28,975	Senegal	1.000	231,800
Gambia	0.125	28,975	Malaysia	3.000	695,400	Sierra Leone	0.125	28,975
German Democratic Republic	3.000	695,400	Maldives	0.125	28,975	Singapore	1.000	231,800
Germany, Federal Republic of	30.000	6,954,000	Mali	0.125	28,975	Somalia	0.125	28,975
Ghana	0.250	57,950	Malta	0.250	57,950	South Africa	1.000	231,800
Greece	1.000	231,800	Mauritania	0.250	57,950	Spain	3.000	695,400
Grenada	0.125	28,975	Mauritius	0.250	57,950	Sri Lanka	0.500	115,900
Guatemala	0.250	57,950	Mexico	1.000	231,800	Sudan	0.125	28,975
Guinea	0.125	28,975	Monaco	0.250	57,950	Suriname	0.250	57,950
Guinea-Bissau	0.125	28,975	Mongolia	0.250	57,950	Swaziland	0.250	57,950
Guyana	0.250	57,950	Morocco	1.000	231,800	Sweden	10.000	2,318,000
Haiti	0.125	28,975	Mozambique	0.250	57,950	Switzerland	10.000	2,318,000
Honduras	0.250	57,950	Namibia†	—	—	Syrian Arab Republic	0.500	115,900
Hungary	1.000	231,800	Nauru	0.125	28,975	Thailand	1.500	347,700
Iceland	0.250	57,950	Nepal	0.125	28,975	Togo	0.250	57,950
India	10.000	2,318,000	Netherlands	10.000	2,318,000	Tonga	0.125	28,975
Indonesia	1.000	231,800	New Zealand	2.000	463,600	Trinidad and Tobago	1.000	231,800
Iran	1.000	231,800	Nicaragua	0.500	115,900	Tunisia	1.000	231,800
Iraq	0.250	57,950	Niger	0.125	28,975	Turkey	1.000	231,800
Ireland	2.000	463,600	Nigeria	2.000	463,600	Uganda	0.125	28,975
Israel	1.000	231,800	Norway	5.000	1,159,000	Ukrainian SSR	1.000	231,800
Italy	10.000	2,318,000	Oman	0.500	115,900	USSR	30.000	6,954,000
Jamaica	0.250	57,950	Pakistan	2.000	463,600	United Arab Emirates	1.000	231,800
Japan	30.000	6,954,000	Panama	0.500	115,900	United Kingdom	30.000	6,954,000
Jordan	0.500	115,900	Papua New Guinea	0.500	115,900	United Republic of Tanzania	0.125	28,975
Kenya	0.250	57,950	Paraguay	0.500	115,900	United States	30.000	6,954,000
Kiribati	0.125	28,975	Peru	0.250	57,950	Uruguay	0.500	115,900
Kuwait	1.000	231,800	Philippines	1.000	231,800	Vatican City State	0.250	57,950
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.500	115,900	Poland	2.000	463,600	Venezuela	2.000	463,600
Lebanon	0.250	57,950	Portugal	1.000	231,800	Viet Nam	0.500	115,900
Lesotho	0.125	28,975	Qatar	0.500	115,900	Yemen	0.250	57,950
Liberia	0.250	57,950	Republic of Korea	1.000	231,800	Yugoslavia	1.000	231,800
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1.500	347,700	Romania	0.500	115,900	Zaire	0.500	115,900
Liechtenstein	0.500	115,900	Rwanda	0.125	28,975	Zambia	0.250	57,950
Luxembourg	0.500	115,900	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.125	28,975	Zimbabwe	0.500	115,900
Madagascar	0.250	57,950	San Marino	0.250	57,950			
			Sao Tome and Principe	0.125	28,975			
			Saudi Arabia	10.000	2,318,000	Total	393.125	91,126,375

NOTE: The ITU nomenclature differs from that of the United Nations.

* For the equivalent amounts in United States dollars, the rate of exchange that was to be applicable on 1 January 1987 was Swiss francs 1.63 = \$US 1.00.

† Exempt from payment until it accedes to independence.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL, INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD AND PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE UNION

Secretary-General: Richard E. Butler.

Deputy Secretary-General: Jean Jipguep.

ITU ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic (Chairman), Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru (Vice-Chairman), Philippines, Romania, Saud Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD

Chairman: Vladimir V. Kozlov (USSR).

Vice-Chairmen: William H. Bellchambers (United Kingdom).

Members: Gary C. Brooks (Canada), Abderrazak Berrada (Morocco), Yoshitaka Kurihara (Japan).

OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

Director, International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR): Richard C. Kirby (United States).

Director, International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT): Theodor Imer (Federal Republic of Germany).

HEADQUARTERS

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Chapter XIII

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

The membership of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) as at 31 December 1986 remained at 154 States and 5 Territories.

During the year, WMO carried out its activities in accordance with the programmes and budget adopted in 1983 for the period 1984-1987 by its highest body, the World Meteorological Congress, which meets at least once every four years. The 36-member Executive Council meets annually to supervise the implementation of programmes and regulations.

Activities in 1986**World Weather Watch**

The World Weather Watch (WWW), the basic programme of WMO, continued to provide in 1986 global observational data and processed information required by member States for operational and research purposes. Its essential elements were the Global Data-Processing System (GDPS), which provided for the processing, storage and retrieval of observational data and made available processed information; the Global Observing System (GOS), whereby observational data were obtained; and the Global Telecommunication System (GTS), which offered telecommunication facilities for the rapid collection, exchange and distribution of observational data and processed information.

The activities of GOS continued under its two sub-systems, one surface-based and the other space-based, which were directed towards improving the operation of GOS at the global, regional and national levels. The surface-based sub-system provided conventional data from regional basic synoptic networks, other observational networks of stations on land and at sea, aircraft meteorological observations, and climatological, agricultural meteorological and special stations. In the space-based sub-system, meteorological satellites in both near-polar-orbiting and geostationary systems took direct observations. GOS provided member States with both quantitative information, derived from instrument measurements, such as atmospheric pressure, humidity, air temperature and wind velocity, and qualitative information aimed at describing phenomena by providing information on the state of the sky, forms of clouds and types of precipitation.

Meteorological satellite systems operated by member States continued to provide valuable information. Progress was achieved in developing

observation systems involving new technology to improve global coverage of observational data, especially from the oceans and other remote and data-sparse areas. Two important elements for improving GOS—the aircraft-to-satellite data relay system for automatic meteorological observations from wide-bodied commercial aircraft and the Automatic Shipboard Aerological Programme for upper-air observations from merchant ships and drifting-buoy systems—were expected to remain operational until 1989.

With regard to GDPS, attention focused on the regional structure of data processing, including the preparation of co-operative projects to establish specialized meteorological centres and computer networks. GTS comprised 237 established point-to-point circuits in addition to radio broadcasts and satellite dissemination systems.

Ocean affairs

In 1986, WMO continued to promote marine meteorological services over the high seas and coastal areas and the application of marine climatological information for planning marine activities. The Advisory Working Group of the Commission for Marine Meteorology reviewed progress in the Commission's activities and began planning for the Commission's tenth (1988) session. The Commission continued work on implementation of the WMO Wave Programme, improvement in the quality, quantity and timeliness of marine climatological data, expansion of marine meteorological services in developing countries, further development of a global digital sea-ice data bank, marine telecommunications and the WMO Second Long-term Plan.

In addition to marine activities co-ordinated by the Commission, other ocean-related activities, such as observations of surface and sub-surface temperature, salinity and currents, were carried out by the Integrated Global Ocean Services System, a joint WMO/Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission programme.

Aviation

At its eighth session, the WMO Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology (Geneva, 4-14 November) reviewed the status of the World Area Forecast System and adopted the Aeronautical Meteorology Programme for the next four years.

It considered the value of air reports and the monitoring and quality control of aeronautical observational data and forecasts. Noting the rapid development in the application of modern forecast techniques, the Commission resolved to establish a working group on advanced techniques applied to aeronautical meteorology. It emphasized specialized training in aeronautical meteorology and co-operation with other WMO bodies and international organizations, particularly the International Civil Aviation Organization. An amendment to the WMO Technical Regulations introduced provisions relating to the transmission of wind-shear information beyond the aerodrome, criteria for issuing selected special reports, inclusion of cloud information in aerodrome forecasts, flight documentation for short-haul flights, format of the SIGMET message, meteorological bulletin headings and changes in units of measurement and method of referencing time.

Tropical Cyclone Programme

Effective forecasting and warning systems continued to be provided through five regional tropical cyclone bodies. In 1986, the Instruments and Methods of Observation Programme, which provided guidance for the performance of meteorological instruments and methods of observation, emphasized regional and global intercomparisons of instruments. Activities aimed at updating regulatory material, developing algorithms for automated surface and upper-air measurements and formulating new standards for maintaining high-quality data.

World Climate Programme

The World Climate Programme, established in 1979, continued to aid nations in applying climate information to human activities, to improve the knowledge of climate processes and to warn nations of natural and man-made changes that might affect the well-being of humanity. To meet those objectives, the responsibilities were divided among four components: the World Climate Applications Programme (WCAP), the World Climate Data Programme (WCDP), the World Climate Impact Studies Programme (WCIP) and the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP).

Within WCAP, attention continued to focus on the priority areas of food, water and energy, along with work in urban climatology, human health, transportation and tourism. The first WMO training seminar in energy-meteorology was organized, with 30 participants from 22 countries taking part in the regional training workshop on the presentation and use of meteorological data for solar and wind energy development (Niamey, Niger, 17-28 November). A short-term mission on solar-radiation measurements and solar-radiation data

processing, presentation and applications (Panama, 13-26 April) increased the total number of such missions to 30 since late 1981. WMO participated in the fifth session of the United Nations Inter-Agency Group on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NRSE) (Geneva, 19-21 February), and was represented at the Regional Consultative Meeting for the Mobilization of Financial Resources for the Development of NRSE in Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 25-27 November). WMO also took part in the thirteenth Congress of the World Energy Conference (Cannes, France, 5-11 October). The Congress discussed possible man-made climate changes and policy consequences for energy decision-making.

At a WMO/UNEP Symposium on Climate and Human Health (Leningrad, USSR, September), 126 participants from 28 countries participated in deliberations among meteorologists, physicians, biologists, planners and architects.

The primary objective of WCDP was to ensure the timely availability of reliable climate data in an acceptable format to support climate applications, impact studies and research. Progress was made in developing a project for the transfer of technology in processing and applying climatological data.

Activities under WCIP were carried out by UNEP in co-operation with WMO. In March 1986, the UNEP Scientific Advisory Committee for WCIP held discussions in Warsaw, Poland, on developing national climate programmes with impact components. An Advisory Group on Greenhouse Gases, established by the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), UNEP and WMO (Geneva, 1 and 2 July), stressed the need to improve the basic understanding of the climate system and its response to natural and man-made forcing mechanisms. The Group suggested alleviating the greenhouse gas problem through energy conservation and substitution of alternatives to chlorofluorocarbons. WCIP also held a training course in agrometeorology in October at Alma-Ata, USSR.

WCRP was conducted jointly by WMO and ICSU to determine the extent to which climate could be predicted and the extent of man's influence on climate. Research continued to focus on: the physical basis and feasibility of predicting weather anomalies (on a time-scale of one to two months); variability, particularly resulting from interaction with the tropical oceans (on a time-scale of several months to several years); and long-term climate and climate trends (on a time-scale of 10 to 100 years). The activities of WCRP, aimed at implementing its research programme, included global climate analysis, research on individual climate processes, study of the tropical ocean and global atmosphere, a world ocean circulation experiment and study of climate forcings.

Research and development

The WMO Research and Development Programme continued to focus on weather prediction, tropical meteorology, environmental pollution monitoring and weather modification research. The responsibility for promoting and co-ordinating such activities lay with the Commission for Atmospheric Sciences (CAS). At its ninth session (Sofia, Bulgaria, 6-17 October), CAS continued to give high priority to weather prediction research on all time scales, re-establishing the Working Groups on Short- and Medium-range Weather Prediction Research and on Long-range Weather Forecasting Research. It discussed the development of numerical weather prediction in the tropics and called for the strengthening of the Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network. An International Symposium on Short- and Medium-range Numerical Weather Prediction (Tokyo, 4-8 August), jointly sponsored by WMO and the International Union for Geodesy and Geophysics, discussed data and modelling aspects. The first WMO Conference on Long-range Forecasting: Practical Problems and Future Prospects (Sofia, 29 September-3 October) discussed methods and related research, dynamic models, verification and testing, probabilistic forecasting and forecasts and decision-making.

Continued efforts were made to implement the components of the WMO Tropical Meteorology Programme. Under the monsoon component, the WMO/CAS project on long-term Asian summer and winter monsoon studies continued to be implemented, with activity centres in the India Meteorological Department (New Delhi) and the Malaysian Meteorological Service (Kuala Lumpur) collecting, validating and archiving data from key stations in monsoon-affected regions. Both centres intensified research on numerical modelling of the monsoon. In the rain-producing system component, a seminar on local weather systems prediction for Red Sea countries (Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, 19-22 January) focused on the characteristics of local weather systems and improvement of prediction techniques. At a WMO workshop on rain-producing systems in the tropics and extra-tropics (San José, Costa Rica, 21-25 July), discussions were held on synoptic and mesoscale characteristics of those systems. The Steering Committee on Tropical Limited-area Weather Prediction Modelling (LAM) (Tallahassee, Florida, United States, 28 and 29 July) reviewed progress in activity centres (India, Japan and Malaysia, in addition to Florida State University) in developing regional LAMs and produced documents on simple numerical weather prediction models. Under the semi-arid zone meteorology/tropical drought component, the pilot project report and outline proposal for radiation

flux studies in the tropics was published and progress was made in implementing the long-term project on research and monitoring of the moisture budget in the Sahel, with an activity centre at Niamey.

In the environment field, WMO activities focused on the Environmental Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme. A September 1986 survey showed that, as at 31 December 1985, 166 stations were carrying out the Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network minimum monitoring programme and 12 stations were being prepared in 94 countries. Other activities included a course on background air pollution measurements (Budapest, Hungary), a technical meeting on aerosol monitoring held in China and the issuance of publications.

WMO continued its collaboration in projects on long-range transmission of air pollutants in Europe, mainly through operational Meteorological Synthesizing Centres in Moscow and Oslo, Norway. At a WMO Conference on Air Pollution Modelling and Its Application (Leningrad, May), 180 scientists from 30 countries considered boundary-layer meteorology, atmospheric chemistry, transport of air pollutants, model assessment and verification, urban and industrial development planning, climatology and forecasting of air pollution and air pollution monitoring as related to emission standards. Within the UNEP Long-term Programme for Pollution Monitoring and Research in the Mediterranean Sea, a pilot project began on the transport and deposit of pollutants into the Sea.

The WMO-led Working Group on the Interchange of Pollutants between the Atmosphere and the Oceans (sixth session, Paris, January) considered the role of contaminants in modifying physical, chemical and biological processes in the troposphere, at the air-sea interface and in the sea and reviewed the role of the oceans in influencing tropospheric carbon dioxide concentrations.

The main objectives of the WMO Cloud Physics and Weather Modification Programme were to promote sound scientific foundations for weather modification based on cloud physics and other investigations, and to provide the rationale underlying all aspects of weather modification. In March, the sixteenth session of the Executive Council Panel of Experts on Weather Modification/CAS Working Group on Cloud Physics and Weather Modification prepared an information document for government officials expressing interest in weather modification activities.

Hydrology and water resources development

The Hydrology and Water Resources Programme promoted world-wide co-operation in the evaluation of water resources and assisted in their

development through the co-ordination of hydrological networks and services, including data collection and processing, forecasting and warnings, and supply of meteorological and hydrological data for design purposes. The three components of the programme were: the Operational Hydrology Programme; applications and services to water resources; and co-operation with water-related programmes of other international organizations.

The Operational Hydrology Programme, which provided the framework for all scientific and technical aspects of the activities in hydrology, comprised: the measurement of basic hydrological elements from networks of stations; the collection, processing and publication of basic hydrological data; hydrological forecasting; and improvement of techniques in network design. Its emphasis fell on the Hydrological Operational Multi-purpose Subprogramme, the aims of which were to provide an international and systematic framework for the integration of techniques and procedures for collecting and processing hydrological data. In co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WMO organized workshops on: groundwater networks (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 22-28 February); microcomputers in hydrology (Christchurch, New Zealand, 17-21 March); storage and management of hydrological data (Brussels, Belgium, 12-25 September); data processing (Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 20-31 October); river flow forecasting (Nanjing, China, 17-29 November); and the application of mathematical models in operational hydrology (Bandung, Indonesia, 8-20 December).

A large part of the activities in hydrology and water resources was carried out through the Commission for Hydrology, which meets quadrennially (it last met in 1984), operating through working groups of experts. In 1986, the Commission marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of its establishment by organizing a special celebration programme (Budapest, Hungary, 11 and 12 July) in conjunction with the Second Scientific Assembly of the International Association of Hydrological Sciences.

A programme on applications and services to water resources provided technical support for the water-related activities of the Tropical Cyclone Programme and the World Climate Programme. The hydrological activities under the former programme focused on improving flood-forecasting systems. Under the World Climate Programme, work continued on the compilation and use of hydrological data in the form of grid-point or average grid-area values.

Education and training

Under the Education and Training Programme, continued effort was made to expand and accelerate assistance and advice in implementing national, regional and other international education and train-

ing programmes. The main activities were the awarding of fellowships, the strengthening of Regional Meteorological Training Centres, the organization and co-sponsorship of training courses, seminars and workshops, the preparation of training publications and other training aids, surveys of training needs and facilities, provision of advice and assistance on education and training, and collaboration with other organizations.

The WMO Executive Council's Panel of Experts on Education and Training (twelfth session, Belem, Brazil, 17-21 February 1986) paid particular attention to problems experienced by the WMO Regional Meteorological Training Centres, preliminary results of a world-wide survey of training requirements, training publications, training courses in specialized fields and fellowships. It also considered the relevant section of the WMO Second Long-term Plan.

Under fellowship funds from various sources administered by WMO in 1986, a total of 225 fellows were trained. Assistance was also provided to 72 participants in various training events; 12 such events were organized during 1986 in 11 member countries. The topics covered different areas of meteorology and operational hydrology and were tailored to meet the express needs of member countries. In addition, WMO co-sponsored or jointly supported 19 training events in 1986 along with other organizations and agencies within and outside the United Nations system, universities and education and training institutions in member countries.

Technical co-operation

In 1986, under the WMO Technical Co-operation Programme, assistance was provided to 131 countries through UNDP, the WMO Voluntary Co-operation Programme (VCP), funds-in-trust arrangements and the regular WMO budget. A major problem facing the Programme was a decrease in overhead support occasioned by the rise in the Swiss franc/United States dollar exchange rate. The Executive Council provided supplemental funds to WMO to permit the continued administration of the Programme at a reduced level. UNDP assistance was provided to 118 countries at a value of \$12 million, compared to \$13.5 million in 1985. Developing countries received aid to develop their meteorological and hydrological services. With water resources of vital importance to developing countries, assistance was provided to drought-stricken countries in eastern and southern Africa and agrometeorological and hydrological services continued to be strengthened in the Sahel. In 1986, under UNDP sectoral support in meteorology and operational hydrology, missions to 16 countries were undertaken at the request of UNDP resident representatives or government authorities to assist in the planning of new UNDP projects.

VCP was maintained by voluntary contributions of members, in the form of either equipment and services or cash. Support in 1986 was given mainly to the GOS element of WWW and for upgrading telecommunication centres and surface and upper-air observing stations. Many long-term fellowships for training of meteorological personnel were also awarded. The total value of the aid provided under VCP in 1986 was approximately \$5 million.

Under the regular budget of WMO, 31 fellowships were awarded in 1986 and financial support was provided for participants in special training courses, technical conferences and study tours. During the year, implementation of a trust fund project with Italy began for Sahelian countries totalling \$10 million over five years. Other trust funds continued with Belgium, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Switzerland and the United States. Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands each financed associate experts in the field, and Japan financed three associate experts at WMO headquarters. Ten United Nations Volunteers served in WMO-executed projects during the year. One of the most pressing problems of the meteorological and hydrological services of developing countries was the need for qualified personnel. Under the Technical Co-operation Programme, 469 fellows received meteorological or hydrological training—204 under UNDP, 171 under VCP, 58 under the regular budget and 36 under trust funds.

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1986, the total number of full-time staff employed by WMO (excluding 44 professionals on technical assistance projects) on permanent and fixed-term contracts stood at 292. Of these, 134 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 46 nationalities) and 158 in the General Service and related categories.

Budget

The year 1986 was the third year of the ninth financial period (1984-1987), for which the Ninth (1983) WMO Congress established a maximum expenditure of \$77.5 million. It had authorized additional expenditures for increases in salaries and allowances consequent upon similar increases approved by the United Nations. Also, additional expenditures of no more than \$500,000 were authorized, to provide for circumstances such as losses from changes in currency exchange rates and to meet unforeseen programme activities of an urgent character.

The regular budget for 1986 amounted to \$23,669,500, including supplementary estimates. The 1986 budget for technical co-operation activities, financed from overhead allocations and other extrabudgetary sources, amounted to an additional \$2,700,600.

At its June 1986 session, the Executive Council approved a regular budget of \$21,112,500 for 1987. To that amount, supplementary estimates of \$5,236,100 were added later in the year.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS (Membership as at 31 December 1986; contributions as assessed for 1987)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount* (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount* (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount* (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.03	6,998	Cameroon	0.03	6,998	Ecuador	0.06	14,220
Albania	0.03	6,998	Canada	2.86	665,776	Egypt	0.26	61,545
Algeria	0.11	25,434	Cape Verde	0.03	6,998	El Salvador	0.03	6,998
Angola	0.04	9,780	Central African Republic	0.03	6,998	Ethiopia	0.03	6,998
Argentina	1.02	239,722	Chad	0.03	6,998	Fiji	0.03	6,998
Australia	1.67	390,219	Chile	0.21	49,883	Finland	0.50	116,854
Austria	0.66	153,502	China	2.37	561,361	France	5.55	1,289,877
Bahamas	0.03	6,998	Colombia	0.21	49,658	Gabon	0.03	7,222
Bahrain	0.03	6,998	Comoros	0.03	6,998	Gambia	0.03	6,998
Bangladesh	0.04	9,330	Congo	0.03	6,998	German Democratic Republic	1.38	321,899
Barbados	0.03	6,998	Costa Rica	0.06	14,220	Germany, Federal Republic of	6.69	1,550,627
Belgium	1.26	293,908	Côte d'Ivoire	0.06	14,220	Ghana	0.08	18,885
Belize	0.03	6,998	Cuba	0.18	42,436	Greece	0.33	76,750
Benin	0.03	6,998	Cyprus	0.03	6,998	Guatemala	0.06	14,220
Bolivia	0.04	9,106	Czechoslovakia	0.85	198,945	Guinea	0.03	6,998
Botswana	0.03	8,121	Democratic Kampuchea	0.03	6,998	Guinea-Bissau	0.03	6,998
Brazil	1.36	317,234	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.07	16,328	Guyana	0.03	6,998
Brunei†	0.03	6,998	Democratic Yemen	0.03	6,998	Haiti	0.03	6,998
Bulgaria	0.27	63,429	Denmark	0.73	170,280	Honduras	0.03	6,998
Burkina Faso	0.03	6,998	Djibouti	0.03	6,998	Hungary	0.38	89,537
Burma	0.04	10,004	Dominica	0.03	6,998	Iceland	0.06	14,220
Burundi	0.03	6,998	Dominican Republic	0.06	14,220			
Byelorussian SSR	0.43	100,751						

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Net amount*		MEMBER	Net amount*		MEMBER	Net amount*	
	Percent-age	(in US dollars)		Percent-age	(in US dollars)		Percent-age	(in US dollars)
India	1.09	258,296	New Zealand	0.40	94,202	Sweden	1.34	313,018
Indonesia	0.38	90,211	Nicaragua	0.03	6,998	Switzerland	1.13	263,808
Iran	0.49	113,848	Niger	0.03	6,998	Syrian Arab Republic	0.10	23,775
Iraq	0.11	25,434	Nigeria	0.23	53,873	Thailand	0.20	47,326
Ireland	0.22	51,765	Norway	0.57	133,407	Togo	0.03	6,998
Israel	0.25	58,314	Oman	0.03	6,998	Trinidad and Tobago	0.06	14,220
Italy	2.98	691,072	Pakistan	0.14	33,106	Tunisia	0.06	14,220
Jamaica	0.06	14,220	Panama	0.06	14,220	Turkey	0.43	100,751
Japan	6.38	1,466,412	Papua New Guinea	0.03	6,998	Uganda	0.03	6,998
Jordan	0.03	6,998	Paraguay	0.03	6,998	Ukrainian SSR	1.46	341,458
Kenya	0.03	6,998	Peru	0.19	45,218	USSR	10.40	2,426,354
Kuwait	0.19	44,095	Philippines	0.25	59,213	United Arab Emirates†	0.16	32,361
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.03	6,998	Poland	1.00	235,057	United Kingdom	5.17	1,209,323
Lebanon	0.06	14,220	Portugal	0.22	51,765	United Republic of Tanzania	0.03	6,998
Lesotho	0.03	6,998	Qatar	0.06	14,220	United States	24.68	5,757,531
Liberia	0.03	6,998	Republic of Korea	0.18	41,987	Uruguay	0.16	37,996
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.18	41,538	Romania	0.30	70,651	Vanuatu	0.03	6,998
Luxembourg	0.08	18,885	Rwanda	0.03	6,998	Venezuela	0.54	125,960
Madagascar	0.03	6,998	Saint Lucia	0.03	6,998	Viet Nam	0.06	14,220
Malawi	0.03	6,998	Sao Tome and Principe	0.03	6,998	Yemen	0.03	6,998
Malaysia	0.22	52,215	Saudi Arabia	0.51	116,941	Yugoslavia	0.49	114,746
Maldives	0.03	6,998	Senegal	0.03	6,998	Zaire	0.04	10,004
Mali	0.03	6,998	Seychelles	0.03	6,998	Zambia	0.04	9,780
Malta	0.03	6,998	Sierra Leone	0.03	6,998	Zimbabwe	0.03	6,998
Mauritania	0.03	6,998	Singapore	0.09	20,993			
Mauritius	0.03	6,998	Solomon Islands†	0.03	6,998			
Mexico	0.86	200,604	Somalia	0.03	6,998	British Caribbean Territories	0.03	6,998
Mongolia	0.03	6,998	South Africa‡	0.60	141,304	French Polynesia	0.03	6,998
Morocco	0.11	26,108	Spain	1.58	366,530	Hong Kong	0.03	6,998
Mozambique	0.04	9,780	Sri Lanka	0.04	10,229	Netherlands Antilles	0.03	6,998
Nepal	0.03	6,998	Sudan	0.04	10,004	New Caledonia	0.03	6,998
Netherlands	1.43	331,990	Suriname	0.03	6,998			
			Swaziland	0.03	6,998	Total	100.22	23,372,361

*Assessment includes supplementary estimates for 1986.

†New member since scale of assessments established by Ninth (1983) Congress.

‡Suspended by the Seventh (1975) Congress from exercising the rights and privileges of a member.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICE OF THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

MEMBERS OF THE WMO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: R. L. Kintanar (Philippines).

First Vice-President: Ju. A. Izrael (USSR).

Second Vice-President: Zou Jingmeng (China).

Third Vice-President: Vacant.

Members (two seats vacant): S. P. Adhikary (Nepal), L-K. Ahialegbedzi (Togo),

S. Alaimo (Argentina), I. Hussain Al-Majed* (acting) (Qatar), A. Bensari

(Morocco), C. E. Berridge* (British Caribbean Territories), M. Boulama (acting)

(Niger), W. Degefu* (Ethiopia), A. Divino Moura (acting) (Brazil), J. Djigbenou

(Cote d'Ivoire), H. Gonzales Pacheco (acting) (Peru), J. Gonzalez Montoto (Cuba),

R. E. Hallgren (United States), J. Hickman* (New Zealand), J.-T. Houghton (act-

ing) (United Kingdom), E. Jattila (Finland), U. B. Liffa (acting) (United Republic

of Tanzania), G. Mankedi (Congo), L. A. Mendes Victor* (Portugal), A. Nania

(Italy), T.-R. Prado Fernandez* (Venezuela), H. Reiser (acting) (Federal Republic

of Germany), V. Richter (Czechoslovakia), R. M. Romaih (Saudi Arabia), S.

Sambe Dipanda (acting) (Cameroon), R. P. Sarker (acting) (India), V. A. Simango

(Zambia), E. Uchida (acting) (Japan), E. Zarate Hernandez (acting) (Costa Rica),

J. W. Zillman (Australia).

NOTE: The Executive Council is composed of four elected officers, the six Presidents of the regional associations (indicated by an asterisk), who are **ex-officio** members, and 26 elected members. Members serve in their **personal** capacities, not as representatives of Governments.

SENIOR MEMBERS OF THE WMO SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: G. O. P. Obasi.

Deputy Secretary-General: D. K. Smith.

Assistant Secretary-General: R. Czelina.

Director, World Weather Watch Department: Vacant.

Director, Basic Systems: S. Mildner.

Director, World Climate Research Programme: P. Morel.

Director, World Climate Programme Department: T. D. Potter.

Director, Research and Development Programmes Department: V. G. Boldirev.

Director, Hydrology and Water Resources Department: J. Nemec.

Director, Technical Co-operation Department: J.-P. Bruce.

Director, Education and Training Department: G. V. Necco.

Director, Administration Department: J. K. Murithi.

Director, Languages, Publications and Conferences Department: A. W. Kabakibo.

Regional Director for Africa: S. Chacowry.

Regional Director for Asia and the South-West Pacific: T. Y. Ho.

Regional Director for the Americas: G. Lizano Vindas.

Special Assistant to the Secretary-General: R. A. de Guzman.

Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General: J. L. Breslin.

PRESIDENTS OF REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Africa: W. Degefu (Ethiopia).

Asia: I. Hussain Al-Majed (acting) (Qatar).

South America: T. R. Prado Fernandez (Venezuela).

IV. North and Central America: C. E. Berridge (British Caribbean Territories).

V. South-West Pacific: J. Hickman (New Zealand).

VI. Europe: L. A. Mendes Victor (Portugal).

TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

Aeronautical Meteorology: J. Kastelein (Netherlands).

Agricultural Meteorology: A. Kassir (Tunisia).

Atmospheric Sciences: R. Mesinger (Yugoslavia).

Basic Systems: J. R. Neilon (United States).

Climatology: J. L. Rasmussen (United States).

Hydrology: O. Starosolszky (Hungary).

Instruments and Methods of Observation: S. Huovila (Finland).

Marine Meteorology: R. Gerard (France).

HEADQUARTERS

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Chapter XIV

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

During 1986, several legal instruments adopted under the auspices of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) entered into force. The 1984 amendments^a to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the 1978 Protocol (MARPOL 73/78), entered into force, as did the second set of amendments^b to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (SOLAS Convention).

Membership of IMO as at 31 December 1986 stood at 130 and one associate member. New members admitted during the year were Antigua and Barbuda (13 January), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (16 April) and Vanuatu (21 October).

Activities in 1986

On 20 June 1986, Per Eriksson (Sweden) was awarded the International Maritime Prize for 1985. The Prize is awarded annually to the individual or organization judged to have made the most significant contribution to IMO's work and objectives.

The theme for World Maritime Day, which was celebrated at IMO headquarters in London on 25 September, was "Global co-operation for safety at sea and the protection of the marine environment".

World Maritime University

In March, the largest class was enrolled at the World Maritime University since its opening in 1983 at Malmo, Sweden. It consisted of 85 students, of whom 28 came from Africa, 20 from Asia and the Pacific, 19 from Latin America and the Caribbean, 17 from Arab States and one from Europe. The number of countries that had sent students to the University since its opening rose to 80. Six new countries were represented in the March enrolment—Burundi, the Congo, Guyana, Lebanon, Seychelles and Uruguay.

The University was established under the auspices of IMO to provide advanced training for senior personnel, mainly from developing countries, involved in maritime administration, technical management of shipping companies and maritime education. In December, the third class—71 students from 39 countries—graduated from the University.

Prevention of pollution

The 1984 amendments to MARPOL 73/78, which entered into force on 7 January 1986, were designed

to reduce pollution of the sea by oil and affected annex I of the Convention's five technical annexes.

Meeting at IMO headquarters (13-17 October), the contracting parties to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (London Dumping Convention) adopted a resolution establishing a panel of experts to consider the disposal at sea of low-level radioactive wastes. The panel was requested to examine the political, legal, economic and social aspects of radioactive waste dumping and related matters.

Ship security and safety of life at sea

At its November 1986 session, the IMO Council agreed to prepare in 1987 an international convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation. The decision was made in response to a joint proposal by Austria, Egypt and Italy, following the adoption in 1985 of a General Assembly resolution^c calling on IMO to study the problem of terrorism aboard or against ships, with a view to making recommendations on appropriate measures.

The second set of amendments to the 1974 SOLAS Convention, which were adopted in 1983, entered into force on 1 July 1986. The amendments mainly affected chapter III on life-saving appliances and arrangements, which was completely rewritten, and chapter VII on the carriage of dangerous goods, under which the International Bulk Chemical Code and the International Gas Carrier Code were to become mandatory to all States parties to the Convention.

Facilitation

The International Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, was amended on 3 March 1986 at a one-day conference of contracting parties held during the sixteenth session of the IMO Facilitation Committee (3-7 March). The amendments, which entered into force on 1 October, enabled greater use of automatic data processing and other modern techniques.

During its meeting, the Facilitation Committee expressed concern over the increase in drug trafficking on ships and agreed that IMO should co-operate with the Customs Co-operation Council

^a YUN 1984, p. 1275.

^b YUN 1983, p. 1303.

^c YUN 1985, p. 1167, GA res. 40/61, 9 Dec. 1985.

and the International Chamber of Shipping in developing guidelines to counter that threat.

Draft salvage convention

The Legal Committee, at its fifty-sixth (7-11 April) and fifty-seventh (27-31 October) sessions, completed the third and fourth (final) reading of the draft salvage convention which was intended to replace the 1910 Convention on Salvage and Assistance at Sea. The new convention would provide for compensation to salvors in incidents involving the risk of oil pollution. One of the features of the 1910 Convention was the principle of "no cure, no pay". The Committee recommended to the IMO Council that a conference be convened during the 1988-1989 biennium to consider the draft for adoption.

Liability for maritime claims

The Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, entered into force on 1 December 1986. Replacing a 1957 convention relating to the limitation of liability of owners of seagoing ships, the new convention substantially raised the amount of compensation available for loss of life or personal injury and for property damage (including damage to other ships or harbour works).

Publications

Among publications issued by IMO during 1986 were: a new loose-leaf edition of The International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code; a new consolidated edition of The International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (including the 1983 amendments); Resolutions and Other Decisions of the Fourteenth Session of the IMO Assembly (1985); and The International Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, as amended.

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1986, the IMO secretariat employed 270 full-time staff members (excluding those on technical assistance projects). Of these, 94 were in the Professional and higher categories and 176 were in the General Service and related categories. There were 34 Professional and 14 General Service staff employed on technical assistance projects.

Budget

In 1985, the IMO Assembly, which meets biennially, adopted a budget of \$30,059,000 for 1986-1987, with \$14,480,000 allocated to 1986 and \$15,579,000 to 1987.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS (Membership as at 31 December 1986; contributions as assessed for 1986)

CONTRIBUTION						CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent- age of total	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age of total	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age of total	Net amount (in US dollars)
Algeria	0.36	42,363	Democratic Yemen	0.02	2,522	Iran	0.62	74,281
Angola	0.04	5,304	Denmark	1.20	143,016	Iraq	0.28	33,376
Antigua and Barbuda*	—	—	Djibouti	0.02	2,522	Ireland	0.10	11,430
Argentina	0.64	76,347	Dominica	0.02	2,522	Israel	0.18	20,981
Australia	0.61	72,333	Dominican Republic	0.02	2,522	Italy	2.21	263,228
Austria	0.12	14,025	Ecuador	0.12	14,774	Jamaica	0.02	2,522
Bahamas	0.90	107,681	Egypt	0.27	31,793	Japan	9.69	1,154,265
Bahrain	0.02	2,522	El Salvador	0.02	2,522	Jordan	0.02	2,522
Bangladesh	0.10	12,467	Equatorial Guinea	0.02	2,522	Kenya	0.02	2,522
Barbados	0.02	2,522	Ethiopia	0.04	4,392	Kuwait	0.62	73,476
Belgium	0.68	80,704	Fiji	0.02	2,522	Lebanon	0.14	16,411
Benin	0.02	2,522	Finland	0.53	63,389	Liberia	13.12	1,563,742
Brazil	1.50	178,815	France	2.21	263,785	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.28	33,341
Brunei Darussalam	0.02	2,522	Gabon	0.05	5,492	Madagascar	0.04	4,848
Bulgaria	0.35	41,693	Gambia	0.02	2,522	Malaysia	0.45	53,792
Burma	0.05	6,001	German Democratic Republic	0.46	54,788	Maldives	0.05	6,431
Cameroon	0.04	4,902	Germany, Federal Republic of	1.75	208,519	Malta	0.44	52,656
Canada	0.97	115,698	Ghana	0.06	7,236	Mauritania	0.02	2,522
Cape Verde	0.02	2,522	Greece	7.07	842,970	Mauritius	0.02	2,522
Chile	0.15	18,406	Guatemala	0.02	2,522	Mexico	0.42	49,787
China	2.47	293,953	Guinea	0.02	2,522	Morocco	0.13	15,230
Colombia	0.14	16,045	Guinea-Bissau	0.02	2,522	Mozambique	0.02	2,522
Congo	0.02	2,522	Guyana	0.02	2,522	Nepal	0.02	2,522
Costa Rica	0.02	2,522	Haiti	0.02	2,522	Netherlands	1.11	131,705
Côte d'Ivoire	0.06	6,672	Honduras	0.10	12,440	New Zealand	0.12	14,167
Cuba	0.27	32,115	Hungary	0.07	8,291	Nicaragua	0.02	2,522
Cyprus	1.87	222,749	Iceland	0.06	7,692	Nigeria	0.15	18,111
Czechoslovakia	0.13	15,366	India	1.57	187,631	Norway	3.54	421,951
Democratic Kampuchea	0.02	2,522	Indonesia	0.49	58,165	Oman	0.02	2,522
Democratic People's Republic of Korea†	—	—				Pakistan	0.15	18,325
						Panama	9.18	1,094,083

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent- age of total	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age of total	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age of total	Net amount (in US dollars)
Papua New Guinea	0.02	2,522	Somalia	0.02	2,522	United Republic of		
Peru	0.24	28,171	Spain	1.63	193,822	Tanzania	0.04	4,231
Philippines	1.09	129,475	Sri Lanka	0.17	19,899	United States	5.09	606,374
Poland	0.83	99,366	Sudan	0.05	5,438	Uruguay	0.06	7,504
Portugal	0.38	44,778	Suriname	0.02	2,522	Vanuatu‡	—	—
Qatar	0.10	12,333	Sweden	0.85	101,147	Venezuela	0.31	36,856
Republic of Korea	1.67	198,559	Switzerland	0.21	25,491	Viet Nam	0.09	10,884
Romania	0.73	87,355	Syrian Arab Republic	0.04	4,419	Yemen	0.02	2,522
Saint Lucia	0.02	2,522	Thailand	0.18	21,947	Yugoslavia	0.70	82,840
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.08	9,167	Togo	0.04	4,311	Zaire	0.04	5,143
Saudi Arabia	0.79	94,590	Trinidad and Tobago	0.02	2,522			
Senegal	0.04	4,231	Tunisia	0.09	10,482	Associate member		
Seychelles	0.02	2,522	Turkey	0.92	109,266			
Sierra Leone	0.02	2,522	USSR	6.26	746,606	Hong Kong	0.78	92,755
Singapore	1.52	180,745	United Arab Emirates	0.25	29,539	Total	100.00	11,918,000
			United Kingdom	3.45	410,811			

* Became a member on 13 January 1986.
† Became a member on 16 April 1986.
‡ Became a member on 21 October 1986.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (As at 31 December 1986)

IMO COUNCIL AND MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

IMO COUNCIL

Chairman: W. A. O'Neil (Canada).

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

Chairman: E. Jansen (Norway).

Membership in the Maritime Safety Committee is open to all IMO member States.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF IMO SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Chandrika Prasad Srivastava.

Assistant Secretary-General: T. A. Mensah.

Secretary, Maritime Safety Committee: Y. Sasamura.

HEADQUARTERS

International Maritime Organization

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Chapter XV

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

During 1986, membership of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) increased to 116 with the admission of Iceland, Lebanon, Lesotho and Sierra Leone. The number of States party to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works remained at 97 and 76, respectively. Benin became party to the Hague Agreement concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, bringing membership to 20. Argentina, Barbados, Oman, San Marino and the USSR became party to the Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol, bringing membership to 32. At the end of the year, total membership in WIPO and its various Unions, taken together, was 130.

Seventeen treaties in the two main fields of intellectual property were administered by WIPO in 1986. They are listed below in order of year of adoption:

Industrial property: Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property; Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods; Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of Marks; The Hague Agreement concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs; Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purpose of the Registration of Marks; Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and Their International Registration; Locarno Agreement establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs; Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT); Strasbourg Agreement concerning the International Patent Classification (IPC); Trademark Registration Treaty; Vienna Agreement establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks; Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure; Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol.

Copyright and neighbouring rights: Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works; Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations; Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms; Brussels Convention relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite.

The governing bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by it held their seventeenth series of meetings at Geneva in September 1986.

Activities in 1986**Development co-operation activities**

During 1986, WIPO co-operated with most developing countries and with intergovernmental organizations in their development projects relating to intellectual property, by providing assistance in the preparation of legislation, or establishment or modernization of national or regional institutions, including patent documentation and information services.

Three WIPO permanent programmes, supervised by intergovernmental permanent committees, provided the framework for development co-operation relating to industrial property, patent information and copyright and neighbouring rights.

Regarding industrial property, WIPO organized national, regional, subregional and inter-regional meetings, in co-operation with Governments and/or organizations, at its headquarters in Geneva, and at Luanda (Angola), Canberra and Sydney (Australia), La Paz (Bolivia), Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), Yaounde (Cameroon), Santiago (Chile), Beijing (China), Brazzaville (Congo), San Jose (Costa Rica), Quito (Ecuador), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Strasbourg (France), Munich (Federal Republic of Germany), Accra (Ghana), Guatemala City (Guatemala), Conakry (Guinea), Georgetown (Guyana), Tegucigalpa (Honduras), Kingston (Jamaica), Tokyo, Nairobi (Kenya), Tripoli (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Mexico City, Ulan Bator (Mongolia), The Hague (Netherlands), Islamabad and Karachi (Pakistan), Basseterre (Saint Christopher and Nevis), Kingstown (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), Madrid (Spain), Colombo (Sri Lanka), Port of Spain (Trinidad and Tobago), Moscow, Washington D.C., Montevideo (Uruguay), Belgrade (Yugoslavia) and Lusaka (Zambia). The meetings focused on industrial property and its impact on development, patent activities and licensing.

Medals and prizes for inventors and promoters of innovation were awarded by WIPO at national and international exhibitions or contests and special ceremonies held in Belgium,

Bulgaria, China, the Congo, Czechoslovakia, France, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Japan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, the USSR and Zimbabwe.

Continuing a programme started in 1975, 444 state-of-the-art search reports on technology disclosed in patent documents and related literature were provided to developing countries free of charge under agreements concluded between WIPO and contributing industrial property offices in developed countries. Most of the reports were prepared by the patent offices of Australia, Austria, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden and the USSR.

Development co-operation activities in copyright and neighbouring rights included national, regional, subregional and interregional meetings at WIPO headquarters and at San Jose, Paris, Conakry, Budapest (Hungary), New Delhi (India), Kuala Lumpur, Mexico City, Stockholm (Sweden), Zurich (Switzerland), Lome (Togo) and London.

WIPO training programmes continued to grow, with 281 fellowships in industrial property granted in 1986 to nationals of 92 developing countries and 81 fellowships in copyright granted to nationals from 39 developing countries, in addition to individuals recommended by various organizations. In the industrial property sector, 38 countries, seven intergovernmental organizations and two other institutions provided individual and group training. Concerning copyright, 20 countries and three organizations provided such training.

Industrial property

The Working Group on Links between the Madrid Agreement and the Proposed (European) Community Trade Mark held two sessions in 1986 (Geneva, January and July) and made some progress in drafting two protocols concerning the establishment of a link between the two instruments, which would make it possible to use them simultaneously. In September, during the meetings of the governing bodies, it was decided that in 1987 the Working Group should hold another meeting and the Madrid Union should decide on the desirability of convening a diplomatic conference to adopt the two protocols.

Also at Geneva in February, the Committee of Experts on Biotechnological Inventions and Industrial Property considered a report of the International Bureau—the WIPO secretariat—on the protection of biotechnological inventions and suggested studying the subject further. Subsequently, the Bureau sent questionnaires to Governments to collect information on the legal protection of biotechnological inventions, and to

non-governmental organizations asking for their views.

Other expert committees meeting at Geneva in 1986 dealt with issues related to intellectual property in respect of integrated circuits, protection against counterfeiting and harmonization of certain provisions in laws for the protection of inventions. In addition, work continued on updating IPC and other classifications concerning industrial designs or registration of trade and service marks.

During 1986, 8,082 international applications were filed under the PCT in 25 receiving offices. The PCT Gazette was published fortnightly and a special issue was put out in July to consolidate general information. The total number of registrations of marks under the Madrid Agreement was 9,167. To that figure should be added 8,242 renewals under the Agreement's Nice and Stockholm Acts. Registrations and renewals therefore totalled 17,409, compared to 13,697 in 1985. The total number of changes recorded in the International Register of Marks was 18,306, as compared with 15,610 in 1985.

Copyright and neighbouring rights

Activities in copyright and neighbouring rights included the convening, jointly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, of a group of experts on model provisions for national laws on employed authors (Geneva, January), and committees of governmental experts on copyright aspects of audio-visual works and phonograms (Paris, June), works of architecture (Geneva, October) and works of visual art (Paris, December). In addition, an international forum on collective administration of copyrights and neighbouring rights (Geneva, May), organized by WIPO, adopted a declaration encouraging the establishment of collective administration systems wherever individual licensing was not practical.

Publications

The International Bureau continued to issue regularly the following publications, in various languages: Copyright, Industrial Property, Les Marques Internationales, WIPO Newsletter, PCT Gazette, Les Appellations d'origine and Intellectual Property in Asia and the Pacific.

WIPO also continued to update its collection of texts of intellectual property laws and regulations of all countries and of treaties dealing with intellectual property, both in their original languages and in English and French translations, in its publication *Industrial Property and Copyright Laws and Treaties*.

Among other publications of WIPO in 1986 were: *Guide to the International Deposit of Industrial*

Designs, World Directory of Sources of Patent Information and Directory of Associations of Inventors.

Secretariat.

As at 31 December 1986, WIPO employed 285 full-time staff members. Of these, 102 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 40 member States) and 183 were in the General Service category. In addition, 97 experts were employed by the organization on technical assistance projects during the year.

Budget

The principal sources of the WIPO budget—approximately 99 million Swiss francs for the 1986-1987 biennium—are ordinary and special contributions from member States and income derived from international registration services (primarily under PCT and the Madrid Agreement). Ordinary contributions are paid on the basis of a class-and-unit system by members of the Paris, Berne, Nice, Locarno, IPC and Vienna Unions and by WIPO member States not belonging to any of the Unions.

States members of the six Unions are placed in seven classes (I to VII) to determine the amounts of their ordinary contributions. WIPO States not members of any of the Unions are placed in three classes (A, B or C) for the same purpose. States in Class I or A pay the highest contributions of their group and those in Class VII or C, the lowest. The class in which a State is placed, is decided solely by the State and the rights of each are the same, irrespective of the class.

The contribution class for each member State of WIPO and of the Paris or Berne Unions, together with the amount of the ordinary contribution of each State, is given in Annex I below (the class indicated for the Paris Union also applies to the Nice, Locarno, IPC and Vienna Unions). Members of one or more Unions do not pay separate contributions to WIPO; the Unions themselves contribute towards the costs of WIPO's International Bureau a programme on legal-technical assistance.

Income and expenditure

Summary figures for income and expenditure for the biennium 1986-1987 are as follows:

	In thousands of Swiss francs	Equivalent in thousands of US dollars*
Income		
Contributions	45,583	33,517
Income from registration services	52,285	38,445
Publications and miscellaneous	9,427	6,932
Total	107,295	78,894
Expenditure		
Staff	61,368	45,124
Travel	3,675	2,702
Meetings	1,277	939
Publications	7,287	5,358
Buildings†	9,398	6,910
Other	14,624	10,753
Total	97,629	71,786

*At the United Nations rate of exchange for December 1967: 1.36 Swiss francs = \$US 1.00.

†includes: maintenance, rental and amortization of the building loan.

CONTRIBUTION SCALES FOR 1987

(1.36 Swiss francs = \$US 1.00: United Nations rate as at 31 December 1987)

	in Swiss francs	Equivalent in US dollars		In Swiss francs	Equivalent in US dollars
WIPO*			II	271,129	199,360
Class			III	203,347	149,520
A	85,000	62,500	IV	135,565	99,680
B	25,500	18,750	V	67,782	49,840
C	8,500	6,250	VI	40,670	29,904
			VII	13,556	9,968
PARIS UNION			NICE UNION		
Class			Class		
I	567,192	417,053	I	51,188	36,374
II	†	†	II	†	†
III	340,317	250,233	III	31,313	23,024
IV	226,877	166,821	IV	20,875	15,349
V	113,438	83,410	V	10,438	7,675
VI	66,063	50,046	VI	6,263	4,605
VII	22,688	16,682	VII	2,088	1,535
BERNE UNION			LOCARNO UNION		
Class			Class		
I	338,912	249,200	I	20,013	14,715

	In Swiss francs	Equivalent in US dollars		In Swiss francs	Equivalent in US dollars
II	†	†	V	†	†
III	12,008	8,829	VI	32,742	24,075
IV	8,005	5,886	VII	10,914	8,025
V	4,003	2,943			
VI	2,401	1,765	VIENNA UNION		
VII	†	†	Class		
IPC UNION			I	5,085	3,739
			II	†	†
Class			III	3,051	2,243
I	272,846	200,622	IV	†	†
II	†	†	V	†	†
III	163,708	120,374	VI	610	449
IV	109,138	80,249	VII	203	149

NOTE: There were no contributions to the PCT Union for 1987.

*The amounts indicated are payable by those States members of WIPO which are not members of any of the Unions (see Annex II).

†No State currently belonged to this class.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION AND UNIONS ADMINISTERED TO WHICH CONTRIBUTIONS ARE PAYABLE (As at 31 December 1986; ordinary contributions payable in 1987)

STATE OR OTHER	MEMBER							CLASS			CONTRIBUTION	
								W	P	B	In Swiss francs	Equivalent in US dollars*
Algeria	W	P	-	N	-	-	-	-	VI	-	74,326	54,651
Angola	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	8,500	6,250
Argentina	w	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VI	VI	108,733	79,951
Australia	w	P	B	N	-	IPC	-	-	III	III	738,685	543,151
Austria	w	P	B	N	-	IPC	-	-	IV	VI	397,560	292,324
Bahamas	w	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	VII	36,244	26,650
Bangladesh	w	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	8,500	6,250
Barbados	w	P	B	N	-	-	-	-	VII	VII	38,332	28,185
Belgium	w	P	B	N	-	IPC	-	-	III	III	738,685	543,151
Benin	w	P	B	N	-	-	-	-	VII	VII	38,332	28,185
Brazil	w	P	B	-	-	IPC	-	-	IV	IV	471,580	346,750
Bulgaria	w	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VI	VI	108,733	79,951
Burkina Faso	w	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	VII	36,244	26,650
Burundi	w	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	VII	-	22,668	16,682
Byelorussian SSR	w	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	8,500	6,250
Cameroon	w	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	VI	63,358	46,587
Canada	w	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	III	III	543,664	399,753
Central African Republic	w	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	VII	36,244	26,650
Chad	w	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	VII	36,244	26,650
Chile	w	-	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	VI	40,670	29,904
China	w	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	III	-	340,317	250,233
Colombia	w	-	-	-	-	-	-	c	-	-	8,500	6,250
Congo	w	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	VII	36,244	26,650
Costa Rica	w	-	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	VII	13,556	9,968
Côte d'Ivoire	w	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	VI	63,358	46,587
Cuba	w	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	VI	-	68,063	50,046
Cyprus	w	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	VII	36,244	26,650
Czechoslovakia	w	P	B	N	LO	IPC	-	-	IV	IV	500,460	367,985
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	w	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	VII	-	22,688	16,682
Denmark	w	P	B	N	LO	IPC	-	-	IV	IV	500,460	367,985
Dominican Republic	w	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	VI	-	68,063	50,046
Egypt	w	P	B	-	-	IPC	-	-	VI	VII	114,361	84,089
El Salvador	w	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	8,500	6,250
Fiji	w	-	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	VII	13,556	9,968
Finland	w	P	B	N	LO	IPC	-	-	IV	IV	500,460	367,985
France	w	P	B	N	LO	IPC	VA	-	I	I	1,256,236	923,703
Gabon	w	P	B	-	-	-	J-	-	VII	VII	36,244	26,650
Gambia	w	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	8,500	6,250
German Democratic Republic	w	P	B	N	LO	IPC	-	-	III	V	615,128	452,300
Germany, Federal Republic of	w	P	B	N	-	IPC	-	-	I	I	1,231,138	905,249
Ghana	w	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	VII	-	22,688	16,682
Greece	w	P	B	-	-	-	J-	-	V	VI	154,108	113,315
Guatemala	w	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	8,500	6,250
Guinea	w	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	VII	36,244	26,650
Haiti	w	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	VII	-	22,688	16,682
Holy See	w	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	VII	36,244	26,650
Honduras	w	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	8,500	6,250
Hungary	w	P	B	N	LO	-	-	-	V	VI	168,549	123,933
Iceland	w	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	VII	36,244	26,650
India	W	-	B	-	-	-	-	-	IV	-	135,565	99,680

STATE OR OTHER	MEMBER							CLASS			CONTRIBUTION	
	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	VA	W	P	B	In Swiss francs	Equivalent in US dollars*
Indonesia	W	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	VI	-	68,063	50,046
Iran	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	VI	-	68,063	50,046
Iraq	W	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	VI	-	68,063	50,046
Ireland	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	-	-	IV	IV	500,460	367,985
Israel	w	P	B	N	-	IPC	-	-	VI	VI	147,738	108,631
Italy	w	P	B	N	LO	IPC	-	-	III	III	750,693	551,980
Jamaica	w	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	8,500	6,250
Japan	W	P	B	-	-	IPC	-	-	I	II	1,111,167	817,035
Jordan	w	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	VII	-	22,688	16,682
Kenya	W	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	VI	-	68,063	50,046
Lebanon	W	P	B	N	-	-	-	-	VII	VI	65,466	48,122
Lesotho	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	8,500	6,250
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VI	VI	108,733	79,951
Liechtenstein	W	P	B	N	-	-	-	-	VII	VII	38,332	28,185
Luxembourg	W	P	B	N	-	IPC	VA	-	VII	VII	49,449	36,360
Madagascar	-	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	VI	63,358	46,587
Malawi	W	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	VII	-	22,688	16,682
Mali	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	VII	35,244	26,650
Malta	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	VII	36,244	26,650
Mauritania	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	VII	36,244	26,650
Mauritius	W	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	VII	-	22,688	16,682
Mexico	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	IV	IV	362,442	266,501
Monaco	W	P	B	N	-	IPC	-	-	VII	VII	49,246	36,210
Mongolia	W	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	VII	-	22,688	16,682
Morocco	W	P	B	N	-	-	-	-	VI	VI	114,996	84,556
Netherlands	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	VA	-	III	III	753,744	554,224
New Zealand	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	V	V	181,220	133,250
Nicaragua	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	8,500	6,250
Niger	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	VII	36,244	26,650
Nigeria	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	VI	-	68,063	50,046
Norway	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	-	-	IV	IV	500,460	367,985
Pakistan	W	-	B	-	-	-	-	-	VI	-	40,670	29,904
Panama	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	8,500	6,250
Peru	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	8,500	6,250
Philippines	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VI	VI	108,733	79,951
Poland	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	V	VI	154,108	113,315
Portugal	W	P	B	N	-	IPC	-	-	IV	V	424,672	312,259
Qatar	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	B	-	-	25,500	18,750
Republic of Korea	W	P	-	I-	-	-	-	-	VI	-	68,063	50,046
Romania	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VI	VI	108,733	79,951
Rwanda	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	VII	36,244	26,650
San Marino	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	VI	-	68,063	50,046
Saudi Arabia	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	85,000	62,500
Senegal	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	VI	63,358	46,587
Sierra Leone	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	6,500	6,250
Somalia	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	8,500	6,250
South Africa	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	IV	IV	362,442	266,501
Spain	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	-	-	IV	II	636,024	467,665
Sri Lanka	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	VII	36,244	26,650
Sudan	W	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	VII	-	22,688	16,682
Suriname	W	P	B	N	-	IPC	-	-	VII	VII	49,246	36,210
Sweden	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	VA	-	III	III	753,744	554,224
Switzerland	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	-	-	III	III	750,693	551,980
Syrian Arab Republic	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	VI	-	68,063	50,046
Thailand	-	-	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	VII	13,556	9,968
Togo	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	VII	36,244	26,650
Trinidad and Tobago	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	VI	-	68,063	50,046
Tunisia	W	P	B	N	-	-	VA	-	VI	VI	115,606	85,004
Turkey	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VI	VI	108,733	79,951
Uganda	W	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	VII	-	22,688	16,682
Ukrainian SSR	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	8,500	6,250
USSR	W	P	-	N	LO	IPC	-	-	I	-	912,239	670,764
United Arab Emirates	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	B	-	-	25,500	18,750
United Kingdom	W	P	B	N	-	IPC	-	-	I	I	1,231,138	905,249
United Republic of Tanzania	W	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	VII	-	22,688	16,682
United States	W	P	-	N	-	IPC	-	-	I	-	892,226	656,049
Uruguay	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	VII	36,244	26,650
Venezuela	W	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	V	67,782	49,840
viet Nam	W	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	VII	-	22,688	16,682
Yemen	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	8,500	6,250
Yugoslavia	W	P	B	N	LO	-	-	-	VI	VI	117,397	86,321
Zaire	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VI	VI	108,733	79,951
Zambia	W	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	VII	-	22,688	16,682
Zimbabwe	W	P	B	-	-	-	-	-	VII	VII	36,244	26,650
Total	116	97	76	33	15	27	T	-	-	-	22,800,020	16,764,706

NOTE: Membership in WIPO is indicated by "W"; in the Paris Union by "P"; in the Berne Union by "B"; in the Nice Union by "N"; in the Locarno Union by "LO"; in the Strasbourg (IPC) Union by "IPC"; in the Vienna Union by "VA". The class indicated for the Paris Union applies equally to the Nice, Locarno, IPC and Vienna Unions.

*Calculated on the basis of the United Nations rate of exchange for December 1987: 1.36 Swiss francs = \$US 1.00.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (As at 31 December 1986)

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

OFFICERS

Chairmen: Donald J. Quigg (United States).

Vice-Chairmen: Joachim Hemmarling (German Democratic Republic); Samuel Asman (United Republic of Tanzania).

MEMBERS

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China,

Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, German democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

Director General: Arpad Bogsch.

Deputy Directors General: Marina Porzio, Lev Efremovich Kostikov.

Legal Counsel: Gust Ledakis.

Director, Copyright and Public Information Department: Henry Olsson.

Directors, Development co-operation and External Relations Bureau: Ibrahim Thiam (Africa); Lakshman Kadirgamar (Asia and Pacific); Enrique Pareja (Latin America and the Caribbean); Kamil Idris (Arab countries).

Director, Developing Countries (Copyright) Division: Shahid Alikhan.

Director, Industrial property Division: Ludwig Baeumer.

Director, Patent Co-operation Treaty Division: Francois Curchod.

Director, Patent Information and Classifications Division: Paul Claus.

Director, Copyright Law Division: Mihaly Ficsor.

Director and Controller, Budget and Finance Division: Thomas A. J. Keefer.

Director, Public Information Division: Roger Herben.

Director, General Administration Division: Richard Yung.

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICE

HEADQUARTERS

World Intellectual Property Organization

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Chapter XVI

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) completed its ninth year of operations in 1986, during which it continued to provide concessional assistance for financing agricultural projects in developing countries. The Fund aimed at increasing food production, reducing malnutrition and alleviating rural poverty. It continued to concentrate on low-income, food-deficit countries, which received most of IFAD's lending, and on the poorest farmers, aiming at providing them with the necessary production means and institutional support. Particular emphasis was given to simplifying project design, restoring agricultural capacity to sub-Saharan countries, and ways of reducing the costs of technical assistance, project administration and recurrent expenditures. IFAD also gave special attention to the issues of women in development, co-operation with non-governmental organizations and the environment.

Membership of IFAD rose to 142 in 1986, when its Governing Council (ninth and tenth sessions, Rome, Italy, 21-24 January and 9-12 December) approved the admission of Antigua and Barbuda, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Saint Christopher and Nevis. Of the current members, 20 were in Category I (developed countries), 12 in Category II (oil-exporting developing countries) and 110 in Category III (other developing countries).

In January, the Governing Council, made up of the entire membership, approved the Special Programme for sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification and set a three-year target of voluntary contributions of \$300 million. In December, the Council adopted the 1987 budget amounting to \$32.9 million and a contingency of \$500,000—an increase of some \$6.3 million over 1985. The Council amended the Agreement Establishing IFAD, extending the term of office of the Fund's President from three to four years. It also set up a committee to review the President's report on the future financial basis and structure of the Fund.

The IFAD Executive Board held three regular sessions in 1986 (April, September and December), approving loans for 21 projects, including five under the Special Programme for sub-Saharan Africa, and 17 technical assistance grants, and deferring the eleventh session of the Governing Council to January 1988. The Board convened a special session in January, at which it endorsed

the proposed basic framework on the special resources for sub-Saharan Africa and approved a Special Operations Facility and its 1986 work programme and budget.

Since 1979, approved loans have been denominated in special drawing rights (SDRs), an international unit of account. Dollar figures in this chapter are based on the SDR/United States dollar conversion rate at 31 December 1986 (SDR 1 = \$1.22319). However, approximate amounts in United States dollars for loans approved since 1979 have been based on the SDR/United States dollar exchange rate at the time of loan negotiations.

Following approval of the 21 new projects in 1986, the total assistance provided by the Fund to 89 member countries since 1978 amounted to SDR 2,010.4 million, of which SDR 1,917 million was committed for 198 projects and SDR 93.4 million for technical assistance grants.

Of the 198 projects approved since 1978, 72 were for Africa, 53 for Asia, 37 for Latin America and the Caribbean, and 36 for the Near East and North Africa. Most loans (66.1 per cent) were made on highly concessional terms, with a service charge of 1 per cent per annum, a 50-year maturity period and a 10-year grace period. Another 26.8 per cent of the loans were made on intermediate terms (at 4 per cent, 20 years maturity and a five-year grace period) and the remaining 7.1 per cent on ordinary terms (8 per cent, 15-18 years maturity and a three-year grace period).

Resources

Initial resources and contributions to the first replenishment provided IFAD with about \$2.1 billion to cover operations from 1978 to 1983. Because of delay in concluding negotiations on the second replenishment of resources, the first replenishment had to be stretched over four years (1981-1984) instead of three years. The second replenishment came into effect on 27 November 1986.

As at 31 December 1986, contributions and firm pledges to the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification, which became operational in May, amounted to \$197 million.

Investment

At the end of 1986, IFAD liquid assets totalled \$807.2 million. Of this amount, \$20.7 million was

held on demand deposit and \$417.4 million (51.7 per cent) was held on deposit with, or in obligations issued by, commercial banks, while the balance of \$369.1 million was in bonds or similar securities issued or guaranteed by member Governments. While the maximum maturity for any of these investments was five years, the average length of the investment portfolio was 14.1 months.

The downward trend of interest rates on most major currencies began in late 1984 and continued through 1985 and 1986. Consequently, the average rate of return for 1986 was approximately 9.25 per cent versus 9.68 per cent for 1985.

Activities in 1986

The new loans approved by IFAD in 1986 totalled SDR 122.9 million (\$143.8 million), including five loans of SDR 30.6 million (\$35.9 million) made available from the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification. The 17 technical assistance grants came to SDR 6.1 million (\$7.3 million), including two grants of SDR 1.6 million (\$2 million) from the Special Programme. The total financial assistance provided in 1986 amounted to SDR 129 million (\$157.8 million), as compared with SDR 136.9 million (\$150.6 million) in 1985.

IFAD intensified efforts to attract project co-financing as the level of contributions to the replenishment resources was reduced. In 1986, the share of IFAD-initiated projects co-financed by other donors reached a record high of 80 per cent.

During the year, nine projects were approved for sub-Saharan Africa involving SDR 60.2 million, and dealing with agricultural development, rehabilitation of drought-affected areas, small-scale irrigation and smallholder food crops.

The five projects approved for Asia, for SDR 30.2 million, emphasized aquaculture (fishery) development and diversification of agricultural systems.

Of four loans totalling some SDR 17.3 million approved for Latin America and the Caribbean, two were for agricultural development, one for rural development and one for agricultural credit.

The three projects approved in the Near East and North Africa involving loans of SDR 23.3 million dealt with dryland farming and small-scale irrigation rehabilitation.

Regarding technical assistance, IFAD provided grants for agricultural research, project preparation and training. In 1986, support for agricultural research programmes of international and regional centres totalled \$4.3 million, including two new programmes, one for the de-

velopment of rain-fed rice in Bangladesh and eastern India, and another for farming systems in the: Near East and North Africa.

The Fund continued its special programming missions, which focused on macro-economic trends and government policies affecting IFAD's target groups, on the environmental implications of rural development programmes and on a subregional approach to the analysis of target groups and farming systems. In 1986, three missions were carried out in Indonesia, the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference region and the Sudan.

The tables below indicate the projects and technical assistance grants approved in 1986.

Income and expenditure

Total revenue for 1986 was \$87.1 million, consisting of \$68.2 million of investment income, including gains on sales of investments of \$0.9 million, and \$18.9 million from interest and service charges on loans. Total expenses for the year amounted to \$23.4 million, compared with a budget before contingency of \$27.5 million. The excess of revenue over expenses for the year was \$63.7 million.

Secretariat

At the end of December 1986, the IFAD secretariat totalled 164, of whom 70 were executive or technical staff (Professional category and above)-drawn from 42 countries-and 94 were support staff (General Service category).

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Recipient	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)
CGIAR*-supported international centres	
International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, D.C.	250
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Hyderabad, India	250
International Potato Centre, Lima, Peru	200
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan, Nigeria	700
International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas, Aleppo, Syrian Arab Republic	600
International Rice Research Institute, Los Bafios, Philippines	1,342
Subtotal	3,342
Other agricultural research centres	
Arab Centre for the Study of Arid Zones and Dry Lends, Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic	677
Other technical assistance grants	
Arab organization for Agricultural Development, Khartoum, Sudan	268
Total	4,287

*Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.

PROJECT LOANS APPROVED AND TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE GRANTED DURING 1986

Country	Purpose	Loan		Technical assistance Amount (in thousands of US dollars)
		Amount (in millions of SDRs)	Amount (in millions of US dollars)	
Algeria	Smallholder cereal and livestock development*	8.45	10.00	-
Bangladesh	Marginal and small farm crop intensification	8.95	10.59	-
Cape Verde	Artisanal fisheries development	-	-	110
Central African Republic	National livestock	3.30	3.80	-
China	Guangdong integrated freshwater fish farming	10.15	12.00	-
Congo	Kindamba food crops development	3.60	4.00	-
Costa Rica	Northern zone agricultural credit development	4.85	5.50	-
Côte d'Ivoire	Dabakala/Ketiola rural development	5.65	6.60	-
Dominica	Integrated rural development	1.30	1.50	-
Ethiopia	Rehabilitation for drought-affected areas	9.30	11.00	-
Ghana	Smallholder rehabilitation and development	10.30	12.20	-
Guyana	East bank Essequibo development	5.00	6.00	-
India	Orissa tribal development	-	-	150
Indonesia	Small farmers and landless	-	-	150
Kenya	Animal health services rehabilitation	7.05	8.00	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Champassak area development	-	-	150
Lesotho	Local initiatives support	4.05	4.80	-
Madagascar	Highlands rice	-	-	150
Malawi	Rural credit and farm club development	-	-	99
Mali	Development project in the Zone Lacustre	4.85	5.70	-
Mauritania	Agricultural rehabilitation	4.00	4.50	-
Morocco	Abda plain rural development	6.80	8.00	-
Nepal	Aquaculture development	4.20	5.00	-
Papua New Guinea	South Simbu rural development	3.00	3.50	-
Peru	Cuzco-Arequipa highland; rural development	6.15	7.00	-
Philippines	Highland agriculture development	3.90	4.60	-
Sierra Leone	North central agricultural development	-	-	150
Sudan	Northern province irrigation rehabilitation	8.05	9.50	-
Zimbabwe	Local processing, storage and input supply	-	-	60
Total		122.90	143.79	1,019

*Dollar equivalent based on SDR/United States dollar exchange rate at the time of loan negotiations.

NOTE: Loans are on highly concessional terms except for those marked t, which are on intermediate terms, and ‡, which are on ordinary terms,

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED AND PAID
(As at 31 December 1986)

MEMBER	INITIAL CONTRIBUTIONS (in US dollar equivalent)	FIRST REPLENISHMENT CONTRIBUTIONS (in US dollar equivalent)		SECOND REPLENISHMENT CONTRIBUTIONS (in US dollar equivalent)	
		Pledged	Paid	Pledged	Paid
Category I					
Australia	7,542,428	6,038,381	6,038,381	-	-
Austria	4,800,000	5,249,720	5,249,720	5,613,725	1,871,242
Belgium	16,647,946	8,862,324	8,862,324	8,411,375	5,320,465
Canada	28,806,066	30,342,637	30,342,637	15,379,840	5,126,613
Denmark	7,500,000	7,891,445	7,891,445	8,353,995	5,629,200
Finland	3,138,931	4,943,192	4,943,192	4,455,381	1,225,115
France	18,940,905	34,590,017	34,590,017	27,275,653	11,878,882
Germany, Federal Republic of	55,000,000	58,443,585	58,443,585	29,472,215	14,736,107
Ireland	1,166,462	852,553	852,553	524,984	195,875
Italy	25,000,000	38,700,000	38,700,000	8,673,469	8,673,469
Japan	52,189,527	76,569,104	76,569,104	36,255,615	1,078,234
Luxembourg	410,812	261,009	261,009	219,427	73,142
Netherlands	50,459,504	43,224,851	43,224,851	-	-
New Zealand	1,649,761	1,102,513	1,102,513	1,595,288	797,644
Norway	24,786,946	27,061,983	27,061,983	11,315,978	6,333,229
Spain	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	966,000	966,000
Sweden	26,430,124	22,546,996	22,546,996	17,259,934	11,218,958
Switzerland	12,645,019	16,803,140	16,803,140	9,259,259	5,555,556
United Kingdom	27,450,230	16,925,827	18,925,827	13,608,432	4,536,144
United States	200,000,000	180,000,000	180,000,000	79,874,400	28,710,000
Subtotal	566,564,661	584,409,277	584,409,277	278,514,970	113,925,875
category II					
Algeria	10,000,000	15,580,000	15,580,000	-	-
Gabon	500,000	801,000	801,000	-	-
Indonesia	1,250,000	1,909,000	1,909,000	6,900,000	2,300,000

MEMBER	INITIAL CONTRIBUTIONS (in US dollar equivalent)	FIRST REPLENISHMENT CONTRIBUTIONS (in US dollar equivalent)		SECOND REPLENISHMENT CONTRIBUTIONS (in US dollar equivalent)	
		Pledged	Paid	P l e d g e d	Paid
Category II (cont.)					
Iran	124,750,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	20,000,000	31,099,000	31,099,000	-	-
Kuwait	36,000,000	56,041,000	56,041,000	25,000,000	7,500,000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	20,000,000	-	-	16,000,000	-
Nigeria	26,000,000	40,459,000	40,459,000	10,000,000	-
Qatar	9,000,000	13,980,000	13,980,000	-	-
Saudi Arabia	105,500,000	155,618,000	155,618,000	72,660,000	24,220,000
United Arab Emirates	16,500,000	25,680,000	25,680,000	-	-
Venezuela	66,000,000	38,459,000	38,489,000	-	-
Subtotal	435,500,000	379,656,000	379,656,000	130,560,000	34,020,000
Category III					
Afghanistan	8,696	-	-	-	-
Angola†	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda†	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina†	19	900,000	900,000	249,341	249,341
Bangladesh†	243,507	623,409	623,409	478,742	478,742
Barbados	1,000	-	-	1,000	1,000
Belize	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Bhutan	-	1,000	1,000	-	-
Bolivia	-	50,000	-	-	-
Botswana	-	15,000	15,000	20,000	20,000
Brazil†	-	10,409,428	10,409,428	-	-
Burkina Faso	10,000	-	-	-	-
Burundi	-	66,007	-	-	-
Cameroon	50,000	54,378	54,378	21,186	21,186
Cape Verde	1,000	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	3,565	6,479	6,479	2,160	2,160
Chad	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	50,000	-	-	-	-
China†	761,290	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,800,000	1,200,000
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	38,065	-	-	-	-
Congo	-	114,201	114,201	33,891	33,891
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	-	107,721	107,721	100,000	74,720
Cyprus	25,000	12,000	12,000	25,000	25,000
Democratic People's Republic of Korea‡	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Yemen	-	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Djibouti	-	3,000	3,000	-	-
Dominica	-	10,987	10,987	-	-
Dominican Republic	25,000	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	25,047	50,946	50,946	8,043	8,043
Egypt†	94,488	141,732	141,732	172,662	172,662
El Salvador	40,000	-	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	23,623	23,623	23,623	23,623	23,623
Fiji	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	100,000	-	-	27,478	-
Greece	150,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	162,589
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-
Guineat	62,500	60,000	60,000	10,000	10,000
Guinea-Bissau	-	10,000	10,000	-	-
Guyana	-	30,000	30,000	30,000	-
Haiti	16,470	13,530	13,530	30,000	7,118
Honduras	25,000	50,000	50,000	66,500	66,500
India†	5,000,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	-
Israel†	150,000	150,000	-	-	-
Jamaica	5,814	15,000	15,000	5,000	5,000
Jordan	30,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Kenya†	488,182	919,845	919,845	261,890	261,890
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10,000	-	-	2,000	2,000
Lebanon	-	25,000	25,000	-	-
Lesotho	15,000	50,000	50,000	-	-
Liberia	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	5,000	18,365	18,365	8,027	8,027
Maldives	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
Mali	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-

MEMBER	INITIAL CONTRIBUTIONS (in US dollar equivalent)	FIRST REPLENISHMENT CONTRIBUTIONS (in US dollar equivalent)		SECOND REPLENISHMENT CONTRIBUTIONS (in US dollar equivalent)	
		Pledged	Paid	Pledged	Paid
Category III (cont.)					
Mexico	5,000.00	6,503,166	6,503,166	2,127,819	2,127,819
Morocco†	235,564	99,292	99,292	-	-
Mozambique†	30,581	91,743	91,743	-	-
N e p a l	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-
Nicaragua	28,571	-	-	10,000	10,000
Niger	70,588	31,949	31,949	-	-
Oman	-	-	-	75,000	75,000
Pakistan†	812,500	1,061,918	1,061,918	1,500,000	973,775
Panama	-	25,000	25,000	8,333	8,333
Papua New Guinea	20,000	-	-	50,000	50,000
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	-	60,000	60,000	-	-
Philippines†	250,000	227,907	227,907	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea†	160,688	27,592	27,592	300,000	300,000
Romania†	469,754	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	14,499	14,499	45,000	45,000
Saint Christopher and Nevis*	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines%	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	10,000	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	10,000	10,650	10,650	-	-
Seychelles	5,000	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	18,296	18,430	18,430	-	-
Solomon Islands	-	10,000	10,000	-	-
Somalia	10,000	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka†	774,085	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000
Sudan†	10,000	10,000	10,000	68,259	68,259
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	-	8,980	8,980	4,395	4,395
Syrian Arab Republic†	90,000	126,972	126,972	-	-
Thailand	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	14,778	3,243	3,243	-	-
Tonga	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia†	59,242	300,000	300,000	-	-
Turkey†	13,074	13,287	13,287	14,528	14,528
Uganda†	145	53,612	53,612	200,000	-
United Republic of Tanzania†	5,800	38,941	38,941	-	-
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	625	-	-	-	-
Yemen	50,000	-	-	150,000	150,000
Yugoslavia†	11,812	123,886	123,886	87,493	43,746
Zaire	30,000	-	-	-	-
Zambia	61,404	92,687	92,687	33,340	33,340
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	3,074	3,074
Subtotal	15,845,773	32,407,405	32,141,398	15,309,784	7,286,761
Total	1,017,910,434	996,472,682	996,206,675	424,384,754	155,232,636
Special contributions					
OPEC Fund	-	20,000,000	20,000,000	-	-
Others	101,157	-	-	2,496	2,496

NOTE: According to article 4, section 2 (c), of the Agreement Establishing IFAD, members' initial contributions are payable in cash or promissory notes, either in a single sum or in three annual instalments. Contributions have been translated on the basis of International Monetary Fund exchange rates as at 31 December 1986.

*Completed membership formalities after the period of the first replenishment.

†Arrangements were concluded or were under negotiation with these member States to utilize all or part of their non-convertible currency contributions in the Fund's operations.

‡Had not completed the required membership formalities.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (As at 31 December 1986)

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairmen: Idriss Jazairy.

Category II: Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela.

Alternates: Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Qatar, United Arab Emirates.

MEMBERS:

Category I: Finland, France, Japan, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Alternates: Austria, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Netherlands, Norway.

Category III: Brazil, Congo, Madagascar, Mexico, Philippines, Republic of Korea.

Alternates: Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Liberia, Sri Lanka, Zambia.

SENIOR SECRETARIAT OFFICERS

President: Idriss Jazairy.

Vice-President: Donald S. Brown.

Assistant President, Head of Economic and Planning Department: Vacant.

Assistant President, Head of Project Management Department: Moise Mensah.

Assistant President, Head of General Affairs Department: Vacant.

Controller, Financial Services Division: Desmond Saldanha.

Treasurer, Financial Services Division: My Huynh Cong.

Chief, Personnel Services Division: Alan Prien.

Director, Legal Services Division: Mohammed Nawaz.

Internal Auditor: Tor Myrvang.

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Chapter XVII

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

On 1 January 1986, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), established by the General Assembly in 1966 to promote the industrialization of developing countries, became the sixteenth specialized agency of the United Nations system in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations. Prior to its new status, UNIDO functioned autonomously as an Assembly organ within the United Nations system.^a Its Constitution was adopted in 1979.^b

In 1986, activities focused on three substantive areas-industrial operations, strategies and promotion. Special UNIDO programmes included the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA) (1980-1990), assistance to the least developed countries (LDCs), industrial co-operation among developing countries and the integration of women in industrial development.

The Industrial Development Board, which meets annually, held its second regular session (Vienna, 13-23 October), and its first day special session on 15 May to approve the appointment of the five Deputy Directors-General. In October, the Board considered, among other things, IDDA, industrial production and redeployment, development and transfer of technology, industrialization in LDCs, industrial co-operation among developing countries and the integration of women in development.

On the recommendation of the UNIDO Programme and Budget Committee, the Board decided to review UNIDO's finances at a resumed second session in March 1987.

As at 31 December 1986, 146 States were members of UNIDO. New members in 1986 were: Bahamas (13 November); Bahrain (4 April); Belize (27 February); Gambia (12 June); Grenada (16 January); Namibia (represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia) (21 February); Papua New Guinea (10 September); Tonga (13 August).

Industrial strategies and operations

A total of 1,693 technical assistance projects were implemented or under implementation in 1986 at a value of \$99.6 million, compared with \$94.5 million in 1985. Activities were funded from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) main programmes (72.4 per cent) and UNDP-administered trust funds (1.6 per cent), from UNIDO and other trust funds (22.2 per cent), and from the regular programme budget (3.8 per cent).

Africa, including African Arab States, accounted for nearly 36 per cent of project delivery; Asia and the Pacific, over 37 per cent; Arab States, excluding African Arab States, 3.4 per cent; the Americas, 10.6 per cent; Europe, 3.2 per cent; and global and interregional projects, 9.7 per cent.

Chemical industries accounted for \$24.9 million of technical co-operation expenditures; engineering industries, \$14.6 million; institutional infrastructure, \$12.9 million; metallurgical industries, \$9.1 million; agro-industries, \$8.8 million; industrial planning, \$6.5 million; feasibility studies, \$5.7 million; training, \$5.4 million; factory establishment and management, \$5 million; and other activities, \$6.7 million.

By project component, personnel accounted for \$42.9 million (43.1 per cent); equipment, \$27.5 million (27.6 per cent); fellowships and training, \$14.6 million (14.7 per cent); sub-contracts, \$12.1 million (12.1 per cent); and miscellaneous, \$2.5 million (2.5 per cent).

UNIDO assistance to African countries concentrated on long-range industrial plans, institutional infrastructure, feasibility studies and factory establishment and management. In the Americas, agro-based industries were strengthened and, in Asia and the Pacific, engineering, chemical and metallurgical industries received special attention.

Implementation of industrial operations

Agro-industries. Under agro-industries, technical co-operation expenditures amounted to \$8.8 million in 1986, with some 60 per cent financed from UNDP resources. Of the total, Africa accounted for 25 per cent; the Americas, 29.2 per cent; the Arab States (excluding those in Africa), 2.3 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 39 per cent; Europe, 24 per cent; and interregional/global, 2.1 per cent. A total of 200 projects were completed or being implemented.

Projects covered the subsectors of wood products and wood processing, textile production and garment making, food processing and packaging, leather and rubber products, and agro-based raw materials, by-products and waste utilization.

Chemical industries. Technical co-operation expenditures for chemical industries were \$24.9 million, with about 63 per cent financed by UNDP. Of that

^aFor information about the conversion of UNIDO to a specialized agency, see YUN 1985, p. 591.

^bYUN 1979, p. 618.

amount, Africa accounted for 31.8 per cent; the Americas, 5.8 per cent; Arab States (excluding those in Africa), 1.7 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 49.2 per cent; Europe, 4.4 per cent; and inter-regional/global, 7.1 per cent. A total of 364 projects were implemented or under implementation.

Activities were concentrated in the broad subsectors of: building materials and construction industries; petrochemical industries and basic chemicals; fertilizers; pesticides; pharmaceuticals; pulp and paper; biofuels, synthetic fuels and organic chemicals; and environmental protection in industry and industrial recycling.

Engineering industries. In engineering industries, technical co-operation expenditures amounted to \$14.6 million, of which some 86 per cent was financed by UNDP. Africa accounted for 22.7 per cent; the Americas, 5.8 per cent; Arab States (excluding those in Africa), 4 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 62.2 per cent; Europe, 4 per cent; and inter-regional/global, 1.3 per cent. A total of 184 projects were implemented or under implementation.

Activities focused on industrial technology and production, energy-related technology and development of human resources. The main subsectors receiving assistance were agricultural machinery and implements, electronic and electrical machinery and products, computer-related equipment, metalworking and machine tools, land-based or water-borne transport equipment, measuring and control equipment; and energy-related equipment.

Factory establishment and management. Technical co-operation expenditures for factory establishment and management amounted to \$5 million, of which 90 per cent was financed by UNDP. Africa accounted for 45.2 per cent; the Americas, 3.7 per cent; Arab States (excluding those in Africa), 2.4 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 42.5 per cent; Europe, 4.6 per cent; and inter-regional/global, 1.6 per cent. Completed or being implemented were 54 projects.

Activities in 1986 reflected increased awareness in developing countries of the need for more sophisticated equipment and more extensive programmes to develop local skills. Assistance to LDCs, mainly to ailing industries in Africa requiring diagnosis or rehabilitation, accounted for 41 per cent of the projects. Other projects included developing computerized decision aids for industrial management and computer games for training and assistance in corporate planning, analysing market potential and building up national consultancies capable of supplying technical and managerial services to industry.

Feasibility studies. Under feasibility studies, technical co-operation expenditures amounted to \$5.7 million, with some 75 per cent financed by UNDP. Africa accounted for 48.2 per cent; the Americas, 4.2 per cent; Arab States (excluding

those in Africa), 9.9 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 31.4 per cent; Europe, 0.3 per cent; and inter-regional/global, 6 per cent. During the year, 94 projects were implemented or under implementation.

UNIDO continued to promote the application of a standardized methodology for preparing and evaluating pre-investment studies; assistance also included institution-building and the organization of training programmes. The majority of pre-feasibility and feasibility studies undertaken dealt mainly with light industries destined to use domestic raw materials and meet local demand; beneficiary countries included Barbados, Benin, Burma, Chad, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mali, Panama and Zaire. Regarding institution-building, some 23 projects aimed at strengthening national capabilities in preparing and evaluating projects benefited Bangladesh, Botswana, Burma, the Congo, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Madagascar, Oman, Panama, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Zaire and Zambia. In the area of training, nine group training programmes on industrial project preparation and evaluation and on the application of the Computer Model for Feasibility Analysis and Reporting, a UNIDO software package, were carried out in eight countries and attended by 194 participants. In addition, 19 group training programmes, with 314 participants, were held in 13 countries.

Industrial planning. Technical co-operation expenditures for industrial planning amounted to \$6.5 million, with 75 per cent financed from UNDP resources. Africa accounted for 67.3 per cent; the Americas, 19.3 per cent; Arab States (excluding those in Africa), 2.5 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 5.9 per cent; Europe, 2 per cent; and inter-regional/global, 3 per cent. Of the 88 projects implemented or under implementation, the largest portion was in Africa, followed by Asia and the Pacific and Latin America.

UNIDO assistance consisted mainly in identifying priority industrial subsectors offering opportunities for setting up competitive industries, formulating specific plans for restructuring, developing and organizing those priority subsectors, designing coherent and efficient policy and institutional frameworks to promote industrial investment and improve the investment climate, and providing institutional support to planning organizations. In Asia and the Pacific, emphasis was placed on medium-term industrial planning problems, such as promotion of inter- and intrasectoral linkages, and on techno-economic studies to identify industrial subsectors with a higher development potential and comparative advantage. In Latin America, co-operation covered areas ranging from the collection and evaluation of in-

dustrial statistics and the organization of industrial surveys and their design to the implementation of industrial policies to improve competitiveness and the performance of public and private enterprises.

Institutional infrastructure. Under institutional infrastructure, technical co-operation expenditures totalled \$12.9 million, with 86 per cent financed by UNDP. Africa accounted for 52.1 per cent; the Americas, 13.1 per cent; Arab States (excluding those in Africa), 6.8 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 21.3 per cent; Europe, 4.8 per cent; and inter-regional/global, 1.9 per cent. During the year, 152 projects were implemented or under implementation in 75 developing countries.

Technical co-operation was provided through co-ordinated and mutually supportive programmes in promotion and development of small- and medium-scale industries, rural industrial development, entrepreneurship development, special programmes in support of small- and medium-scale industries, institutions for industrial research and for industrial information, and quality control, standardization and metrology. Small- and medium-scale industry development was promoted with assistance at the policy-making, institution-building and entrepreneurial levels, supported in some cases by projects at interregional, regional and national levels. Other efforts focused on increasing national capabilities for promoting small- and medium-scale industries in rural areas.

Metallurgical industries. Technical co-operation expenditures in the metallurgical industries sector amounted to \$9.1 million, with some 91 per cent financed from UNDP resources. Of that amount, Africa accounted for 36.3 per cent; the Americas, 13.2 per cent; Arab States (excluding those in Africa), 1.7 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 46.5 per cent; and Europe, 2.1 per cent. A total of 150 projects were implemented or under implementation.

Technical assistance in metallurgical projects concentrated on the production of electronic and magnetic materials and pure metals; establishment of mini-steel plants; strengthening the metal-mechanics sector, including foundry, forging, heat treatment, welding and finishing operations; testing and processing ferrous and non-ferrous minerals and ores; and the strengthening or establishment of metallurgical research and development laboratories, centres or units.

Training. Expenditures for fellowships and training components in all technical co-operation projects implemented by UNIDO totalled \$14.6 million, compared with \$13.5 million in 1985. Of that total, \$9.8 million was spent on fellowships and study tours and \$4.8 million on group training activities and meetings. Under the heading of training, 183 projects were completed or being implemented at a cost of \$5.4 million.

The number of individual training programmes (fellowships) initiated in 1986 for managerial and technical personnel of industrial projects in developing countries was 1,598 compared with 1,725 in 1985. Of those placements, 548 or some 22 per cent were arranged in developing countries; 239 (15 per cent) of the trainees came from LDCs and 151 (9 per cent) were female.

Group training took on a new dimension in 1986 by increasing the association of developing countries, using trainers from those countries and former participants as resource persons, and conducting part of a programme in a developing country-maintenance courses held in Cameroon and France were conducted with the assistance of national trainers from Cameroon, and part of a course on railroad maintenance for French-speaking participants was held in Belgium and the other part in Côte d'Ivoire, while two parts of the course for English-speaking participants were held in Kenya and the United Kingdom.

In response to priorities set out in the UNDP regional programmes, a series of medium-term training programmes and actions were developed, envisaging direct co-operation between private, public and co-operative enterprises and involving negotiations with industries and donor countries. The areas of energy management and industrial maintenance and repair received particular attention, as did the training needs of development finance institutions, small-scale industries and agro-industries. Special attention was given to upgrading the entrepreneurial skills of women.

Industrial promotion

In 1986, activities relating to industrial investment, consultations and development and the transfer of technology were integrated to accelerate international industrial and technological co-operation.

System of Consultations. The UNIDO System of Consultations, a mechanism for achieving the goals set out in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation,^c principally restructuring world industry and increasing the share of developing countries in world production, held two consultations in 1986: the Fourth Consultation on the Iron and Steel Industry (Vienna, 9-13 June) and the Third Consultation on the Agricultural Machinery Industry (Belgrade, Yugoslavia, 29 September-3 October). Preparatory meetings were held for consultations in 1987 on the fisheries industry, the training of industrial manpower, the pharmaceutical industry and the non-ferrous metals industry.

^cYUN 1975, p. 473.

Development and transfer of technology. In 1986, UNIDO activities relating to the development and transfer of technology continued to assist developing countries to select, acquire and develop technology, and prepare them for technological changes by strengthening their technological capabilities. Achievements included promotion of an International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB), regional co-operation in micro-electronics, activities related to small-scale hydropower, plant-level co-operation in the transfer of technology, and reorientation of the UNIDO Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB). Activities focused on advanced technologies, technologies for new and renewable sources of energy, technology for rural and small industries, technology acquisition, technological information and strengthening technological capabilities.

Regarding technology policies, a national seminar organized by UNIDO on technology transfer (Antananarivo, Madagascar, March) called for establishing a centre for industrial and technological research to co-ordinate research and development and ensure that successful results were passed on to industry. UNIDO also assisted in holding national seminars on computer-aided design in Iraq and on information technology in Argentina.

A variety of activities were undertaken to promote international research co-operation and strengthen the technological capabilities of developing countries. In genetic engineering and biotechnology, activities were directed towards building up national-level capability, while others related to specific subject areas, including the development of high-cellulose yeast species and research and development for producing high-protein beverages from vegetables. Co-operative research and development took place between many groups, including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Minnesota (United States), the Department of Food Technology of Korea University (Republic of Korea) and the Institute of Food Technology (Brazil). In Kuwait, activities were aimed at formulating a national programme in biotechnology. During the year, the ICGEB Preparatory Committee agreed on an interim work programme which was to be executed as a UNIDO project, with a budget of some \$18 million.

Biotechnology safety guidelines relating to research, manufacture and environment were published and a co-operative programme was developed between UNIDO, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme.

Activities relating to micro-electronics included assistance to Venezuela in reviewing its pro-

grammes and preparations for a national workshop in Trinidad and Tobago. Strategies were drawn up to promote software production and exports from developing countries. A workshop was held (Sidi bel Abbès, Algeria, January) on regional silicon foundry and design centres.

Concerning solar energy technologies, a workshop on the establishment of a consultative group on solar energy research and applications (Vienna, December) called on UNIDO to establish the group as a means of enlarging international co-operation, and enhancing the effectiveness of solar energy research in developing countries and the commercialization of such research into industrial production.

Programmes continued to be implemented for the application of technologies for the rural poor. A project for developing small-scale gari (fermented cassava) manufacturing equipment for Africa was implemented with a Nigerian company. An expert group meeting on industrial cultivation and processing of marine algae (Riga, USSR, August) resulted in several project concepts for international co-operation.

The Asia and Pacific Regional Network for Small Hydropower reached its full level of implementation in 1986, with 18 participating countries, including first-time participation from the Pacific region. Its programme included promotional aspects of small hydropower technology, training, services, co-operative research and development, information exchange and consultancy. A promotional programme involving co-operation between Arab and Latin American countries culminated in an agreement on the installation, with the assistance of Peru, of a small hydropower pilot plant in Morocco that would serve as a demonstration model for the Arab region.

Technology acquisition was intensified through training programmes and seminars and workshops on contract negotiations at Cairo (Egypt), Lagos (Nigeria), Lahore (Pakistan), Teheran (Iran) and Warsaw (Poland). Training materials and guidelines were prepared on selected issues concerning contract negotiations. Co-operation among developing countries in acquiring technology was strengthened under the Technological Information Exchange System (TIES), the members of which held their annual meeting at Warsaw in November. Participants in the Computerized Registry Information System during 1986 assessed and discussed its characteristics, both as a management tool for registries and for the exchange of information within TIES and within national information systems. During the year, a TIES for the Association of South-East Asian Nations was established.

Co-operation with the Licensing Executive Society (LES) International was expanded through

a UNIDOILES meeting (Vienna, November), at which selected heads of transfer of technology offices in developing countries reviewed licensing and technology transfer issues concerning biotechnology, computer software and small- and medium-scale enterprises in developed and developing countries.

The capabilities of developing countries in industrial information were strengthened through the networking of INTIB, national focal points and nodes. Assistance and advice on technology transfer, acquisition and industrial technological information was provided to 10 African countries under a project on integrated assistance to the African Regional Centre for Technology at Dakar, Senegal. An experiment to introduce on-line access to INTIB data bases using satellite transmission was provided to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Industrial Inquiry Service received some 1,500 inquiries during 1986. In addition to regular replies to inquiries, supplementary replies were provided through the networking functions of INTIB nodes. Technological information profiles on mini-cement, mini-steel, mini-fertilizer and lime plants and a directory on planning institutions were prepared during the year. Some 10,000 requests for documents and publications were processed, and UNIDO's monthly Newsletter in English, French and Spanish was sent to more than 37,000 recipients; editions in Chinese and Russian were published in Beijing and Moscow. The Industrial Development Abstracts data base included over 16,000 entries, of which 15,400 had been published. Monitors for current awareness in micro-electronics, genetic engineering and biotechnology and new materials continued to be published.

Investment promotion. UNIDO promoted industrial investment in developing countries, identifying investment opportunities and harnessing resources in industrialized countries. Under a separate programme, UNIDO worked with the World Bank to identify and prepare technical assistance projects for financing from World Bank loans or credits from the Industrial Development Association, for subsequent execution by UNIDO. In 1986, the addition of 565 new industrial investment projects brought the portfolio of identified investment opportunities to nearly 2,400, in 72 countries.

The network of UNIDO Investment Promotion Services helped facilitate the flow of external financial, technological and managerial resources to developing countries. In addition to the Services in Cologne, Paris, Tokyo, Vienna, Warsaw and Zurich, a Service at Milan was in the process of being established, while an agreement with the Republic of Korea for a Service at Seoul was signed at the end of the year. Owing to financial constraints the New York Service terminated its operation on 15 December 1986. However, a Serv-

ice was opened at Washington, D.C., in December, with a view to improving co-operation with the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank and other intergovernmental and industrial organizations there. During the year, the Paris and Tokyo Services were extended for three years and the Warsaw Service for an additional four years.

In 1986, the Services concluded the promotion of 64 industrial investment projects for developing countries, with an estimated total investment cost of \$265.3 million. The Services organized 29 country presentation meetings on investment opportunity for Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Dominica, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Zimbabwe.

The Investment Promotion Information System contained over 8,800 records on industrial investment project proposals, potential partners, development finance institutions, investment-related institutions and project sponsors.

In 14 member States of the Economic Community of West African States, 224 industrial investment proposals at a cost of \$350 million were identified and subsequently promoted to prepare for individual discussions, which took place during the seventh Industrial Forum for West Africa (Dakar, 1-4 December).

In Asia, under a technical co-operation project financed by UNDP, UNIDO and sponsors from Bangladesh identified and prepared 135 industrial investment projects, which UNIDO promoted with potential partners.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, technical co-operation included identifying and screening industrial investment projects in Argentina and Bolivia, initiating a project aimed at developing a business environment in Bolivia conducive to foreign and local investment, and formulating future activities in industrial investment project promotion for Ecuador, the Netherlands Antilles and Suriname. Assistance was also provided for industrial investment to Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Assistance to LDCs

In 1986, UNIDO's programme and project development activities concerning LDCs focused on contributing to the UNIDO country programming exercise and on identifying and developing new projects. UNIDO was involved in preparing country programmes in 11 of the 22 LDCs that completed the exercise during the course of the year.

Fifteen project formulation missions were fielded and project approvals for 1986 totalled \$18.6

million, with the African region receiving \$12.4 million; the Americas, \$78,500; Arab States, \$1.3 million; and Asia and the Pacific, \$4.4 million.

As in previous years, technical co-operation focused on: manpower development; promotion of small industries, utilizing locally available resources; preparation of pre-feasibility and feasibility studies; and industrial planning and programming. Particular attention was paid to industrial rehabilitation and to the integration of women in industrial development.

Numerous industrial rehabilitation projects were executed or formulated in Burkina Faso, the Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Lesotho, Mali, Nepal, the Niger, Sierra Leone and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Industrial co-operation among developing countries

Technical and economic co-operation among developing countries (TCDC and ECD) in industrial development received particular attention in 1986 as an important instrument for implementing the IDDA programme (see below). The Afro-Asian industrial co-operation meeting within the framework of IDDA and ECDC (New Delhi, India, 17-21 November) recommended some 300 bilateral and 20 interregional projects and concluded numerous agreements on co-operation between institutions, firms, corporations and associations.

UNIDO continued to organize solidarity ministerial meetings in favour of LDCs in Africa. At one such meeting (Bamako, Mali, 30 September-3 October), representatives from 14 developing countries discussed 18 co-operation project proposals, resulting in numerous bilateral agreements, including a donation from China of a generator for installation at the Bamako Short-wave Broadcasting Centre. As a follow-up to a previous meeting, experts from Yugoslavia undertook, with UNIDO support, a techno-economic study for the establishment of a tannery in Burkina Faso.

At a Round-table Ministerial Meeting on Co-operation among Developing Countries in the Agricultural Machinery Industry (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 3-7 November), entrepreneurs discussed issues ranging from the exchange of technological information to joint ventures with buy-back arrangements.

Other activities during the year included: an ad hoc expert group meeting on modalities to ensure a permanent flow of information aimed at strengthening TCDC in the building materials and construction industries (Zagreb, Yugoslavia, 2-4 April); a workshop and demonstration on appropriate technology and equipment for the food-processing industry for African, Asian and Arab developing countries (Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, 13-17 May); and the organization of a study tour to China of Yugoslav experts in agro-industry.

Industrial Development Decade for Africa

The UNIDO General Conference, which sets UNIDO strategies and policy concepts of industrial development, in December 1985 appropriated \$8.6 million under the 1986-1987 regular budget for the implementation of IDDA. Because of budgetary constraints (see below), the Industrial Development Board, at its October 1986 session, revised the IDDA allocation to \$2.7 million, a decrease of 68.6 per cent. That amount covered only commitments incurred on a limited number of technical co-operation projects; the majority of projects were suspended.

In 1986, the IDDA programme of national workshops and seminars on industrial policies and strategies continued to assist policy makers, planners, industrialists and private entrepreneurs to implement the Decade's programme within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa.^d

Workshops and seminars held in the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Madagascar and Zaïre enabled these countries to review their industrialization policies, strategies and plans, and to realign them with the principles and priorities of the Decade and the Organization of African Unity (OAU). As a result of these seminars, large-scale projects to be financed by UNDP were drawn up in a number of countries.

The health sector continued to receive special attention, particularly in view of the drought and famine in Africa. Projects for the production of oral rehydration salts in Guinea and vaccines in Cameroon were given priority in the IDDA programme, despite the financial constraints. The technical advisory services programme to African countries and organizations emphasized plant maintenance and their rehabilitation and establishment, development of technological capabilities, and development of industrial manpower, energy resources and telecommunications industries.

UNIDO continued to emphasize the development and rehabilitation of agro- and agro-based industries and the provision of factor inputs to enhance food and agricultural production. Importance was placed on the development of small- and medium-scale industries and domestic entrepreneurial capabilities.

The Eighth Conference of African Ministers of Industry (Bujumbura, Burundi, 17-19 September) reviewed progress made in the industrial development of African countries, with discussions focusing on the implementation of the IDDA programme and the role of industry in the economic recovery and development of Africa. The Con-

^dYUN 1980, p. 548.

ference decided on measures to accelerate the implementation of the IDDA programme and the OAU and United Nations programmes for Africa. It called for the proclamation of a second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1990-2000) and decided to convene a special session in 1987.

Integration of women in industrial development

UNIDO promoted the integration of women in industrial development. Technical co-operation projects were specifically designed to upgrade the capabilities of women and to improve technologies traditionally used by them. Efforts were also made to increase their involvement at all levels in UNIDO technical co-operation activities. These efforts received new impetus through the "Guidelines on the integration of women in UNIDO technical co-operation projects and in industrial studies programmes and research", issued in March. During 1986, 137 women participated in in-plant and other group training programmes organized by UNIDO and 151 women were awarded fellowships and participated in study tours.

A sectoral analysis of women in agro-industries continued in 1986, by examining the participation of women in the fisheries industry.

A data base on women in industry was established, comprising information on over 100 countries and some 900 reports and publications, as well as addresses of national, international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

Secretariat

At as 31 December 1986, the UNIDO secretariat totalled 1,402 staff members, of whom 463 were in the Professional and higher categories and 939 were in the General Service and related categories.

SIDFAs

Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers (SIDFAs) continued to assist in programming and implementing technical co-operation projects.

In 1986, the Governing Council of UNDP allocated \$9.6 million to the SIDFA programme for 1987-1989. At year's end, there were 28 SIDFAs and one project co-ordinator acting as a SIDFA in the programme. Thirty-five SIDFA posts were expected to be financed in 1987 through voluntary contributions and funds available to UNDP from savings in 1986.

Junior Professional Officers assisting SIDFAs in co-ordinating and monitoring UNIDO activities numbered 76 during 1986. Training courses for them, attended by 23 Officers and donor country representatives, were held in June and November. As in 1985, the programme was supported by Belgium, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.

Budget

For 1986, total UNIDO expenditure amounted to \$165.1 million, comprising \$99.6 million for technical co-operation programmes and \$65.5 million for headquarters expenditures. The latter was financed largely from the regular budget (\$48.9 million) and supplemented by \$16.6 million derived from a 13 per cent reimbursement for overheads on technical assistance delivery.

For the 1986-1987 biennium, the UNIDO General Conference in December 1985 approved a net appropriation of \$112.7 million. However, responding to an estimated loss of \$21.7 million due to downward movements of the United States dollar against the Austrian schilling, the amount was reduced by \$15.2 million for the biennium. In addition, UNIDO experienced serious cash problems stemming from delayed receipt and withholding of contributions of member States. To ensure financial viability, UNIDO borrowed \$16 million from the United Nations. Terms of payment for the loan were subsequently rescheduled to begin in 1988 (see p. 1036).

The Programme and Budget Committee, at its second session (Vienna, 12-16 May) and at a one-day resumed second session on 16 October, discussed UNIDO's financial situation and reviewed its rules of procedure, the scale of assessments of member States, the Working Capital Fund, the format of the programme and budget for the 1988-1989 biennium and the 1990-1995 medium-term plan, as well as the Industrial Development Fund which it froze at an operational reserve of \$550,000.

Technical co-operation activities were largely financed by UNDP. Other sources of financing included the Special Industrial Services programme, trust funds and self-financing arrangements, the Industrial Development Fund and other funds, such as the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC).

1986 EXPENDITURES (in millions of US dollars)

Technical co-operation programmes	
UN regular programme/UNIDO regular budget	3.8*
UNDP/indicative planning figure	
and cash counterpart	67.9
UNDP/SIS	3.8
UNDP Special Programme Resources	
and Special Measures Fund for LDCs	0.4
UNDP-administered trust funds	1.6
Other trust funds	6.7
Industrial Development Fund	13.2
UNFDAC	0.6
Non-UNIDO funds	1.6
Subtotal	99.6
Headquarters	
Regular budget	48.9
Overheads	16.6
Subtotal	65.5
Total	165.1

*Includes regular programme and IDDA funds.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS
(Membership as at 31 December 1986; contributions as assessed for 1986)

CONTRIBUTION				CONTRIBUTION			
MEMBER	Percent- age	Regular budget (in US dollars)	Working Capital Fund (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Regular budget (in US dollars)	Working Capital Fund (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.01	5,635	600	Jamaica	0.02	11,271	1,200
Algeria	0.14	78,895	8,400	Japan	10.77	6,069,261	646,200
Angola	0.01	5,635	600	Jordan	0.01	5,635	600
Argentina	0.62	349,391	37,200	Kenya	0.01	5,635	600
Australia	1.65	929,831	99,000	Kuwait	0.29	163,425	17,400
Austria	0.73	411,380	43,800	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.01	5,635	600
Bahamas	0.01	5,635	600	Lebanon	0.01	5,635	600
Bahrain	0.02	11,271	1,200	Lesotho	0.01	5,635	600
Bangladesh	0.02	11,271	1,200	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.26	146,549	15,600
Barbados	0.01	5,635	600	Luxembourg	0.05	28,177	3,000
Belgium	1.17	659,335	70,200	Madagascar	0.01	5,635	600
Belize	0.01	5,635	600	Malawi	0.01	5,635	600
Benin	0.01	5,635	600	Malaysia	0.10	56,353	6,000
Bhutan	0.01	5,635	600	Mali	0.01	5,635	600
Bolivia	0.01	5,635	600	Malta	0.01	5,635	600
Botswana	0.01	5,635	600	Mauritania	0.01	5,635	600
Brazil	1.39	783,312	83,400	Mauritius	0.01	5,635	600
Bulgaria	0.16	90,165	9,600	Mexico	0.88	495,910	52,800
Burkina Faso	0.01	5,635	600	Mongolia	0.01	5,635	600
Burundi	0.01	5,635	600	Morocco	0.05	28,177	3,000
Byelorussian SSR	0.34	191,602	20,400	Mozambique	0.01	5,635	600
Cameroon	0.01	5,635	600	Namibia*	-	-	-
Canada	3.04	1,713,143	182,400	Nepal	0.01	5,635	600
Cape Verde	0.01	5,635	600	Netherlands	1.73	974,914	103,800
Central African Republic	0.01	5,635	600	New Zealand	0.24	135,248	14,400
Chile	0.07	36,447	4,200	Nicaragua	0.01	5,635	600
China	0.78	439,557	46,800	Niger	0.01	5,635	00
Colombia	0.13	73,259	7,800	Nigeria	0.19	107,071	11,400
Comoros	0.01	5,635	600	Norway	0.54	304,308	32,400
Congo	0.01	5,635	600	Oman	0.02	11,271	1,200
Côte d'Ivoire	0.02	11,271	1,200	Pakistan	0.06	33,812	3,600
Cuba	0.09	50,718	5,400	Panama	0.02	11,271	1,200
Cyprus	0.02	11,271	1,200	Papua New Guinea	0.01	5,635	600
Czechoslovakia	0.69	388,838	41,400	Paraguay	0.02	11,271	1,200
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.05	28,177	3,000	Peru	0.07	36,447	4,200
Democratic Yemen	0.01	5,635	600	Philippines	0.10	56,353	6,000
Denmark	0.71	400,109	42,600	Poland	0.63	355,026	37,800
Dominica	0.01	5,635	600	Portugal	0.18	101,436	10,800
Dominican Republic	0.03	16,906	1,800	Qatar	0.04	22,541	2,400
Ecuador	0.03	16,906	1,800	Republic of Korea	0.20	112,707	12,000
Egypt	0.07	36,477	4,200	Romania	0.19	107,071	11,400
Equatorial Guinea	0.01	5,635	600	Rwanda	0.01	5,635	600
Ethiopia	0.01	5,635	600	Saint Christopher and Nevis	0.01	5,635	600
Fiji	0.01	5,635	600	Saint Lucia	0.01	5,635	600
Finland	0.50	281,767	30,000	Sao Tome and Principe	0.01	5,635	600
France	6.33	3,567,170	379,800	Saudi Arabia	0.96	540,993	57,600
Gabon	0.03	16,906	1,800	Senegal	0.01	5,635	600
Gambia	0.01	5,635	600	Seychelles	0.01	5,635	600
German Democratic Republic	1.32	743,865	79,200	Sierra Leone	0.01	5,635	600
Germany, Federal Republic of	8.21	4,626,614	492,600	Somalia	0.01	5,635	600
Ghana	0.01	5,635	600	Spain	2.02	1,138,339	121,200
Greece	0.44	247,955	26,400	Sri Lanka	0.01	5,635	600
Grenada	0.01	5,635	600	Sudan	0.01	5,635	600
Guatemala	0.02	11,271	1,200	Suriname	0.01	5,635	600
Guinea	0.01	5,635	600	Swaziland	0.01	5,635	600
Guinea-Bissau	0.01	5,635	600	Sweden	1.24	698,782	74,400
Guyana	0.01	5,635	600	Switzerland	1.11	625,523	66,600
Haiti	0.01	5,635	600	Syrian Arab Republic	0.04	22,541	2,400
Honduras	0.01	5,635	600	Thailand	0.09	50,718	5,400
Hungary	0.22	123,977	13,200	Togo	0.01	5,635	600
India	0.35	197,237	21,000	Tonga	0.01	5,635	600
Indonesia	0.14	78,895	8,400	Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	22,541	2,400
Iran	0.62	349,391	37,200	Tunisia	0.03	16,906	1,800
Iraq	0.12	67,624	7,200	Turkey	0.34	191,602	20,400
Ireland	0.18	101,436	10,800	Uganda	0.01	5,635	600
Israel	0.22	123,977	13,200	Ukrainian SSR	1.27	715,688	76,200
Italy	3.77	2,124,523	226,200				

CONTRIBUTION				CONTRIBUTION			
MEMBER	Percent- age	Regular budget (in US dollars)	Working Capital Fund (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Regular budget (in US dollars)	Working Capital Fund (in US dollars)
USSR	10.13	5,708,600	607,800	Viet Nam	0.01	5,635	600
United Arab Emirates	0.18	101,436	10,800	Yemen	0.01	5,635	600
United Kingdom	4.83	2,721,869	289,800	Yugoslavia	0.46	259,226	27,600
United Republic of Tanzania	0.01	5,635	600	Zaire	0.01	5,635	600
United States	25.00	14,088,351	1,500,000	Zambia	0.01	5,635	600
Uruguay	0.04	22,541	2,400	Zimbabwe	0.02	11,271	1,200
Venezuela	0.60	338,120	36,000	Total	100.15†	56,437,907	6,009,000

*On 17 October 1986, the Industrial Development Board recommended that the General Conference waive Namibia's assessment. The Conference took that action in response to General Assembly resolution 36/121 D of 10 December 1981 by which the Assembly had requested such a waiver during the period Namibia was represented by the Council.

†Exceeded 100 per cent because of new member added during 1986.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (As at 31 December 1986)

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

OFFICERS

President: M. Zannad (Tunisia).

Vice-Presidents: J. I. Al-Fardan (United Arab Emirates). F. Cuevas Cancino (Mexico). L. Handl (Czechoslovakia).

Rapporteur M. Incisa di Camerana (Italy).

MEMBERS

Developing countries: Argentina; Bangladesh, Brazil,* Burundi,* Chile,* China,* Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana,* India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica,

Kenya, Lesotho,* Malawi,* Malaysia,* Mauritius,* Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan,* Peru,* Philippines,* Saudi Arabia, Senegal,* Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates,* Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

Market economy countries (Western Europe and others) Australia, Austria, Belgium,* France,* Germany, Federal Republic of,* Greece, Italy,* Japan,* Norway,* Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom,* United States,* Centrally planned economy countries (Eastern Europe): Czechoslovakia, Hungary,* Poland, Romania,* USSR

PROGRAMME AND BUDGET COMMITTEE

OFFICERS

Chairmen: J. R. Hiremath (India).

Vice-Chairmen: A. Orduz Duarte (Colombia), A. Rodriguez Pires (Cape Verde), C. Tsukada (Japan).

Rapporteur. R. Ruthe (German Democratic Republic).

MEMBERS

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Japan, Netherlands, Nigeria, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey. USSR, United states.

*Holding office until the close of the November 1987 regular session of the General Conference.

SENIOR SECRETARIAT OFFICERS

Director-General: Domingo L. Siazon, Jr.

Deputy Directors-General: Louis Alexandrenne. Fernando Simões Souto. Anatoli

A. Vassiliev, Charles S. Warner, Horst Paul Friedrich Wiesebach.

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

United Nations Industrial Development Organization
Vienna International Centre
P.O. Box 300
A-1400 Vienna, Austria
Telephone: (43) (1) 21131
Cable address: UNIDO Vienna
Telex: 135612

LIAISON OFFICES

UNIDO Liaison Office
1 United Nations Plaza, Room 1110
New York, N.Y. 10017, United States
Telephone: (212) 963-6882

UNIDO Liaison Office

Villa Les Feuillantines
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Telephone: (41) (22) 33 29 93

Chapter XVIII

Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ICITO) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment (Havana, Cuba, November 1947-March 1948) drew up a charter for an International Trade Organization (ITO) and established an Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ICITO). Since the charter itself was never accepted, ITO was not established. However, while drawing up the charter, the members of the Conference's Preparatory Committee negotiated on tariffs among themselves, and also drew up the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)-a multilateral treaty embodying reciprocal rights and obligations, which is the only multilateral instrument that lays down agreed rules for international trade. It entered into force on 1 January 1948 with 23 contracting parties. Since then, ICITO has provided the GATT secretariat.

By the end of 1986, the number of contracting parties to GATT had risen to 92 with the addition of Hong Kong (April) and Mexico (August). One other country, Tunisia, had acceded provisionally. The parties conducted about 90 per cent of all international trade; 30 other countries, to whose territories GATT had been applied before their independence, maintained a *de facto* application of GATT pending final decisions as to their future commercial policy.

Multilateral trade negotiations

The most significant event in 1986 in GATT was the launching in September at Punta del Este, Uruguay, of its eighth "round" of multilateral trade negotiations-the Uruguay Round. The ministerial decision to launch the Round was, in part, the culmination of work begun following the 1982 GATT Ministerial Meeting."

Meanwhile, work related to the seventh "round"-the Tokyo Round-formed a central plank of GATT activities.

Launching of the Uruguay Round

Preparatory work

The Preparatory Committee for the Uruguay Round, set up in 1985,^b began its work in January 1986 under the chairmanship of the GATT Director-General.

The Committee-open to contracting parties and countries which had acceded provisionally to GATT-aimed its work at resolving the problems identified at the 1982 Ministerial Meeting^a concerning safeguards, agricultural trade, textiles and clothing, quantitative restrictions and other non-tariff measures, tropical products, the operation of the Tokyo Round agreements (see p. 1214) and disputes procedure, as well as issues which had become subject to the work of GATT after 1982, particularly trade in services and in counterfeit goods.

The Preparatory Committee held nine meetings (27-28 January, 4-5 and 25-26 February, 17-20 March, 14-16 April, 5-7 May, 9-12 and 23-26 June and 8-31 July) at GATT headquarters. At its final meeting, the Committee asked the Chairman of the Contracting Parties to convene a ministerial session of the parties.

In the course of negotiations leading to the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round (see below), three proposed drafts were submitted: one by a group of 10 developing countries; another by Colombia and Switzerland on behalf of a cross-section of developed and developing countries; and a third by Argentina.

Although all three drafts proposed the launching of a new round, they contained differences concerning, in particular, the nature of the commitment to a standstill-a freeze on any further restrictive trade measures inconsistent with GATT commitments-and a rollback-the progressive dismantling of existing trade restrictions which were inconsistent with GATT; the handling and pace of negotiations on trade in agriculture; and the extent to which trade in services should be treated within the umbrella of the trade round. Despite those differences, agreement was reached at the Ministerial Meeting on the standstill and rollback clauses and on the agricultural text.

Special ministerial session and Declaration

The Special Session of the Contracting Parties at the ministerial level was held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 15 to 20 September and was at-

^aYUN 1982, p. 1598.

^bYUN 1985, p. 1372.

tended by some 1,200 delegates from 78 countries. The meeting unanimously adopted the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round, consisting of aims and principles for a new round of multilateral trade negotiations on goods and services-the Uruguay Round-to be concluded within four years.

The Declaration, adopted on 20 September 1986, stressed the interrelationship between trade, money, finance and development. It emphasized the need for a new understanding on safeguards aimed at reinforcing the application of the multilateral principles of GATT with a view to further liberalization and expansion of world trade. It attempted to bring trade in agriculture and textiles into the framework of GATT. The Declaration also provided for negotiations on new issues, such as the relationship between trade flows and the protection of intellectual property rights, and decided to launch negotiations on trade in services. Participants in the negotiations committed themselves to a standstill on new trade measures inconsistent with their GATT obligations, and to a rollback programme aimed at phasing out existing inconsistent ones.

The Declaration also established two Groups of Negotiations, one on goods and the other on services, and a Trade Negotiations Committee, to oversee the Uruguay Round in its entirety. The Committee-open to all participants in the Round-held its first meeting on 27 October 1986 at Geneva. The second meeting was held on 16 and 20 December. Final organizational decisions by the three bodies were adopted on 28 January 1987; they concerned the establishment of a surveillance body to oversee the implementation of the standstill and rollback commitments and of a structure consisting of 14 negotiating groups (on tariffs, non-tariff measures, natural resource-based products, textiles and clothing, agriculture, tropical products, GATT articles, multilateral trade negotiations agreements and arrangements, safeguards, subsidies and countervailing measures, trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights including trade in counterfeit goods, trade-related investment measures, dispute settlement, and functioning of the GATT system).

The text of the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round follows:

Ministerial Declaration of 20 September 1986

Ministers, meeting on the occasion of the Special Session of the Contracting Parties at Punta del Este, have decided to launch Multilateral Trade Negotiations (the Uruguay Round). To this end, they have adopted the following Declaration. The Multilateral Trade Negotiations will be open to the participation of countries as indicated in Parts I and II of this Declaration. A Trade Negotiations Committee is established to carry out the negotiations. The Trade Negotiations Committee shall hold its first meeting not later than 31 October 1986.

It shall meet as appropriate at Ministerial level. The Multilateral Trade Negotiations will be concluded within four years.

PART I

Negotiations on trade in goods

The Contracting Parties meeting at Ministerial level, Determined to halt and reverse protectionism and to remove distortions to trade,

Determined also to preserve the basic principles and to further the objectives of GATT,

Determined also to develop a more open, viable and durable multilateral trading system,

Convinced that such action would promote growth and development,

Mindful of the negative effects of prolonged financial and monetary instability in the world economy, the indebtedness of a large number of less-developed contracting parties, and considering the linkage between trade, money, finance and development,

Decide to enter into Multilateral Trade Negotiations on trade in goods within the framework and under the aegis of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

A. Objectives

Negotiations shall aim to:

- (i) bring about further liberalization and expansion of world trade to the benefit of all countries, especially less-developed contracting parties, including the improvement of access to markets by the reduction and elimination of tariffs, quantitative restrictions and other non-tariff measures and obstacles;
- (ii) strengthen the role of GATT, improve the multilateral trading system based on the principles and rules of the GATT and bring about a wider coverage of world trade under agreed, effective and enforceable multilateral disciplines;
- (iii) increase the responsiveness of the GATT system to the evolving international economic environment, through facilitating necessary structural adjustment, enhancing the relationship of the GATT with the relevant international organizations and taking account of changes in trade patterns and prospects, including the growing importance of trade in high technology products, serious difficulties in commodity markets and the importance of an improved trading environment providing, inter alia, for the ability of indebted countries to meet their financial obligations;
- (iv) foster concurrent co-operative action at the national and international levels to strengthen the interrelationship between trade policies and other economic policies affecting growth and development, and to contribute towards continued, effective and determined efforts to improve the functioning of the international monetary system and the flow of financial and real investment resources to developing countries.

B. General principles governing negotiations

- (i) Negotiations shall be conducted in a transparent manner, and consistent with the objectives and commitments agreed in this Declaration and with the principles of the General Agreement in order to ensure mutual advantage and increased benefits to all participants.

- (ii) The launching, the conduct and the implementation of the outcome of the negotiations shall be treated as parts of a single undertaking. However, agreements reached at an early stage may be implemented on a provisional or a definitive basis by agreement prior to the formal conclusion of the negotiations. Early agreements shall be taken into account in assessing the overall balance of the negotiations.
- (iii) Balanced concessions should be sought within broad trading areas and subjects to be negotiated in order to avoid unwarranted cross-sectoral demands.
- (iv) The Contracting Parties agree that the principle of differential and more favourable treatment embodied in Part IV and other relevant provisions of the General Agreement and in the Decision of the Contracting Parties of 28 November 1979 on Differential and More Favourable Treatment, Reciprocity and Fuller Participation of Developing Countries applies to the negotiations. In the implementation of standstill and rollback, particular care should be given to avoiding disruptive effects on the trade of less-developed contracting parties.
- (v) The developed countries do not expect reciprocity for commitments made by them in trade negotiations to reduce or remove tariffs and other barriers to the trade of developing countries, i.e. the developed countries do not expect the developing countries, in the course of trade negotiations, to make contributions which are inconsistent with their individual development, financial and trade needs. Developed contracting parties shall therefore not seek, neither shall less-developed contracting parties be required to make, concessions that are inconsistent with the latter's development, financial and trade needs.
- (vi) Less-developed contracting parties expect that their capacity to make contributions or negotiated concessions or take other mutually agreed action under the provisions and procedures of the General Agreement would improve with the progressive development of their economies and improvement in their trade situation and they would accordingly expect to participate more fully in the framework of rights and obligations under the General Agreement.
- (vii) Special attention shall be given to the particular situation and problems of the least-developed countries and to the need to encourage positive measures to facilitate expansion of their trading opportunities. Expedient implementation of the relevant provisions of the 1982 Ministerial Declaration concerning the least-developed countries shall also be given appropriate attention.

C. Standstill and rollback

Commencing immediately and continuing until the formal completion of the negotiations, each participant agrees to apply the following commitments:

Standstill

- (i) not to take any trade restrictive or distorting measure inconsistent with the provisions of the General Agreement or the Instruments negotiated within the framework of GATT or under its auspices;

- (ii) not to take any trade restrictive or distorting measure in the legitimate exercise of its GATT rights, that would go beyond that which is necessary to remedy specific situations, as provided for in the General Agreement and the Instruments referred to in (i) above;
- (iii) not to take any trade measures in such a manner as to improve its negotiating positions.

Rollback

- (i) that all trade restrictive or distorting measures inconsistent with the provisions of the General Agreement or Instruments negotiated within the framework of GATT or under its auspices shall be phased out or brought into conformity within an agreed timeframe not later than by the date of the formal completion of the negotiations, taking into account multilateral agreements, undertakings and understandings, including strengthened rules and disciplines, reached in pursuance of the Objectives of the Negotiations;
- (ii) there shall be progressive implementation of this commitment on an equitable basis in consultations among participants concerned, including all affected participants. This commitment shall take account of the concerns expressed by any participant about measures directly affecting its trade interests;
- (iii) there shall be no GATT concessions requested for the elimination of these measures.

Surveillance of standstill and rollback

Each participant agrees that the implementation of these commitments on standstill and rollback shall be subject to multilateral surveillance so as to ensure that these commitments are being met. The Trade Negotiations Committee will decide on the appropriate mechanisms to carry out the surveillance, including periodic reviews and evaluations. Any participant may bring to the attention of the appropriate surveillance mechanism any actions or omissions it believes to be relevant to the fulfilment of these commitments. These notifications should be addressed to the GATT secretariat which may also provide further relevant information.

D. Subjects for negotiation

Tariffs

Negotiations shall aim, by appropriate methods, to reduce or, as appropriate, eliminate tariffs including the reduction or elimination of high tariffs and tariff escalation. Emphasis shall be given to the expansion of the scope of tariff concessions among all participants.

Non-tariff measures

Negotiations shall aim to reduce or eliminate non-tariff measures, including quantitative restrictions, without prejudice to any action to be taken in fulfilment of the rollback commitments.

Tropical products

Negotiations shall aim at the fullest liberalization of trade in tropical products, including in their processed and semi-processed forms and shall cover both tariff and all non-tariff measures affecting trade in these products.

The Contracting Parties recognize the importance of trade in tropical products to a large number of less-developed contracting parties and agree that negotiations in this area shall receive special attention, including the timing of the negotiations and the implementation of the results as provided for in B (ii).

Natural resource-based products

Negotiations shall aim to achieve the fullest liberalization of trade in natural resource-based products, including in their processed and semi-processed forms. The negotiations shall aim to reduce or eliminate tariff and non-tariff measures, including tariff escalation.

Textiles and clothing

Negotiations in the area of textiles and clothing shall aim to formulate modalities that would permit the eventual integration of this sector into GATT on the basis of strengthened GATT rules and disciplines, thereby also contributing to the objective of further liberalization of trade.

Agriculture

The Contracting Parties agree that there is an urgent need to bring more discipline and predictability to world agricultural trade by correcting and preventing restrictions and distortions including those related to structural surpluses so as to reduce the uncertainty, imbalances and instability in world agricultural markets.

Negotiations shall aim to achieve greater liberalization of trade in agriculture and bring all measures affecting import access and export competition under strengthened and more operationally effective GATT rules and disciplines, taking into account the general principles governing the negotiations, by:

- (i) improving market access through, inter alia, the reduction of import barriers;
- (ii) improving the competitive environment by increasing discipline on the use of all direct and indirect subsidies and other measures affecting directly or indirectly agricultural trade, including the phased reduction of their negative effects and dealing with their causes;
- (iii) minimizing the adverse effects that sanitary and phytosanitary regulations and barriers can have on trade in agriculture, taking into account the relevant international agreements.

In order to achieve the above objectives, the negotiating group having primary responsibility for all aspects of agriculture will use the Recommendations adopted by the Contracting Parties at their Fortieth Session, which were developed in accordance with the GATT 1982 Ministerial Work Programme, and take account of the approaches suggested in the work of the Committee on Trade in Agriculture without prejudice to other alternatives that might achieve the objectives of the negotiations.

GATT Articles

Participants shall review existing GATT Articles, provisions and disciplines as requested by interested contracting parties, and, as appropriate, undertake negotiations.

Safeguards

- (i) A comprehensive agreement on safeguards is of particular importance to the strengthening of the GATT system and to progress in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.
- (ii) The agreement on safeguards:
 - shall be based on the basic principles of the General Agreement;
 - shall contain, inter alia, the following elements: transparency, coverage, objective criteria for action including the concept of serious injury or

threat thereof, temporary nature, degressivity and structural adjustment, compensation and retaliation, notification, consultation, multilateral surveillance and dispute settlement; and
 - shall clarify and reinforce the disciplines of the General Agreement and should apply to all contracting parties.

MTN Agreements and Arrangements

Negotiations shall aim to improve, clarify, or expand, as appropriate, Agreements and Arrangements negotiated in the Tokyo Round of the Multilateral Negotiations.

Subsidies and countervailing measures

Negotiations on subsidies and countervailing measures shall be based on a review of Articles VI and XVI and the MTN Agreement on subsidies and countervailing measures with the objective of improving GATT disciplines relating to all subsidies and countervailing measures that affect international trade. A negotiating group will be established to deal with these issues.

Dispute settlement

In order to ensure prompt and effective resolution of disputes to the benefit of all contracting parties, negotiations shall aim to improve and strengthen the rules and procedures of the dispute settlement process, while recognizing the contribution that would be made by more effective and enforceable GATT rules and disciplines. Negotiations shall include the development of adequate arrangements for overseeing and monitoring of the procedures that would facilitate compliance with adopted recommendations.

Trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights, including trade in counterfeit goods

In order to reduce the distortions and impediments to international trade, and taking into account the need to promote effective and adequate protection of intellectual property rights, and to ensure that measures and procedures to enforce intellectual property rights do not themselves become barriers to legitimate trade, the negotiations shall aim to clarify GATT provisions and elaborate as appropriate new rules and disciplines.

Negotiations shall aim to develop a multilateral framework of principles, rules and disciplines dealing with international trade in counterfeit goods, taking into account work already undertaken in the GATT.

These negotiations shall be without prejudice to other complementary initiatives that may be taken in the World Intellectual Property Organization and elsewhere to deal with these matters.

Trade-related investment measures

Following an examination of the operation of GATT Articles related to the trade restrictive and distorting effects of investment measures, negotiations should elaborate, as appropriate, further provisions that may be necessary to avoid such adverse effects on trade.

E. Functioning of the GATT system

Negotiations shall aim to develop understandings and arrangements:

- (i) to enhance the surveillance in the GATT to enable regular monitoring of trade policies and practices of contracting parties and their impact on the functioning of the multilateral trading system;

- (ii) to improve the overall effectiveness and decision-making of the GATT as an institution, including, inter alia, through involvement of Ministers;
- (iii) to increase the contribution of the GATT to achieving greater coherence in global economic policy-making through strengthening its relationship with other international organizations responsible for monetary and financial matters.

F. Participation

- (a) Negotiations will be open to:
 - (i) all contracting parties,
 - (ii) countries having acceded provisionally,
 - (iii) countries applying the GATT on a de facto basis having announced, not later than 30 April 1987, their intention to accede to the GATT and to participate in the negotiations,
 - (iv) countries that have already informed the Contracting Parties, at a regular meeting of the Council of Representatives, of their intention to negotiate the terms of their membership as a contracting party, and
 - (v) developing countries that have, by 30 April 1987, initiated procedures for accession to the GATT, with the intention of negotiating the terms of their accession during the course of the negotiations.
- (b) Participation in negotiations relating to the amendment or application of GATT provisions or the negotiation of new provisions will, however, be open only to contracting parties.

G. Organization of the negotiations

A Group of Negotiations on Goods (GNG) is established to carry out the programme of negotiations contained in this Part of the Declaration. The GNG shall, inter alia:

- (i) elaborate and put into effect detailed trade negotiating plans prior to 19 December 1986;
- (ii) designate the appropriate mechanism for surveillance of commitments to standstill and rollback;
- (iii) establish negotiating groups as required. Because of the interrelationship of some issues and taking fully into account the general principles governing the negotiations as stated in B (iii) above it is recognized that aspects of one issue may be discussed in more than one negotiating group. Therefore each negotiating group should as required take into account relevant aspects emerging in other groups;
- (iv) also decide upon inclusion of additional subject matters in the negotiation;
- (v) co-ordinate the work of the negotiating groups and supervise the progress of the negotiations. As a guideline not more than two negotiating groups should meet at the same time;
- (vi) the GNG shall report to the Trade Negotiations Committee.

In order to ensure effective application of differential and more favourable treatment the GNG shall, before the formal completion of the negotiations, conduct an evaluation of the results attained therein in terms of the Objectives and the General Principles Governing Negotiations as set out in the Declaration, taking into account all issues of interest to less-developed contracting parties.

PART II

Negotiations on trade in services

Ministers also decide, as part of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, to launch negotiations on trade in services.

Negotiations in this area shall aim to establish a multilateral framework of principles and rules for trade in services, including elaboration of possible disciplines for individual sectors, with a view to expansion of such trade under conditions of transparency and progressive liberalization as a means of promoting economic growth of all trading partners and the development of developing countries. Such framework shall respect the policy objectives of national laws and regulations applying to services and shall take into account the work of relevant international organizations.

GATT procedures and practices shall apply to these negotiations. A Group of Negotiations on Services is established to deal with these matters. Participation in the negotiations under this Part of the Declaration will be open to the same countries as under Part I. GATT secretariat support will be provided, with technical support from other organizations as decided by the Group of Negotiations on Services.

The Group of Negotiations on Services shall report to the Trade Negotiations Committee.

Implementation of results under Parts I and II

When the results of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations in all areas have been established, Ministers meeting also on the occasion of a Special Session of Contracting Parties shall decide regarding the international implementation of the respective results.

Implementation of the Tokyo Round agreements

The agreements of the Tokyo Round (1973-1979), the seventh "round" of multilateral trade negotiations conducted within GATT, provided an improved framework for the conduct of world trade and were adopted as an integral part of the rules of GATT.

Tariff negotiations during the Tokyo Round resulted in agreement on import duty reductions to be effected in eight annual cuts by the industrialized countries. By the end of 1986 all contracting parties had implemented the final tariff cuts negotiated in the Round, bringing the average level of industrial tariffs in developed countries down by 34 per cent. Thus, tariff cuts worth \$300 billion had been completed in the seven-year period.

In 1986, the GATT Committee on Tariff Concessions continued compiling tariff schedules in loose-leaf form to allow easier reference to changes made during rounds of tariff negotiations. By the end of the year, 39 out of a total of 63 national tariff schedules were available in this form. The Committee was also concerned with the upcoming implementation of the new Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, developed by the Customs Co-operation Council at Brussels, Belgium, which was designed to serve as a single nomenclature standard for the classification of traded goods. The introduction of the System

presented GATT with the need for negotiations under Article XXVIII ("Modification of Schedules") where the change from current nomenclatures disturbed the balance of previously negotiated concessions. In 1986, a common data base, established for Article XXVIII negotiations, was made operational.

The Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures continued to oversee the implementation of a code which provided a mechanism for international surveillance and dispute settlement and aimed to ensure that the use of subsidies by any signatory did not harm the trading interests of others. In 1986, the Committee established a working party to examine obstacles which contracting parties-particularly developing countries-faced in accepting the Agreement. Panel reports on the European Communities (EC) subsidies on export of wheat flour and of pasta products, and the United States definition of "industry" concerning wine and grape products, remained pending because of differences in interpretation among signatories of the Subsidies Code.

In October 1986, the International Dairy Products Council, supervisor of the International Dairy Arrangement, agreed on some minor increases in the minimum prices for several dairy products covered by the Arrangement. It was also notified by EC of further sales of "old butter", aimed at easing the pressures on the dairy market of huge surplus stocks. Among other work, the Council examined the repercussions on trade in dairy products from the 26 April 1986 accident at the Chernobyl (Ukrainian SSR) nuclear plant. It was noted that, in the absence of internationally accepted safety standards and with varying national measures, the accident at Chernobyl had caused problems for international trade in milk powders.

The Committee on Civil Aircraft, which supervised the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft-to which there were 22 signatories at the end of 1986-discussed measures taken by member Governments to implement the 1985 Annex to the Agreement extending duty-free coverage to 32 more categories of products. On 2 December, the Committee adopted a Protocol transposing products covered by the Agreement into the Harmonized System-whose drafting had been the work of the Committee on Tariff Concessions (see above). Attention was also given to the question of violations of the Agreement.

Work also continued throughout the year in committees overseeing the agreements on customs valuation, import licensing, anti-dumping practices, government procurement, technical barriers to trade and bovine meat.

Other GAIT activities

Contracting Parties regular session

In addition to their special session (see above), the Contracting Parties held their forty-second regular session at GATT headquarters from 24 to 26 November. The Consultative Group of Eighteen-a high-level forum for discussing problems facing international trade-did not meet in 1986.

Council of Representatives

The Council of Representatives, GATT's highest body between sessions of the Contracting Parties, held two special meetings in 1986 to review developments in the trading system. It examined a total of 13 new and pending disputes between member countries on trade questions.

Balance-of-payments restrictions

During 1986, the GATT Committee on Balance-of-Payments Import Restrictions held full consultations with Argentina, Greece and the Philippines. Consultations under a simplified procedure took place with Bangladesh, Nigeria, Peru and Yugoslavia.

Trade and development

The Committee on Trade and Development, in two meetings in 1986, held an exchange of views on its possible role in the Uruguay Round. It was understood that the Committee would review the progress of the negotiations from the point of view of developing countries and that its Subcommittee on the Trade of Least-Developed Countries would examine the technical assistance needs of those countries. The Committee reviewed developments in the implementation of Part IV of the General Agreement-dealing with special treatment for developing countries-and of the "Enabling Clause"-which provided the legal basis in GATT for preferences to developing countries, as in the case of the Generalized System of Preferences programme.

Textiles Arrangement

Negotiations on the renewal of the Arrangement regarding International Trade in Textiles, known as the Multifibre Arrangement (MFA), which regulated most of the textiles and clothing which MFA member countries in the developing world exported to those in the developed world, were concluded in 1986. On 31 July, the Textiles Committee, composed of the 43 signatories to the Arrangement, agreed on a Protocol extending MFA for five years, until 31 July 1991. Among the most significant changes in the 1986 Protocol was the extension of product coverage to include textiles

made of vegetable fibres, blends of vegetable fibres and blends containing silk, under certain specified conditions. Such restraints, however, would not be applied to textiles traded in commercially significant quantities prior to 1982. The Protocol also stipulated that restraints should not normally be imposed on exports from least developed countries, small suppliers and new entrants, while exports of cotton products from cotton-producing exporting countries and wool products from developing countries, whose economies and textile trade were highly dependent on wool textile exports, should be given special consideration.

Technical assistance

In 1986, the GATT secretariat's Technical Co-operation Division organized missions to, or seminars in, Brunei Darussalam, Costa Rica, Gabon, Mauritius, Morocco, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Zambia. GATT officials also participated in seminars sponsored by regional organizations.

Training programme

From 1955 to the end of 1986, a total of 1,002 officials from 113 countries and 10 regional organizations had attended GATT commercial policy training courses. A course in English and one in Spanish were given in 1986.

International Trade Centre

Established by GATT in 1964, and jointly operated by GATT and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development since 1968, the International Trade Centre continued to provide

trade information and trade promotion advisory services to developing countries. The Centre worked to assist developing countries with trade promotion programmes and activities to gain self-reliance. The Centre's technical co-operation activities expanded considerably in 1986, amounting to \$21 million, up from a fairly constant \$15 million annually over the 1980-1985 period (see also p. 497).

Publications

Publications issued in 1986 included the annual volumes of GATT Activities, International Trade and Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, and the newsletter GATT Focus, issued 10 times a year. Also published were The World Market for Dairy Products (1986) and International Markets for Meat.

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1986, the GATT secretariat employed 336 staff members-140 in the Professional and higher categories and 196 in the General Service category. In May 1986, Arthur Dunkel was reappointed as GATT Director-General for a further three-year term beginning 1 October 1986.

Financial arrangements

Member countries of GATT contribute to the budget in accordance with a scale assessed on the basis of each country's share in the total trade of the contracting parties and associated Governments. The budget for 1986 was 59,592,580 Swiss francs. (The United Nations rate of exchange for December 1986 was SwF 1.68 = \$US 1.00.)

Annex I. CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE AND SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1986 (As at 31 December 1986)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
Contracting party	Percent- age	Net contribution (in Swiss francs)	Contracting party	Percent- age	Net contribution (in Swiss francs)
Argentina	0.45	264,150	Cyprus	0.12	70,440
Australia	1.46	857,020	Czechoslovakia	1.06	622,220
Austria	1.09	639,830	Denmark	1.01	592,870
Bangladesh	0.12	70,440	Dominican Republic	0.12	70,440
Barbados	0.12	70,440	Egypt	0.39	228,930
Belgium	3.08	1,807,960	Finland	0.80	469,600
Belize	0.12	70,440	France	6.47	3,797,890
Benin	0.12	70,440	Gabon	0.12	70,440
Brazil	1.26	739,620	Gambia	0.12	70,440
Burkina Faso	0.12	70,440	Germany, Federal Republic of	10.11	6,934,570
Burma	0.12	70,440	Ghana	0.12	70,440
Burundi	0.12	70,440	Greece	0.43	252,410
Cameroon	0.12	70,440	Guyana	0.12	70,440
Canada	4.54	2,664,980	Haiti	0.12	70,440
Central African Republic	0.12	70,440	Hong Kong*	1.05	618,460
Chad	0.12	70,440	Hungary	0.53	311,110
Chile	0.22	129,140	Iceland	0.12	70,440
Colombia	0.26	152,620	India	0.72	422,640
Congo	0.12	70,440	Indonesia	1.16	680,920
Côte d'Ivoire	0.14	82,180	Ireland	0.56	328,720
Cuba	0.32	187,840	Israel	0.47	275,890

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
Contracting party	Percent- age	Net contribution (in Swiss francs)	Contracting party	Percent- age	Net contribution (in Swiss francs)
Italy	4.86	2,852,820	Sierra Leone	0.12	70,440
Jamaica	0.12	70,440	Singapore	1.11	651,570
Japan	8.75	5,136,250	South Africa	1.08	633,960
Kenya	0.12	70,440	Spain	1.58	927,460
Kuwait	0.56	328,720	Sri Lanka	0.12	70,440
Luxembourg	0.27	158,490	Suriname	0.12	70,440
Madagascar	0.12	70,440	Sweden	1.69	992,030
Malawi	0.12	70,440	Switzerland	1.70	997,900
Malaysia	0.85	498,950	Thailand	0.52	305,240
Maldives	0.12	70,440	Togo	0.12	70,440
Malta	0.12	70,440	Trinidad and Tobago	0.17	99,790
Mauritania	0.12	70,440	Turkey	0.49	287,630
Mauritius	0.12	70,440	Uganda	0.12	70,440
Mexico†	0.37	219,520	United Kingdom	6.55	3,842,740
Netherlands	4.26	2,500,620	United Republic of Tanzania	0.12	70,440
New Zealand	0.35	205,450	United States	15.47	9,080,890
Nicaragua	0.12	70,440	Uruguay	0.12	70,440
Niger	0.12	70,440	Yugoslavia	0.70	410,900
Nigeria	0.96	563,520	Zaire	0.12	70,440
Norway	1.00	587,000	Zambia	0.12	70,440
Pakistan	0.25	146,750	Zimbabwe	0.12	70,440
Peru	0.18	105,660			
Philippines	0.39	228,930			
Poland	0.69	405,030	Associated Governments		
Portugal	0.45	264,150			
Republic of Korea	1.62	950,940	Democratic Kampuchea	0.12	70,440
Romania	0.72	422,640	Tunisia	0.16	93,920
Rwanda	0.12	70,440			
Senegal	0.12	70,440	Total	100.37	58,919,520

*Hong Kong became a contracting party with effect from 23 April 1986.

† Mexico became a contracting party with effect from 24 August 1986.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICE OF THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (As at 31 December 1986)

OFFICERS

OFFICERS OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES*

Chairman of the Contracting Parties: Mansur Ahmad (Pakistan).
 Vice-Chairmen of the Contracting Parties: Ferenc Furulyas (Hungary). José Carlos Mariategui (Peru, Richard Nottage (New Zealand).
 Chairman of the Council of Representatives: Alan Oxley (Australia).
 Chairman of the Committee on Trade and Development: S. A. Adeyemi (Nigeria).

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Arthur Dunkel.
 Deputy Directors-General: Madan G. Mathur. Charles R. Carlisle.

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE UNCTAD/GATT

Executive Director: Göran M. Engblom.
 Deputy Executive Director: Said T. Harb.

*Elected at the end of the November 1986 session of Contracting Parties to hold office until the end of the next session.

HEADQUARTERS

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 Centre William Rappard
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 1211 Geneva 21, Switzerland
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 Telephone: (022) 739 51 11
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Appendices

Appendix I

Roster of the United Nations

(As at 31 December 1986)

MEMBER	DATE OF ADMISSION	MEMBER	DATE OF ADMISSION	MEMBER	DATE OF ADMISSION
Afghanistan	19 Nov. 1946	German Democratic		Paraguay	24 Oct. 1945
Albania	14 Dec. 1955	Republic	18 Sep. 1973	Peru	31 Oct. 1945
Algeria	8 Oct. 1962	Germany, Federal		Philippines	24 Oct. 1945
Angola	1 Dec. 1976	Republic of	18 Sep. 1973	Poland	24 Oct. 1945
Antigua and Barbuda	11 Nov. 1981	Ghana	8 Mar. 1957	Portugal	14 Dec. 1955
Argentina	24 Oct. 1945	Greece	25 Oct. 1945	Qatar	21 Sep. 1971
Australia	1 Nov. 1945	Grenada	17 Sep. 1974	Romania	14 Dec. 1955
Austria	14 Dec. 1955	Guatemala	21 Nov. 1945	Rwanda	18 Sep. 1962
Bahamas	18 Sep. 1973	Guinea	12 Dec. 1958	Saint Christopher	
Bahrain	21 Sep. 1971	Guinea-Bissau	17 Sep. 1974	and Nevis(5)	23 Sep. 1983
Bangladesh	17 Sep. 1974	Guyana	20 Sep. 1966	Saint Lucia	18 Sep. 1979
Barbados	9 Dec. 1966	Haiti	24 Oct. 1945	Saint Vincent and	
Belgium	27 Dec. 1945	Honduras	17 Dec. 1945	the Grenadines	16 Sep. 1980
Belize	25 Sep. 1981	Hungary	14 Dec. 1955	Samoa	15 Dec. 1976
Benin	20 Sep. 1960	Iceland	19 Nov. 1946	Sao Tome and Principe	16 Sep. 1975
Bhutan	21 Sep. 1971	India	30 Oct. 1945	Saudi Arabia	24 Oct. 1945
Bolivia	14 Nov. 1945	Indonesia(3)	28 Sep. 1950	Senegal	28 Sep. 1960
Botswana	17 Oct. 1966	Iran (Islamic		Seychelles	21 Sep. 1976
Brazil	24 Oct. 1945	Republic of)	24 Oct. 1945	Sierra Leone	27 Sep. 1961
Brunei Darussalam	21 Sep. 1984	Iraq	21 Dec. 1945	Singapore(4)	21 Sep. 1965
Bulgaria	14 Dec. 1955	Ireland	14 Dec. 1955	Solomon Islands	19 Sep. 1978
Burkina Faso	20 Sep. 1960	Israel	11 May 1949	Somalia	20 Sep. 1960
Burma	19 Apr. 1948	Italy	14 Dec. 1955	South Africa	7 Nov. 1945
Burundi	18 Sep. 1962	Jamaica	18 Sep. 1962	Spain	14 Dec. 1955
Byelorussian Soviet		Japan	18 Dec. 1956	Sri Lanka	14 Dec. 1955
Socialist Republic	24 Oct. 1945	Jordan	14 Dec. 1955	Sudan	12 Nov. 1956
Cameroon	20 Sep. 1960	Kenya	16 Dec. 1963	Suriname	4 Dec. 1975
Canada	9 Nov. 1945	Kuwait	14 May 1963	Swaziland	24 Sep. 1966
Cape Verde	16 Sep. 1975	Lao People's		Sweden	19 Nov. 1946
Central African		Democratic Republic	14 Dec. 1955	Syrian Arab Republic(2)	24 Oct. 1945
Republic	20 Sep. 1960	Lebanon	24 Oct. 1945	Thailand	16 Dec. 1946
Chad	20 Sep. 1960	Lesotho	17 Oct. 1966	Togo	20 Sep. 1960
Chile	24 Oct. 1945	Liberia	2 Nov. 1945	Trinidad and	
Chine	24 Oct. 1945	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14 Dec. 1955	Tobago	18 Sep. 1962
Colombia	5 Nov. 1945	Luxembourg	24 Oct. 1945	Tunisia	12 Nov. 1956
Comoros	12 Nov. 1975	Madagascar	20 Sep. 1960	Turkey	24 Oct. 1945
Congo	20 Sep. 1960	Malawi	1 Dec. 1964	Uganda	25 Oct. 1962
Costa Rica	2 Nov. 1945	Malaysia(4)	17 Sep. 1957	Ukrainian Soviet	
Côte d'Ivoire(1)	20 Sep. 1960	Maldives	21 Sep. 1965	Socialist Republic	24 Oct. 1945
Cuba	24 Oct. 1945	Mali	28 Sep. 1960	Union of Soviet	
Cyprus	20 Sep. 1960	Malta	1 Dec. 1964	Socialist Republics	24 Oct. 1945
Czechoslovakia	24 Oct. 1945	Mauritania	27 Oct. 1961	United Arab Emirates	9 Dec. 1971
Democratic Kampuchea	14 Dec. 1955	Mauritius	24 Apr. 1968	United Kingdom of	
Democratic Yemen	14 Dec. 1967	Mexico	7 Nov. 1945	Great Britain and	
Denmark	24 Oct. 1945	Mongolia	27 Oct. 1961	Northern Ireland	24 Oct. 1945
Djibouti	20 Sep. 1977	Morocco	12 Nov. 1956	United Republic	
Dominica	18 Dec. 1978	Mozambique	16 Sep. 1975	of Tanzania(6)	14 Dec. 1961
Dominican Republic	24 Oct. 1945	Nepal	14 Dec. 1955	United States	
Ecuador	21 Dec. 1945	Netherlands	10 Dec. 1945	of America	24 Oct. 1945
Egypt(2)	24 Oct. 1945	New Zealand	24 Oct. 1945	Uruguay	18 Dec. 1945
El Salvador	24 Oct. 1945	Nicaragua	24 Oct. 1945	Vanuatu	15 Sep. 1981
Equatorial Guinea	12 Nov. 1968	Niger	20 Sep. 1960	Venezuela	15 Nov. 1945
Ethiopia	13 Nov. 1945	Nigeria	7 Oct. 1960	Viet Nam	20 Sep. 1977
Fiji	13 Oct. 1970	Norway	27 Nov. 1945	Yemen	30 Sep. 1947
Finland	14 Dec. 1955	O m a n	7 Oct. 1971	Yugoslavia	24 Oct. 1945
France	24 Oct. 1945	Pakistan	30 Sep. 1947	Zaire	20 Sep. 1960
Gabon	20 Sep. 1960	Panama	13 Nov. 1945	Zambia	1 Dec. 1964
Gambia	21 Sep. 1965	Papua New Guinea	10 Oct. 1975	Zimbabwe	25 Aug. 1980

(footnotes for preceding page)

(1)On 6 November 1985, Côte d'Ivoire had requested that its name no longer be translated, including into "Ivory Coast", and that this become fully effective on 1 January 1986.

(2)Egypt and Syria, both of which became Members of the United Nations on 24 October 1945, joined together-following a plebiscite held in those countries on 21 February 1958-to form the United Arab Republic. On 13 October 1961, Syria, having resumed its status as an independent State, also secured separate membership in the United Nations: it changed its name to the Syrian Arab Republic on 14 September 1971. The United Arab Republic continued as a Member of the United Nations and reverted to the name of Egypt on 2 September 1971.

(3) 20 January 1965, Indonesia informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw from the United Nations. By a telegram of 19 September 1966, it notified the Secretary-General of its decision to resume participation in the activities of the United Nations. On 26 September 1966, the General Assembly took note of that

decision and the President invited the representatives of Indonesia to take their seats in the Assembly.

(4)On 16 September 1963, Sabah (North Borneo), Sarawak and Singapore joined with the Federation of Malaya (which became a United Nations Member on 17 September 1957) to form Malaysia. On 9 August 1965, Singapore became an independent State and on 21 September 1965 it became a Member of the United Nations.

(Saint Christopher and Nevis officially changed its name to Saint Kitts and Nevis on 26 November 1986; the United Nations, however, continued to use the former name throughout that year.

(6)Tanganyika was admitted to the United Nations on 14 December 1961, and Zanzibar, on 16 December 1963. Following ratification, on 26 April 1964, of the Articles of Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the two States became represented as a single Member: the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar: it changed its name to the United Republic of Tanzania on 1 November 1964.

Appendix II

Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice

Charter of the United Nations

NOTE: The Charter of the United Nations was signed on 26 June 1945, in San Francisco, at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, and came into force on 24 October 1945. The Statute of the International Court of Justice is an integral part of the Charter.

Amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter were adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 1963 and came into force on 31 August 1965. A further amendment to Article 61 was adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1971, and came into force on 24 September 1973. An amendment to Article 109, adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1965, came into force on 12 June 1968.

The amendment to Article 23 enlarges the membership of the Security Council from 11 to 15. The amended Article 27 provides that decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members (formerly seven) and on all other matters by an affirmative vote of nine members (formerly seven), in-

cluding the concurring votes of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

The amendment to Article 61, which entered into force on 31 August 1965, enlarged the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27. The subsequent amendment to that Article, which entered into force on 24 September 1973, further increased the membership of the Council from 27 to 64.

The amendment to Article 109, which relates to the first paragraph of that Article, provides that a General Conference of Member States for the purpose of reviewing the Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members (formerly seven) of the Security Council. Paragraph 3 of Article 109, which deals with the consideration of a possible review conference during the tenth regular session of the General Assembly, has been retained in its original form in its reference to a "vote of any seven members of the Security Council", the paragraph having been acted upon in 1955 by the General Assembly, at its tenth regular session, and by the Security Council.

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and
to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and
to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and
to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and
to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and
to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations

Chapter I PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, end to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and
4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends

Article 2

The Organization and its Members in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members
2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

Chapter II MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Chapter III ORGANS

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs

Chapter IV THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Composition

Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations

2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

Functions and powers

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

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

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

- a. promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;
- b. promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1(b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting

from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations,

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organisation shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialised agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

Voting

Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote,

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1(c) of Article 86, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

Procedure

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions

Chapter V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Composition

Article 23¹

1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organisation, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Functions and powers

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

¹Amended text of Article 23 which came into force on 31 August 1965.

(The text of Article 23 before it was amended read as follows:

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other Members of the United Nations to be non-Permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.)

Voting

Article 27²

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote,
2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members
3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Procedure

Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organisation.
2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.
3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 37

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations

Chapter VI

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.
2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.
2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the pur-

poses of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.
2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.
3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.
2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

Chapter VII

ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures

Article 47

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations

²Amended text of Article 27 which came into force on 31 August 1965.

(The text of Article 27 before it was amended read as follows:

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members
3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.)

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Chapter VIII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organisation may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Chapter IX

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

- a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and
- c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialised agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies

Article 59

The Organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies

Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the States concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

Chapter X

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Composition

Article 61³

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of fifty-four Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate reelection.

3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from twenty-seven to fifty-four members, in addition to the members elected in place of the nine members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, twenty-seven additional members shall be elected. Of these twenty-seven additional members, the term of office of nine members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of nine other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative

Functions and powers

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 66

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connexion with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Voting

Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions

³Amended text of Article 61, which came into force on 24 September 1973. (The ten of Article 61 as previously amended on 31 August 1965 read as follows:

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of twenty-seven Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, nine members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from eighteen to twenty-seven members in addition to the members elected in place of the six members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, nine additional members shall be elected. Of these nine additional members, the term of office of three members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of three other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.)

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organisations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.
2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members

Chapter XI
DECLARATION REGARDING
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

- a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;
- b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;
- c. to further international peace and security;
- d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and
- e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

Chapter XII

INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

- a. to further international peace and security;
- b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;
- c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

- a. territories now held under mandate;
 - b. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
 - c. territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.
2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such

authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendments, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions

Chapter XIII

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Composition

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

- a. those Members administering trust territories;
- b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and
- c. as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

Functions and powers

Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

- a. consider reports submitted by the administering authority;
- b. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;
- c. provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and
- d. take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

Voting

Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members

Article 91

Them Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

Chapter XIV

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 93

1. All Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities

Chapter XV
THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

Chapter XVI
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 703

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.

Articles 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connexion with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

Chapter XVII
TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, 30 October 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

Chapter XVIII
AMENDMENTS

Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109⁴

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be

⁴Amended text of Article 109 which came into force on 12 June 1968.

(The text of Article 109 before it was amended read as follows:

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if 50 decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.)

placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

Chapter XIX RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of

the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory States

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications

Article 111

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

Statute of the International Court of Justice

Article 7

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE established by the Charter of the United Nations as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations shall be constituted and shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

Chapter ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT

Article 2

The Court shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurists of recognized competence in international law.

Article 3

1. The Court shall consist of fifteen members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state.

2. A person who for the purposes of membership in the Court could be regarded as a national of more than one state shall be deemed to be a national of the one in which he ordinarily exercises civil and political rights.

Article 4

1. The members of the Court shall be elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in accordance with the following provisions

2. In the case of Members of the United Nations not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, candidates shall be nominated by national groups appointed for this purpose by their governments under the same conditions as those prescribed for members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration by Article 44 of the Convention of The Hague of 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes

3. The conditions under which a State which is a party to the present Statute but is not a Member of the United Nations may participate in electing the members of the Court shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be laid down by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

1. At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written request to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the states which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups appointed under Article 4, paragraph 2, inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomina-

tion of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the court.

2. No group may nominate more than four persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality. In no case may the number of candidates nominated by a group be more than double the number of seats to be filled.

Article 6

Before making these nominations, each national group is recommended to consult its highest court of justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, and its national academies and national sections of international academies devoted to the study of law.

Article 7

1. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated. Save as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2, these shall be the only persons eligible.

2. The Secretary-General shall submit this list to the General Assembly and to the Security Council.

Article 8

The General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court.

Article 9

At every election, the electors shall bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

Article 10

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

2. Any vote of the Security Council, whether for the election of judges or for the appointment of members of the conference envisaged in Article 12, shall be taken without any distinction between permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.

3. In the event of more than one national of the same state obtaining an absolute majority of the votes both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

Article 11

If, after the first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place.

Article 72

1. If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the General Assembly and three by the Security Council, may be formed at any time at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council, for the purpose of choosing by the vote of an absolute majority one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council for their respective acceptance.

2. If the joint conference is unanimously agreed upon any person who fulfils the required conditions, he may be included in its list, even though he was not included in the list of nominations referred to in Article 7.

3. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been elected shall, within a period to be fixed by the Security Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council.

4. In the event of an equality of votes among the judges, the eldest judge shall have a casting vote.

Article 73

1. The members of the Court shall be elected for nine years and may be reelected; provided, however, that of the judges elected at the first election, the terms of five judges shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of five more judges shall expire at the end of six years.

2. The judges whose terms are to expire at the end of the above-mentioned initial periods of three and six years shall be chosen by lot to be drawn by the Secretary-General immediately after the first election has been completed.

3. The members of the Court shall continue to discharge their duties until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall finish any cases which they may have begun.

4. In the case of the resignation of a member of the Court, the resignation shall be addressed to the President of the Court for transmission to the Secretary-General. This last notification makes the place vacant.

Article 74

Vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, subject to the following provision: the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Security Council.

Article 15

A member of the Court elected to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of his predecessor's term.

Article 16

1. No member of the Court may exercise any political or administrative function, or engage in any other occupation of a professional nature.

2. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 77

1. No member of the Court may act as agent, counsel, or advocate in any case.

2. No member may participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken part as agent, counsel, or advocate for one of the parties, or as a member of a national or international court, or of a commission of enquiry, or in any other capacity.

3. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the court.

Article 18

1. No member of the Court can be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, he has ceased to fulfil the required conditions.

2. Formal notification thereof shall be made to the Secretary-General by the Registrar.

3. This notification makes the place vacant.

Article 79

The members of the Court, when engaged on the business of the Court, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities

Article 20

Every member of the Court shall, before taking up his duties, make a solemn declaration in open court that he will exercise his powers impartially and conscientiously.

Article 21

1. The Court shall elect its President and Vice-President for three years; they may be re-elected.

2. The Court shall appoint its Registrar and may provide for the appointment of such other officers as may be necessary.

Article 22

1. The seat of the Court shall be established at The Hague. This, however, shall not prevent the Court from sitting and exercising its functions elsewhere whenever the Court considers it desirable.

2. The President and the Registrar shall reside at the seat of the court.

Article 23

1. The Court shall remain permanently in session, except during the judicial vacations, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court.

2. Members of the Court are entitled to periodic leave, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court, having in mind the distance between The Hague and the home of each judge

3. Members of the Court shall be bound, unless they are on leave or prevented from attending by illness or other serious reasons duly explained to the President, to hold themselves permanently at the disposal of the Court.

Article 24

1. If, for some special reason, a member of the Court considers that he should not take part in the decision of a particular case, he shall so inform the President.

2. If the President considers that for some special reason one of the members of the Court should not sit in a particular case, he shall give him notice accordingly.

3. If in any such case the member of the Court and the President disagree, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 25

1. The full Court shall sit except when it is expressly provided otherwise in the present Statute.

2. Subject to the condition that the number of judges available to constitute the Court is not thereby reduced below eleven, the Rules of the Court may provide for allowing one or more judges, according to circumstances and in rotation, to be dispensed from sitting.

3. A quorum of nine judges shall suffice to constitute the Court.

Article 26

1. The Court may from time to time form one or more chambers, composed of three or more judges as the Court may determine, for dealing with particular categories of cases; for example, labour cases and cases relating to transit and communications

2. The Court may at any time form a chamber for dealing with a particular case. The number of judges to constitute such a chamber shall be determined by the Court with the approval of the parties

3. Cases shall be heard and determined by the chambers provided for in this Article if the parties so request.

Article 27

A judgment given by any of the chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 shall be considered as rendered by the Court.

Article 28

The chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 may, with the consent of the parties, sit and exercise their functions elsewhere than at The Hague.

Article 29

With a view to the speedy dispatch of business, the Court shall form annually a chamber composed of five judges which, at the request of the parties, may hear and determine cases by summary procedure. In addition, two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing judges who find it impossible to sit.

Article 30

1. The Court shall frame rules for carrying out its functions. In particular, it shall lay down rules of procedure.
2. The Rules of the Court may provide for assessors to sit with the Court or with any of its chambers, without the right to vote.

Article 31

1. Judges of the nationality of each of the parties shall retain their right to sit in the case before the Court.
2. If the Court includes upon the Bench a judge of the nationality of one of the parties, any other party may choose a person to sit as judge. Such person shall be chosen preferably from among those persons who have been nominated as candidates as provided in Articles 4 and 5.
3. If the Court includes upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of the parties, each of these parties may proceed to choose a judge as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article.
4. The provisions of this Article shall apply to the case of Articles 26 and 29. In such cases, the President shall request one or, if necessary, two of the members of the Court forming the chamber to give place to the members of the Court of the nationality of the parties concerned, and, failing such, or if they are unable to be present, to the judges specially chosen by the parties.
5. Should there be several parties in the same interest, they shall, for the purpose of the preceding provisions, be reckoned as one party only. Any doubt upon this point shall be settled by the decision of the court.
6. Judges chosen as laid down in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article shall fulfil the conditions required by Articles 2, 17 (paragraph 2), 20, and 24 of the present Statute. They shall take part in the decision on terms of complete equality with their colleagues.

Article 32

1. Each member of the Court shall receive an annual salary.
2. The President shall receive a special annual allowance.
3. The Vice-President shall receive a special allowance for every day on which he acts as President.
4. The judges chosen under Article 31, other than members of the Court, shall receive compensation for each day on which they exercise their functions.
5. These salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be fixed by the General Assembly. They may not be decreased during the term of office.
6. The salary of the Registrar shall be fixed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the Court.
7. Regulations made by the General Assembly shall fix the conditions under which retirement pensions may be given to members of the Court and to the Registrar, and the conditions under which members of the Court and the Registrar shall have their travelling expenses refunded.
8. The above salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be free of all taxation.

Article 33

The expenses of the Court shall be borne by the United Nations in such a manner as shall be decided by the General Assembly.

Chapter II COMPETENCE OF THE COURT

Article 34

1. Only states may be parties in cases before the Court.
2. The Court, subject to and in conformity with its Rules, may request of public international organizations information relevant to cases before it, and shall receive such information presented by such organizations on their own initiative.

3. Whenever the construction of the constituent instrument of a public international organization or of an international convention adopted thereunder is in question in a case before the Court, the Registrar shall so notify the public international organization concerned and shall communicate to it copies of all the written proceedings.

Article 35

1. The Court shall be open to the states parties to the present Statute.
2. The conditions under which the Court shall be open to other states shall, subject to the special provisions contained in treaties in force, be laid down by the Security Council, but in no case shall such conditions place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court.
3. When a state which is not a Member of the United Nations is a party to a case, the Court shall fix the amount which that party is to contribute towards the expenses of the Court. This provision shall not apply if such state is bearing a share of the expenses of the Court.

Article 36

1. The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.
2. The states parties to the present Statute may at any time declare that they recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:
 - a. the interpretation of a treaty;
 - b. any question of international law;
 - c. the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
 - d. the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.
3. The declarations referred to above may be made unconditionally or on condition of reciprocity on the part of several or certain states, or for a certain time.
4. Such declarations shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the parties to the Statute and to the Registrar of the Court.
5. Declarations made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and which are still in force shall be deemed, as between the parties to the present Statute, to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the period which they still have to run and in accordance with their terms.
6. In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 37

Whenever a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter to a tribunal to have been instituted by the League of Nations, or to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the matter shall, as between the parties to the present Statute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

Article 38

1. The Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, shall apply:
 - a. international conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states;
 - b. international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
 - c. the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;
 - d. subject to the provisions of Article 59, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.
2. This provision shall not prejudice the power of the Court to decide a case *ex aequo et bono*, if the Parties agree thereto.

Chapter III PROCEDURE

Article 39

1. The official languages of the Court shall be French and English. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in French, the

judgment shall be delivered in French. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in English, the judgment shall be delivered in English.

2. In the absence of an agreement as to which language shall be employed, each party may, in the pleadings, use the language which it prefers; the decision of the Court shall be given in French and English. In this case the Court shall at the same time determine which of the two texts shall be considered as authoritative.

3. The Court shall, at the request of any party, authorize a language other than French or English to be used by that party.

Article 40

1. Cases are brought before the Court, as the case may be, either by the notification of the special agreement or by a written application addressed to the Registrar. In either case the subject of the dispute and the parties shall be indicated.

2. The Registrar shall forthwith communicate the application to all concerned.

3. He shall also notify the Members of the United Nations through the Secretary-General, and also any other states entitled to appear before the Court.

Article 41

1. The Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that circumstances so require, any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party.

2. Pending the final decision, notice of the measures suggested shall forthwith be given to the parties and to the Security Council.

Article 42

1. The parties shall be represented by agents
2. They may have the assistance of counsel or advocates before the Court.

3. The agents, counsel, and advocates of parties before the Court shall enjoy the privileges and immunities necessary to the independent exercise of their duties.

Article 43

1. The procedure shall consist of two parts: written and oral.
2. The written proceedings shall consist of the communication to the Court and to the parties of memorials, counter-memorials and, if necessary, replies; also all papers and documents in support.

3. These communications shall be made through the Registrar, in the order and within the time fixed by the Court.

4. A certified copy of every document produced by one party shall be communicated to the other party.

5. The oral proceedings shall consist of the hearing by the Court of witnesses, experts, agents, counsel, and advocates.

Article 44

1. For the service of all notices upon persons other than the agents, counsel, and advocates, the Court shall apply direct to the government of the state upon whose territory the notice has to be served.

2. The same provision shall apply whenever steps are to be taken to procure evidence on the spot.

Article 45

The hearing shall be under the control of the President or, if he is unable to preside, of the Vice-President; if neither is able to preside, the senior judge present shall preside.

Article 46

The hearing in Court shall be public, unless the Court shall decide otherwise, or unless the parties demand that the public be not admitted.

Article 47

1. Minutes shall be made at each hearing and signed by the Registrar and the President.

2. These minutes alone shall be authentic.

Article 48

The Court shall make orders for the conduct of the case, shall decide the form and time in which each party must conclude its arguments, and make all arrangements connected with the taking of evidence.

Article 49

The Court may, even before the hearing begins, call upon the agents to produce any document or to supply any explanations. Formal note shall be taken of any refusal.

Article 50

The Court may, at any time, entrust any individual, body, bureau, commission, or other organization that it may select, with the task of carrying out an enquiry or giving an expert opinion.

Article 51

During the hearing any relevant questions are to be put to the witnesses and experts under the conditions laid down by the Court in the rules of procedure referred to in Article 30.

Article 52

After the Court has received the proofs and evidence within the time specified for the purpose, it may refuse to accept any further oral or written evidence that one party may desire to present unless the other side consents

Article 53

1. Whenever one of the parties does not appear before the Court, or fails to defend its case, the other party may call upon the Court to decide in favour of its claim.

2. The Court must, before doing so, satisfy itself, not only that it has jurisdiction in accordance with Articles 36 and 37, but also that the claim is well founded in fact and law.

Article 54

1. When, subject to the control of the Court, the agents, counsel, and advocates have completed their presentation of the case, the President shall declare the hearing closed.

2. The Court shall withdraw to consider the judgment.

3. The deliberations of the Court shall take place in private and remain secret.

Article 55

1. All questions shall be decided by a majority of the judges present.
2. In the event of an equality of votes, the President or the judge who acts in his place shall have a casting vote.

Article 56

1. The judgment shall state the reasons on which it is based.
2. It shall contain the names of the judges who have taken part in the decision.

Article 57

If the judgment does not represent in whole or in part the unanimous opinion of the judges, any judge shall be entitled to deliver a separate opinion.

Article 58

The judgment shall be signed by the President and by the Registrar. It shall be read in open court, due notice having been given to the agents

Article 59

The decision of the Court has no binding force except between the parties and in respect of that particular case.

Article 60

The judgment is final and without appeal. In the event of dispute as to the meaning or scope of the judgment, the Court shall construe it upon the request of any party.

Article 61

1. An application for revision of a judgment may be made only when it is based upon the discovery of some fact of such a nature as to be a decisive factor, which fact was, when the judgment was given, unknown to the Court and also to the party claiming revision, always provided that such ignorance was not due to negligence.

2. The proceedings for revision shall be opened by a judgment of the Court expressly recording the existence of the new fact, recognizing

that it has such a character as to lay the case open to revision, and declaring the application admissible on this ground.

3. The Court may require previous compliance with the terms of the judgment before it admits proceedings in revision.

4. The application for revision must be made at latest within six months of the discovery of the new fact.

5. No application for revision may be made after the lapse of ten years from the date of the judgment.

Article 62

1. Should a state consider that it has an interest of a legal nature which may be affected by the decision in the case, it may submit a request to the Court to be permitted to intervene.

2. It shall be for the Court to decide upon this request.

Article 63

1. Whenever the construction of a convention to which states other than those concerned in the case are parties is in question, the Registrar shall notify all such states forthwith.

2. Every state so notified has the right to intervene in the proceedings; but if it uses this right, the construction given by the judgment will be equally binding upon it.

Article 64

Unless otherwise decided by the Court, each party shall bear its own costs.

Chapter IV

ADVISORY OPINIONS

Article 65

1. The Court may give an advisory opinion on any legal question at the request of whatever body may be authorized by or in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to make such a request.

2. Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request containing an exact statement of the question upon which an opinion is required, and accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

Article 66

1. The Registrar shall forthwith give notice of the request for an advisory opinion to all states entitled to appear before the Court.

2. The Registrar shall also, by means of a special and direct communication, notify any state entitled to appear before the Court or international organization considered by the Court, or, should it not be

sitting, by the President, as likely to be able to furnish information on the question, that the Court will be prepared to receive, within a time limit to be fixed by the President, written statements, or to hear, at a public sitting to be held for the purpose, oral statements relating to the question.

3. Should any such state entitled to appear before the Court have failed to receive the special communication referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, such state may express a desire to submit a written statement or to be heard; and the Court will decide.

4. States and organizations having presented written or oral statements or both shall be permitted to comment on the statements made by other states or organizations in the form, to the extent, and within the time limits which the Court, or, should it not be sitting, the President, shall decide in each particular case. Accordingly, the Registrar shall in due time communicate any such written statements to states and organizations having submitted similar statements.

Article 67

The Court shall deliver its advisory opinions in open court, notice having been given to the Secretary-General and to the representatives of Members of the United Nations, of other states and of international organizations immediately concerned.

Article 68

In the exercise of its advisory functions the Court shall further be guided by the provisions of the present Statute which apply in contentious cases to the extent to which it recognizes them to be applicable.

Chapter V

AMENDMENT

Article 69

Amendments to the present Statute shall be effected by the same procedure as is provided by the Charter of the United Nations for amendments to that Charter, subject however to any provisions which the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council may adopt concerning the participation of states which are parties to the present Statute but are not Members of the United Nations.

Article 70

The Court shall have power to propose such amendments to the present Statute as it may deem necessary, through written communications to the Secretary-General, for consideration in conformity with the provisions of Article 69.

Appendix III

Structure of the United Nations

General Assembly

The General Assembly is composed of all the Members of the United Nations

SESSIONS

Resumed fortieth session: 28 April-9 May, 20 June end 15 September 1986.

Thirteenth special session: 27 May—1 June 1986.

Forty-first session: 16 September-19 December 1986 (suspended).

Fourteenth special session: 17-20 September 1986.

OFFICERS

Resumed fortieth session and thirteenth special session

President: Jaime de Piniés (Spain).^a

Vice-Presidents:^b Bahamas, Barbados, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, France, Gabon, Kenya, Lesotho, Malta, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

^aOn 27 May 1986 (decision S-13/12), the Assembly decided that the President at the fortieth session would serve in the same capacity at the thirteenth special session.

^bOn 27 May 1986 (decision S-13/41), the Assembly decided that the Vice-Presidents at the fortieth session would serve in the same capacity at the thirteenth special session.

Forty-first session and fourteenth special session

President: Humayun Rasheed Choudhury (Bangladesh).^a

Vice-Presidents:^b Benin, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, China, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Fiji, France, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mozambique, Oman, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Suriname, Sweden, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

^aElected on 16 September 1986 (decision 41/302); on 17 September (decision S-14/12), the Assembly decided that the President at the forty-first session would serve in the same capacity at the fourteenth special session.

^bElected on 16 September 1986 (decision 41/303); on 17 September (decision S-14/14), the Assembly decided that the Vice-Presidents at the forty-first session would serve in the same capacity at the fourteenth special session.

The Assembly has four types of committees: (1) Main Committees; (2) procedural committees; (3) standing committees; (4) subsidiary and ad hoc bodies. In addition, it convenes conferences to deal with specific subjects

Main Committees

Seven Main Committees have been established as follows:

Political and Security Committee (disarmament and related international security questions) (First Committee)

Special Political Committee

Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee)

Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee)

Trusteeship Committee (including Non-Self-Governing Territories) (Fourth Committee)

Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee)

Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)

The General Assembly may constitute other committees, on which all Members of the United Nations have the right to be represented.

OFFICERS OF THE MAIN COMMITTEES

Resumed fortieth session

Second Committee

Chairman: Omer Birido (Sudan).

Vice-Chairmen: Soemadi D M. Brotdiningrat (Indonesia), Inga Ericksson (Sweden).

Rapporteur: Jorge Lago Silva (Cuba).

Fifth Committee

Chairman: Tommo Monthe (Cameroon).

Vice-Chairmen: Hans Erik Kastoft (Denmark), Adnan A. Yonis (Iraq).

Rapporteur: Falk Meltke (German Democratic Republic).

^aThe only Main Committees to meet at the resumed session.

Thirteenth special session^a

Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the Thirteenth Special Session

Chairman: Stephen Lewis (Canada).^b

Vice-Chairmen: Adhemar Gabriel Bahadian (Brazil), Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic), Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan).

Rapporteur: Pastor Ngaiza (United Republic of Tanzania).

^aOn 27 May 1986 (decision S13/3), the Assembly decided that the Chairmen of the Main Committees of the fortieth session NUN 1985, p. 1393) would serve in the same capacity at the thirteenth special session, on the understanding that the Chairmen of the Third, Fourth and Sixth Committees would each be replaced by another member of his delegation.

^bElected by the Assembly on 27 May 1986 (decision S-13/15); other officers elected by the Ad Hoc Committee

Forty-first session^a and fourteenth special session^b

^aChairmen elected by the Main Committees: announced by the Assembly President on 16 September 1986 (decision 41/304).

^bOn 17 September 1986 (decision S-14/13), the Assembly decided that the Chairmen of the Main Committees of the forty-first session would serve in the same capacity at the fourteenth special session.

First Committee

Chairman: Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic).

Vice-Chairmen: Morihisa Aoki (Japan), Douglas James Roche (Canada).

Rapporteur: Corentin Doulaye Ki (Burkina Faso).

Special Political Committee

Chairman: Kwam Kouassi (Togo).

Vice-Chairmen: Raimundo González (Chile), Mehmet Ali Intemcelik (Turkey).

Rapporteur: Rafiq Ahmed Khan (Bangladesh).

Second Committee

Chairman: Abdalla Saleh Al-Ashtal (Democratic Yemen).

Vice-Chairmen: Oscar R. de Rojas Vanezucla, Finn Jonck (Denmark).

Rapporteur: Boris Goudima (Ukrainian SSR).

Third Committee

Chairman: Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands).

Vice-Chairmen: Tatiana Brosnakova (Czechoslovakia), James Mugume (Uganda).

Rapporteur: Francis Eric Aguilar-Hecht (Guatemala).

^aThe forty-first session of the General Assembly resumed on 14 September 1987.

Fourth Committee

Chairman: James Victor Gbeho (Ghana).
 Vice-Chairman: Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic),
 Margaret A. King-Rousseau (Trinidad and Tobago).
 Rapporteur: Nihat Akyol (Turkey).

Fifth Committee

Chairman: Even Fontaine-Ortiz (Cuba).
 Vice-Chairmen: John Hadwen (Canada), Tharcisse Ntakibirora
 (Burundi).
 Rapporteur: Soeprapto Herijanto (Indonesia).

Sixth Committee

Chairman: Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica).
 Vice-Chairmen: José Luis Jesús (Cape Verde), Ioan Voicu (Romania).
 Rapporteur: Jose Maria Castroviego (Spain).

Procedural committees

General Committee

The General Committee consists of the President of the General Assembly, as Chairman, the 21 Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees

Credentials Committee

The Credentials Committee consists of nine members appointed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the President.

Thirteenth special session^a

Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, China, Papua New Guinea, Suriname /Chairman/, USSR, United States.

^aOn 27 May 1986 (decision S-13/11), the Assembly decided that the Credentials Committee for the thirteenth special session would have the same composition as that for the fortieth session.

Forty-first session and fourteenth special session^b

Bahamas, China, Fiji, Ghana, Netherlands, Rwanda, USSR, United States, Venezuela (Chairman).

^aAppointed on 16 September 1986 (decision 41/303).

^bOn 17 September 1986 (decision S-14/11), the Assembly decided that the Credentials Committee for the fourteenth special session would have the same composition as that for the forty-first session.

Standing committees

The two standing committees consist of experts appointed in their individual capacity for three-year terms.

Advisory Committee on Administrative
and Budgetary Questions

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1986: Henrik Amneus (Sweden); Luiz Sergio Gama Figueira (Brazil); Ma Longde (China); Andrew Robin Murray (United Kingdom); Banbit A. Roy (India); Yukio Takasu (Japan).
 To serve until 31 December 1987: Even Fontaine-Ortiz (Cuba); Jobst Holborn (Federal Republic of Germany);^a I. V. Khalevinski (USSR);^b Richard Nygard (United States); Nouredine Sefiani (Morocco).
 To serve until 31 December 1988: Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic); Traian Chebeleu (Romania);^c C. S. M. Mselle, Chairman (United Republic of Tanzania); Oluseye D. Oduyemi (Nigeria); Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago).

^aResigned effective 12 November 1986; Ulrich Kalbitzer (Federal Republic of Germany) was appointed by the General Assembly on 11 December (decision 41/305 B) for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the resultant vacancy.

^bResigned effective 1 May 1986; Viktor A. Vislykh (USSR) was appointed by the General Assembly on 1 May (decision 40/305 D) to fill the resultant vacancy.

^cResigned effective 16 September 1986; Ion Gorita (Romania) was appointed by the General Assembly on 29 September (decision 41/305 A) to fill the resultant vacancy.

On 11 December 1986 (decision 41/305 B), the General Assembly appointed the following six members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1986:

Michel Brochard (France), Luiz Sergio Gama Figueira (Brazil), Ma Longde (China), Irmeli Mustonen (Finland), Banbit A. Roy (India), Yukio Takasu (Japan).

Committee on Contributions

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1986: Leoncio Fernández Maroto (Spain); Lance Louis E. Joseph (Australia); Atilio Norberto Molteni, Vice-Chairman (Argentina); Oluseye D. Oduyemi (Nigeria); Omar Sirry (Egypt); Gilberto Vergne Saboia (Brazil).
 To serve until 31 December 1987: Amjad Ali, Chairman (Pakistan); Ernesto Battisti (Italy); Javier Castillo Ayala (Mexico);^a Anatoly S. Chistyakov (USSR);^a Dominique Souchet (France); Wang Liansheng (China).
 To serve until 31 December 1988 Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland); John Fox (United States); Elias M. C. Kazembe (Zambia); Yasuo Noguchi (Japan); Adnan A. Yonis (Iraq); Assen Iliev Zlatanov (Bulgaria).

^aResigned by a letter of 1 June and on 31 December 1986, respectively; Miguel Marin Bosch (Mexico) and Feliks N. Kovalev (USSR) were appointed by the General Assembly on 11 December 1986 (decision 41/313) for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the resultant vacancies.

On 11 December 1986 (decision 41/313), the General Assembly appointed the following six members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1986: Bagbeni Adeito Nzangeya (Zaire), Carlos Antonio Bivero Garcia (Venezuela), Lance Louis E. Joseph (Australia), Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina), Dimitri Rallis (Greece), Omar Sirry (Egypt).

Subsidiary, ad hoc and related bodies

The following subsidiary, ad hoc and related bodies were in existence or functioning in 1986, or were established during the General Assembly's forty-first session, held from 16 September to 19 December 1986. (For other related bodies, see p. 1264.)

Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly for the Announcement
of Voluntary Contributions to the 1987

Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

As soon as practicable after the opening of each regular session of the General Assembly, an ad hoc committee of the whole of the Assembly meets, under the chairmanship of the President of the session, to enable Governments to announce pledges of voluntary contributions to the programme of UNHCR for the following year. Also invited to announce their pledges are States which are members of specialized agencies but not Members of the United Nations In 1986, the Ad Hoc Committee met on 14 November.

Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly for the Announcement
of Voluntary Contributions to the United Nations

Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

As soon as practicable after the opening of each regular session of the General Assembly, an ad hoc committee of the whole of the Assembly meets, under the chairmanship of the President of the session, to enable Governments to announce pledges of voluntary contributions to the programme of UNRWA for the following year. Also invited to announce their pledges are States which are members of specialized agencies but not Members of the United Nations In 1986, the Ad Hoc Committee met on 24 November.

Ad Hoc Committee of the International
Conference on Kampuchea

The Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea held three meetings between 5 March and 12 September 1986, at United Nations Headquarters

Members; Belgium, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand.

Chairmen: Massamba Sarré (Senegal).
 Vice-Chairman: Edmonde Dever (Belgium).
 Rapporteur: Kadir Deen (Malaysia).

Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International
Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing
and Training of Mercenaries

The 35-member Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries did not meet in 1986.

Members: Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mongolia, Nigeria, Portugal, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Suriname, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Ad Hoc Committee on the Implementation of the Collective
Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations

Owing to different opinions of the regional groups pertaining to the allocation of seats, no agreement could be reached on the constitution of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, continuing the preparatory work for the Conference on the Indian Ocean (to be convened no later than 1988 at Colombo, Sri Lanka), held two sessions during 1986—from 24 March to 8 April and from 14 to 25 July—at United Nations Headquarters

Members: Australia, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Netherlands Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Romania, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Sweden, a major maritime user of the Indian Ocean, continued to participate in the meetings as an observer.

Chairman: Nissanka Wijewardane (Sri Lanka).

Vice-Chairmen: Samsi Abdullah (Indonesia), Manuel dos Santos (Mozambique), Wilhelm Grundmann (German Democratic Republic), John Okely (Australia).

Rapporteur: Jean de Dieu Rakotozafy (Madagascar).

Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference

The 40-member Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference held two sessions in 1986, at United Nations Headquarters: the first from 7 to 11 April; and the second from 7 to 10 July.

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

The USSR participated in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, while China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States maintained contact with it through its Chairman, pursuant to a 1973 General Assembly resolution.*

Chairman: Nissanka Wijewardane (Sri Lanka).

Vice-Chairmen:^a Kazimierz Tomaszewski (Poland).

Rapporteur: Pablo Barrios (Spain).

^aTwo pow remained vacant.

WORKING GROUP

Members: Burundi, Egypt, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Spain (Chairman). Sri Lanka.

Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational
and Training Programme for Southern Africa

Members: Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Denmark, India, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

Chairman: Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway).

Vice-Chairmen: Joel Mulule Ngo (Zambia).

Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme
of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination
and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law held its twenty-first session on 11 December 1986 at United Nations Headquarters

Members (until 31 December 1987): Barbados, Cyprus, France, Ghana, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Netherlands, Romania, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

Chairman: Nana Kumi (Ghana).

Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors consists of three members appointed by the General Assembly for three-year terms

Members:

To serve until 30 June 1987: Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the Philippines.

To serve until 30 June 1988 Auditor-General of Ghana.

To serve until 30 June 1989: Senior President of the Audit Office of France.

On 11 December 1986 (decision 41/314), the General Assembly appointed the Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the Philippines for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1987.

Collective Measures Committee

Established in 1950 under the General Assembly's "Uniting for Peace" resolution,³ the Collective Measures Committee reported three times to the Assembly. In noting the third report, to its ninth (1954) session, the Assembly directed the Committee to remain in a position to pursue such further studies as it may deem desirable to strengthen the capability of the United Nations to maintain peace and to report to the Security Council and to the Assembly as appropriate.⁴

Members: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Egypt, France, Mexico, Philippines, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Commission on Human Settlements

The Commission on Human Settlements (see p. 1258) reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (see p. 1259) is the main subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination; it reports to both.

Committee for the United Nations Population Award

The Committee for the United Nations Population Award is composed of: (a) 10 representatives of United Nations Member States elected by the Economic and Social Council for a three-year period, with due regard for equitable geographical representation and the need to include Member States that had made contributions for the Award; (b) the Secretary-General and the UNFPA Executive Director, to serve ex officio; and (c) five individuals eminent for their significant contribu-

²YUN 1973, p. 18, GA res. 3183(XXVIII), 18 Dec. 1973.

³YUN 1950, p. 194, GA res. 377(V), para. 11, 3 Nov. 1950.

⁴YUN 1954, p. 23, GA res. 809(IX), 4 Nov. 1954.

tions to population-related activities, selected by the Committee, to serve as honorary members in an advisory capacity for a renewable three-year term.

In 1986, the Committee held six meetings between 24 January and 27 May, at United Nations Headquarters,

Members (until 31 December 1988): Burundi, Colombia, Ecuador, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, Yugoslavia.

Ex-officio members: The Secretary-General and the UNFPA Executive Director.

Honorary members (until 31 December 1988): Nobusuke Kishi, Edem Kodjo, Carmen Miro, Robert E. Turner III, Simone Veil.

Chairman: Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia).

Committee of Trustees of the United Nations
Trust Fund for South Africa

Members: Chile, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden.

Chairman: Anders Fern (Sweden).

Vice-Chairman: Joseph N. Garba (Nigeria).

Committee on Applications for Review of
Administrative Tribunal Judgements

In 1986, the Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements held two sessions, at United Nations Headquarters: its twenty-seventh from 27 to 29 January, and its twenty-eighth from 4 to 9 September.

Members (until 15 September 1986) (based on the composition of the General Committee at the General Assembly's fortieth session): Bahamas, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Finland, France, Gabon, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Lesotho, Malta, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States

Chairmen: Yasin A. Aena (Iraq) (twenty-seventh session), Mudhafar A. Al-Amin (Iraq) (twenty-eighth session).

Rapporteur: David M. Edwards (United Kingdom).

Members (from 16 September 1986) (based on the composition of the General Committee at the General Assembly's forty-first session): Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Fiji, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Jamaica, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mozambique, Netherlands, Oman, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Suriname, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States

Committee on Arrangements for a Conference
for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter

All Members of the United Nations are members of the Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter.

The Committee, established in 1955, last met in 1967, following which the General Assembly decided to keep it in being.⁵

Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences consists of 22 Member States appointed by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical balance, normally to serve for a three-year term.

Members (until 31 December 1986): Algeria, Austria, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Cyprus, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairman: Bernard A. N. Mudho (Kenya).

Vice-Chairmen: J. D. Ariyaratne (Sri Lanka), P. G. Belyaev (Byelorussian SSR), Fernando Danus (Chile).

Rapporteur: Otto Ditz (Austria) (until 26 June), Valentin Inzko (Austria) (from 26 June).

On 19 December 1986, the Assembly President announced that he had appointed the following 22 members for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1986: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Cyprus, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States

Committee on Information

In 1986, the 69-member Committee on Information held, at United Nations Headquarters, an organizational session on 17 March and its eighth session from 23 June to 3 July.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Chairman: Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic).

Vice-Chairmen: Melchior Bwakira (Burundi), Q. A. M. A. Rahim (Bangladesh), Ernesto Rodríguez-Medina (Colombia).

Rapporteur: Pablo Barrios (Spain).

On 3 December 1986, the General Assembly increased the Committee's membership from 69 to 70 and appointed Malta as a new member.

Committee on Relations with the Host Country

Members: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Mali, Senegal, Spain, USSR, United Kingdom, United States (host country).

Chairman: Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus).

Vice-Chairmen: Bulgaria, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire.

Rapporteur: Emilia Castro de Barish (Costa Rica).

Committee on the Development and Utilization of
New and Renewable Sources of Energy

The Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, open to the participation of all States as full members, held its third session at United Nations Headquarters from 9 to 13 June 1986.

Chairman: Faruq Ziada (Iraq).

Vice-Chairmen: Edmundo de Alba Alcaraz (Mexico), Boris Goudima (Ukrainian SSR), Hatem Seif El-Nasr (Egypt).

Rapporteur: Arman Aardal (Norway).

Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable
Rights of the Palestinian People

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

Chairman: Massamba Sarré (Senegal).

Vice-Chairmen: Oscar Oramas-Oliva (Cuba), Mohammad Farid Zarif (Afghanistan).

Rapporteur: George Agius (Malta).

WORKING GROUP

Members: Afghanistan, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, India (Vice-Chairmen), Malta (Chairman), Pakistan, Senegal, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR; Palestine Liberation Organisation.

⁵YUN 1967, p 291, GA res. 2285(XXII). 5 Dec. 1967.

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The 53-member Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space held its twenty-ninth session at United Nations Headquarters from 2 to 13 June 1986.

Members: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: Peter Jankowitsch (Austria).

Vice-Chairman: Teodor Marinescu (Romania).

Rapporteur: Henrique Rodrigues Valle (Brazil).

LEGAL SUB-COMMITTEE

The Legal Sub-committee, a committee of the whole, held its twenty fifth session at Geneva from 24 March to 11 April 1986.

Chairman: Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia).

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE

The Scientific and Technical Sub-committee, a committee of the whole, held its twenty-third session at United Nations Headquarters from 10 to 21 February 1986.

Chairman: J. H. Carver (Australia).

Disarmament Commission

In 1986, the Disarmament Commission, composed of all the Members of the United Nations, held a series of meetings between 5 and 23 May and an organizational meeting on 1 December, all at United Nations Headquarters.

Chairman: Henning Wegener (Federal Republic of Germany).

Vice-Chairmen: Australia, Burma, Cameroon, Ecuador, Hungary, Peru, Poland.

Rapporteur: Idule Amoko (Uganda).

Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts
to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and
Financial Functioning of the United Nations

The Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations held four sessions in 1986, at United Nations Headquarters: its first from 25 February to 4 March, its second from 1 to 11 April, its third from 16 to 27 June and its fourth and final session from 28 July to 15 August.

Members:^a Mark Allen (United Kingdom); Maurice Bertrand (France); Bi Jilong (China); Lucia Garcia del Solar (Argentina); Ignac Golob, Vice-Chairman (Yugoslavia); Natarajan Krishnan (India); Kishore Mahbubani (Singapore); Hugo B. Margain (Mexico); Elleck Mashingaidze (Zimbabwe); Fakhreddin Mohamed (Sudan); Ndam Njoya (Cameroon); Vasilij S Safronchuk (USSR); Shizuo Saito, Vice-Chairman (Japan); Edward O. Sanu (Nigeria); David Silveira da Mota, Vice-Chairman (Brazil); José S. Sorzano (United States); Tom Eric Vraalsen, Chairman (Norway); Layachi Yaker, Vice-Chairman (Algeria).

^aAppointed by the President of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, as stated in his communications of 3 and 7 February 1986 to the Secretary-General.

High-level Committee on the Review of Technical
Co-operation among Developing Countries

The High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, composed of all States participating in UNDP did not meet in 1986.

Intergovernmental Committee on Science and
Technology for Development

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, open to the participation of all States as full members, held its eighth session at United Nations Headquarters from 2 to 6 June 1986.

Chairman: José U. Fernández (Philippines).

Vice-Chairmen: Florian Cichomski (Poland), Raúl Livas (Mexico), Mosesy Daka Rajaona (Madagascar).

Rapporteur: Victor G. Bradley (Canada).

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The 28-member Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development held its sixth session at United Nations Headquarters from 3 to 12 February 1986.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1986: Oscar Aguero Wood (Chile); Umberto Colombo (Italy); Etienne Cracco (Belgium); Djibril fill, Vice-Chairman (Senegal); Essam El-Din Galal, Chairman (Egypt); Henri Hogbe-Nlend (Cameroon); Mumtaz Ali Kazi (Pakistan); Lydia P. Makhubu (Swaziland); James Mullin, Rapporteur (Canada); Tiberiu Muresan (Romania); Keichi Oshima (Japan); Yash Pal (India); Francisco R. Sagasti, Vice-Chairman (Peru); José Israel Vargas (Brazil).

To serve until 31 December 1987: Saleh Abdulrahman Al-Athel (Saudi Arabia); Lars Anell, Vice-Chairman (Sweden); Ang How-Ghee, Vice-Chairman (Singapore); Sadak Ben Jamaa (Tunisia); Ivan D. Ivanov (USSR); Ernst Keller (Switzerland); Stefan Kwiatkowski, Vice-Chairman (Poland); Manlio D. Martinez (Honduras); Abdou Dioffo Moumouni (Niger); V. Nyathi (Zimbabwe); Sanga Sabhasri (Thailand); Yannis Tsivdis (Greece); Lawrence A Wilson (Trinidad and Tobago); Xu Znaoxiang (China).

On 4 June 1986, the Intergovernmental Committee appointed the following 14 members of the Advisory Committee for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1986: Carlos Rafael Abeledo (Argentina), Elisabeth Birman (Hungary), Harvey Brooks (United States), Essam El-Din Galal (Egypt), Karl E. Ganzhorn (Federal Republic of Germany), Yoichi Kaya (Japan), Mumtaz Ali Kazi (Pakistan), Lydia P. Makhubu (Swaziland), Lourival Carmo Monaco (Brazil), Salim Msangi (United Republic of Tanzania), James Mullin (Canada), Yash Pal (India), Nana Claris Efuah Pratt (Sierra Leone), Francisco R. Sagasti (Peru).

Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping
of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa

On 10 November 1986, the General Assembly established an Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa. The Group, to be composed of 11 Member States appointed by the Assembly President, in consultation with the regional groups and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and ensuring representation of oil-exporting and shipping States, was not constituted in 1986.

Interim Committee of the General Assembly

The Interim Committee of the General Assembly, on which each Member of the United Nations has the right to appoint one representative, was originally established by the Assembly in 1947 to function between the Assembly's regular sessions. It was reestablished in 1948 for a further year and in 1949⁶ for an indefinite period. The Committee has not met since 1961.⁷

International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission consists of 15 members who serve in their personal capacity as individuals of recognized competence in public administration or related fields, particularly in personnel management. They are appointed by the General Assembly, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution, for four-year terms

6YUN 1948-49, p 411, GA res. 295(IV), 21 Nov. 1949.
7YUN 1961, p. 705.

The Commission held two sessions in 1986: its twenty-third at Nairobi, Kenya, from 3 to 20 March; and its twenty-fourth at United Nations Headquarters from 7 to 25 July.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1986: Richard M. Akwei, Chairman (Ghana); Turkia Daddah (Mauritania); Karel Houska (Czechoslovakia); Andre Xavier Pirson (Belgium); Carlos S. Vegega, Vice-Chairman (Argentina).
To serve until 31 December 1988: a Amjad Ali (Pakistan); Omar Sirry (Egypt); Valery V. Tsybukov (USSR); b M. A. Vellodi (India).
To serve until 31 December 1989: Genichi Akatani (Japan); Michel Auchère (France); Claudia Cooley (United States); António Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil); Alexis Stephanou (Greece).

aOne seat remained vacant in 1986.

bResigned after the twenty-fourth session; Ivan P. Aboimov (USSR) was appointed by the Assembly on 11 December 1986 (decision 41/317) for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the resultant vacancy.

On 11 December 1986 (decision 41/317), the General Assembly appointed the following members for terms beginning on 1 January 1987: for a four-Year term to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1986—Richard M. Akwei (Ghana), Turkia Daddah (Mauritania), Karel Houska (Czechoslovakia), Andre Xavier Pirson (Belgium), Carlos S. Vegega (Argentina); and for a two-year term—Francesca Yetunde Emanuel (Nigeria). By the same decision, Richard M. Akwei was designated as Chairman and Carlos S. Vegega as Vice-Chairman, both for four-Year terms beginning on 1 January 1987.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON POST ADJUSTMENT QUESTIONS

The Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions consists of six members, of whom five are chosen from the geographical regions of Africa, Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe, and Western Europe and other States; and one, from ICSC, who serves ex officio as Chairman. Members are appointed by the ICSC Chairman to serve for four-Year terms.

The Advisory Committee held its eleventh session in London from 1 to 9 May 1986.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1986: Carmen McFarlane (Jamaica), Hugues Picard (France).
To serve until 31 December 1987: Yuri N. Ivanov (USSR).
To serve until 31 December 1988: Saw Swee Hock (Singapore).
To serve until 31 December 1989: Jeremiah P. Banda (Zambia).
Ex-officio member: Carlos S. Vegega, Chairman (Argentina).

International Law Commission

The International Law Commission consists of 34 persons of recognized competence in international law, elected by the General Assembly to serve in their individual capacity for a five-year term. Vacancies occurring within the five-year period are filled by the Commission.

The Commission held its thirty-eighth session at Geneva from 5 May to 11 July 1986.

Members (until 31 December 1986): Richard Osuolale A. Akinjide (Nigeria); Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq); Gaetano Arangio-Ruiz (Italy); Mikuin Leliel Balanda (Zaire); Julio Barboza, First Vice-Chairman (Argentina); Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt); Carlos Calero Rodríguez (Brazil); Jorge Castaneda (Mexico); Leonardo Díaz-González (Venezuela); Khalafalla El Rasheed Mohamed-Ahmed (Sudan); Constantin Flitan (Romania); laurel B. Francis (Jamaica); Huang Jiahua (China); Jorge Enrique Illueca (Panama); Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus); Satya Pal Jagota (India); Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone); Jose Manuel Lacleta Munoz (Spain); Ahmed Mahiou (Algeria); Chafic Malek Lebanon; Stephen C. McCaffrey (United States); Frank X. J. C. Njenga (Kenya); Motoo Ogiso, Rapporteur (Japan); Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada (Pakistan); Edilbert Razafindralambo (Madagascar); Paul Reuter (France); Willem Riphagen (Netherlands); Emmanuel J. Roukounas (Greece); Sir Ian Sinclair (United Kingdom); Sompong Sucharitkul (Thailand); Doudou Thiam, Chairman (Senegal); Christian Tomuschat (Federal Republic of Germany); Nikolai A. Ushakov (USSR); Alexander Yankov, Second Vice-Chairman (Bulgaria).

On 14 November 1986 (decision 41/308), the General Assembly elected the following members for a five-Year term beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1986: Bola Adesumbo Ajibola (Nigeria), Hussain M. Al-Bahraini (Bahrain), Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan), Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq), Gaetano Arangio-Ruiz (Italy), Julio Barboza (Argentina), Yuri G. Barsegov (USSR), J. Alan Beesley (Canada), Mohamed Bennouna Louridi (Morocco), Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt), Carlos Calero Rodríguez (Brazil), Leonardo Díaz-González (Venezuela), Gudmundur Eiríksson (Iceland), Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica), Bernhard Graefrath (German Democratic Republic), Francis Mahon Haves (Ireland), Jorge Enrique Illueca (Panama), Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus), Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone), Ahmed Mahiou (Algeria), Stephen C. McCaffrey (United States), Frank X. J. C. Njenga (Kenya), Motoo Ogiso (Japan), Stanislaw M. Pawlak (Poland), Pemmaraju Sreenivasa Rao (India), Edilbert Razafindralambo (Madagascar), Paul Reuter (France), Emmanuel J. Roukounas (Greece), César Sepúlveda Gutiérrez (Mexico), Shi Jiuyong (China), Luis Solari Tudela (Peru), Doudou Thiam (Senegal), Christian Tomuschat (Federal Republic of Germany), Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria).

Investments Committee

The Investments Committee consists of nine members appointed by the Secretary-General, after consultation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and ACABQ, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly. Members serve for three-Year terms.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1986: David Montagu, Vice-Chairman (United Kingdom); Yves Oltramare (Switzerland); Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (also known as Nana Wereko Ampem II) (Ghana).
To serve until 31 December 1987: Jean Guyot (France); George Johnston (United States); Michiya Matsukawa (Japan).
To serve until 31 December 1988: Aloysio de Andrade Faria (Brazil); Braj Kumar Nehru, Chairmen (India); Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland).

In addition, during 1986, Ahmed Abdullatif (Saudi Arabia) and Juergen Reimnitz (Federal Republic of Germany) served in an ad hoc consultative capacity.

On 11 December 1986 (decision 41/315), the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of David Montagu (United Kingdom), Yves Oltramare (Switzerland) and Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (Ghana) as members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1987.

Joint Advisory Group on the International

Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT

The Joint Advisory Group was established in accordance with an agreement between UNCTAD and GATT with effect from 1 January 1968, the date on which their joint sponsorship of the International Trade Centre commenced.

Participation in the Group is open to all States members of UNCTAD and to all Contracting Parties to GATT.

The Group held its nineteenth session at Geneva from 7 to 15 April 1986.

Chairman: Mogens Isaksen (Denmark).

Vice-Chairmen: M. Motovfka (Czechoslovakia), M. Olarreaga (Uruguay).
Rapporteur: S. B. A. Sjahruddin (Indonesia).

Joint Inspection Unit

The Joint Inspection Unit consists of not more than 11 Inspectors appointed by the General Assembly from candidates nominated by Member States following appropriate consultations including consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and with the Chairman of ACC. The Inspectors, chosen for their special experience in national or international administrative and financial matters, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution and reasonable rotation, serve in their personal capacity for five-year terms.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1987: Alexander S. Efimov, Chairman (USSR); Mohamed Salah Eldin Ibrahim (Egypt); Nasser Kaddour (Syrian Arab Republic); Siegfried Schumm (Federal Republic of Germany); Norman Williams, Vice-Chairman (Panama).

To serve until 31 December 1989: Kahono Martohadinegoro (Indonesia).
To serve until 31 December 1990: Enrique Ferrer Vieyra (Argentina);
Alain Gourdon (France); Richard Vognild Hennes (United States); Ivan
Kojic (Yugoslavia); Kabongo Tunsala (Zaire).

On 11 December 1986 (decision 41/319), the General Assembly appointed the following members for a five-year term beginning on 1 January 1988 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1987: Mohamed Salah Eldin Ibrahim (Egypt). Nasser Kaddour (Syrian Arab Republic), Boris P. Prokofyev (USSR), Siegfried Schumm (Federal Republic of Germany), Norman Williams (Panama).

Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations

Established in 1975 by the General Assembly⁸ to consist of 54 Member States appointed by its President on the basis of equitable geographical balance, the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations has a membership of 48. It has not met since 1976.⁹

Members: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, bland, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

The Executive Committee held its thirty-seventh session at Geneva from 6 to 13 October 1986.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Holy See, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lab anon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Morocco, Namibia (represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia), Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Chairmen: H. Charry-Samper (Colombia).
Vice-Chairman: R. H. Robertson (Australia).
Rapporteur: E. van Schubert (Federal Republic of Germany).

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Jean-Pierre Hock & Deputy High Commissioner: William Richard Smyser (until 30 April 1986). Arthur Eugene Dewey (from 1 May).

SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE ON INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

The Sub-committee of the Whole on International Protection held its eleventh meeting at Geneva on 30 September and on 1 and 3 October 1986.

Chairman: K. Chiba (Japan).

SUB-COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

The Sub-committee on Administrative and Financial Matters, which is composed of all members of the Executive Committee, held its sixth meeting at Geneva concurrently with the eleventh meeting of the Sub Committee of the Whole on International Protection.

Chairmen: H. Charry-Samper (Colombia).

Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation

The Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation was created by the General Assembly in 1949¹⁰ to consist of qualified persons, designated by

United Nations Member States, each to serve for a term of five years. Information concerning the Panel's composition had from time to time been communicated to the Assembly and the Security Council; the last consolidated list was issued by the Secretary-General in a note of 20 January 1961.

Panel of External Auditors

The Panel of External Auditors consists of the members of the United Nations Board of Auditors and the appointed external auditors of the specialised agencies and IAEA.

Panel of Military Experts

The General Assembly's "Uniting for Peace" resolution¹¹ called for the appointment of military experts to be available, on request, to United Nations Member States wishing to obtain technical advice on the organization, training and equipment of elements within their national armed forces which could be made available, in accordance with national constitutional processes, for service as a unit or units of the United Nations upon the recommendation of the Security Council or the Assembly.

Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development

In 1986, the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, rescheduled for 1987, open to the participation of all States, held two sessions, at United Nations Headquarters: its second from 1 to 11 April and its third from 2 to 13 June.

Chairman: Muchkund Dubey (India).
Vice-Chairmen: Dietmar Hücke (German Democratic Republic), Martin Huslid (Norway), Oscar Oramas-Oliva (Cuba).
Rapporteur: Bemards A. N. Mudho (Kenya).

Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament

On 3 December 1986, the General Assembly established an open-ended Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, scheduled for 1988. The Committee held an organizational session at United Nations Headquarters on 5 December 1986 (no officers were elected).

Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

In 1986, the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (scheduled for 1987), which was to be composed of 70 Member States and, on an equal footing, other Member States which might express interest in participating in the Committee's work, had a membership of 66. It held its seventh (and final) session at Vienna from 10 to 21 November.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands Niger, Nigeria, Norway Pakistan, Peru, Philippines Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates United Kingdom, United States Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Chairman: Novak Pribicevic (Yugoslavia).
Vice-Chairmen: Antonio J. Carrea (Argentina), Essam El-Din Hawas (Egypt), Zdenek Kamis (Czechoslovakia), Jan Kronholm (Sweden),

⁸YUN 1975, p. 957. GA res. 3538(XXX), 17 Dec. 1975.

⁹YUN 1976, pp. 889 and 1064.

¹⁰YUN 1948-49, p. 416, GA res. 268 D (III), 28 Apr. 1949.

¹¹YUN 1950, p. 194, GA res. 377(V), part A, para. 10, 3 Nov. 1950.

Suror Merza Mahmoud (Iraq), Jorge Morelli Pando (Peru), Frans J. A. Terwisscha van Scheltinga (Netherlands), Kobina Wudu (Ghana).
Rapporteur: Linglingay F. Lacanlale (Philippines).

Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the
Special Session of the General Assembly on the
Critical Economic Situation in Africa

The Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Special Session of the General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa (thirteenth special session) met at United Nations Headquarters on 23 and 24 January, 20, 24 and 25 February, 3, 4 and 23 April and 12, 13, 16 and 23 May 1986.

Chairman: Edgard Pisani (France).
Vice-Chairmen: Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan), Bronislav Kulawiec (Czechoslovakia), Oscar Oramas-Oliva (Cuba).
Rapporteur: Pastor Ngaiza (United Republic of Tanzania).

Special Committee against Apartheid

The Special Committee against Apartheid has a membership of 18. Additional members remained to be appointed by the end of 1986 in pursuance of a 1979 General Assembly request¹² to increase that number.

Members: Algeria, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pam, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian SSR.

Chairman: Joseph N. Garba (Nigeria).
Vice-Chairmen: Serge Elie Charles (Haiti), Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian SSR), Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal).
Rapporteur: Bhaskar Kumar Mitra (India).

SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS AND INFORMATION

Members: Algeria (Chairman), German Democratic Republic, Nepal, Somalia, Trinidad and Tobago

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS
AND COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Members: Ghana (Chairman), Hungary, India, Peru, Sudan.

Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the
Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations

The 35-member Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations met at United Nations Headquarters between 20 January and 13 February 1986.

Members: Argentina,^a Belgium, Benin, Brazil,^a Bulgaria, Chile,^a Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua,^b Panama,^b Peru,^b Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States

^aReplaced Cuba, Ecuador and Mexico, in accordance with a system of rotation agreed upon by the Latin American States when the Special Committee was constituted.

^bWithdrew from membership with effect from 31 December 1986, as stated in a letter of 28 November to the General Assembly President from the Chairman of the Latin American Group On 3 December (decision 41/369), the Assembly confirmed the appointment by its Resident of Cuba, Ecuador and Mexico, effective 1 January 1987, to fill the resultant vacancies.

Chairman: Gyula Szelei-Kiss (Hungary).
Vice-Chairmen: Maged Abdel Khalik (Egypt), Hari Bhakta Joshi (Nepal), Flora L. Noriega (Panama).
Rapporteur: Jose Maria Castroviejo (Spain).

Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations

The 33-member Special Committee on Race-keeping Operations did not meet in 1986.

Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic

Republic, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

WORKING GROUP

Members. Argentina, Canada, Egypt, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States

Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on
the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The 47-member Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organisation met at United Nations Headquarters between 7 April and 2 May 1986.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Chairmen: Domingo Santiago Cullen (Argentina).
Vice-Chairmen: Yasin A. Aena (Iraq), Bengt Broms (Finland), Siegfried Hoppe (German Democratic Republic).
Rapporteur: Maged Abdel Khalik (Egypt).

Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of
Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Members:^a Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mali, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

^aOne seat remained vacant in 1986.

Chairman: Berhanu Dinka (Ethiopia).
Vice-Chairmen: Bronislav Kulawiec (Czechoslovakia), Oscar Oramas Oliva (Cuba), Sten Strömholm (Sweden).
Rapporteur: Ahmad Farouk Amouss (Syrian Arab Republic).

SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS,
INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE.

Members: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia (Chairman), Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mali, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON SMALL TERRITORIES

Members: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mali, Sweden (Rapporteur), Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia (chairman), United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

WORKING GROUP

In 1986, the Working Group of the Special Committee, which functions as a steering committee, consisted of: Congo, Fiji, Iran; the five officers of the Special Committee; and the Chairman and the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories

Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the
Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories
Members: Senegal, Sri Lanka (Chairman), Yugoslavia.

Special Committee to Select the Winners of
the United Nations Human Rights Prize

The Special Committee to Select the Winners of the United Nations Human Rights Prize was established pursuant to a 1966 General

¹²YUN 1979. p. 201, GA res. 34/93 R, 17 Dec. 1979.

Assembly resolution¹³ recommending that a prize or prizes in the field of human rights be awarded not more often than at five-year intervals. Prizes were awarded for the third time on 11 December 1978.¹⁴

Members: The President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council, the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Chairman of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

United Nations Administrative Tribunal

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1986: Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey Kean, First Vice-President (United Kingdom); Herbert K. Reis, Second Vice-President (United States).

To serve until 31 December 1987: Luis Maria de Posadas Montero (Uruguay); Endre Ustor (Hungary).

To serve until 31 December 1988: Ahmed Osman (Egypt); Roger Pinto (France); Samarendranath Sen, President (India).

On 11 December 1986 (decision 41/316), the General Assembly appointed Jerome Ackerman (United States) and Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey Kean (United Kingdom) for a three-Year term beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1986.

United Nations Capital Development Fund

The United Nations Capital Development Fund was set up as an organ of the General Assembly to function as an autonomous organization within the United Nations framework, with the control of its policies and operations to be exercised by a 24-member Executive Board elected by the Assembly from Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA. The chief executive officer of the Fund, the Managing Director, exercises his functions under the general direction of the Executive Board, which reports to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The UNDP Governing Council (see p. 1262) acts as the Executive Board of the Fund and the UNDP Administrator as its Managing Director in conformity with measures the General Assembly adopted provisionally in 1967¹⁵ and reconfirmed yearly until 1980.¹⁶ In 1981 the Assembly decided that UNDP should continue to provide the Fund with, among other things, all headquarters administrative support services; the Fund thus continued to operate under the same arrangements, which remained unchanged in 1986.

Managing Director: F Bradford Morse (until 30 April 1986), William H. Draper III (from 1 May) (UNDP Administrator).

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board of UNICEF (see p. 1261) reports to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to the General Assembly

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law consists of 36 members elected by the General Assembly, in accordance with a formula providing equitable geographical representation and adequate representation of the principal economic and legal systems of the world. Members serve for six-year terms

The Commission held its nineteenth session at United Nations Headquarters from 23 June to 11 July 1986.

Members:

To serve until the day preceding the Commission's regular annual session in 1989: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Central African Republic, China, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Singapore, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania.

To serve until the day preceding the Commission's regular annual session in 1992: Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab

Jamahiriya, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Spain, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: P. K. Kartha (India).

Vice-Chairmen: G. O. Adebajo (Nigeria), Luis A. Delfino-Cazet (Uruguay), Hellmut Wagner (German Democratic Republic).

Rapporteur: Alfred Duchek (Austria).

WORKING GROUP ON

INTERNATIONAL CONTRACT PRACTICES

In 1986, the Working Group on International Contract Practices, which is composed of all States members of UNCITRAL, held its ninth session at United Nations Headquarters from 6 to 17 January and its tenth session at Vienna from 1 to 12 December.

Chairmen: Michael Joachim Bonell (Italy).

Vice-Chairman: Krister Thelin (Sweden) (ninth session only).

Rapporteur: Kuchibhotla Venkatramiah (India) (ninth session), Suresh Chandra Cheturvedi (India) (tenth session).

WORKING GROUP ON

INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

The Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments did not meet in 1986.

Members: Australia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Spain, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

At its nineteenth session, UNCITRAL decided that, at the Group's fifteenth (1987) session, it would be expanded to include all States members of UNCITRAL; at the sixteenth session, it would be renamed the Working Group on International Payments

WORKING GROUP ON THE

NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

The Working Group on the New International Economic Order, which is composed of all States members of UNCITRAL, held its eighth session at Vienna from 17 to 27 March 1986.

Chairman: Leif Sevón (Finland).^a

Rapporteur: Jelena Vilus (Yugoslavia).

^aElected in his personal capacity.

United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

Members: France, Turkey, United States

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Members of UNCTAD are Members of the United Nations or members of the specialised agencies or of IAEA.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Trade and Development Board is a permanent organ of UNCTAD. Its membership is drawn from the following list of UNCTAD members

Part A. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam,^a Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozam-

¹³YUN 1966, p. 458, GA res. 2217 A (XXI), annex, 19 Dec. 1966.

¹⁴YUN 1978, p. 721.

¹⁵YUN 1967, p. 372, GA res. 2321 (XXII), 15 Dec. 1967.

¹⁶YUN 1980, p. 607, GA dec. 35/422, 5 Dec. 1980.

¹⁷YUN 1981, p. 469, GA res. 36/196, 17 Dec. 1981.

bique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Part B. Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States. Part C. Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Christopher and Nevis,^a Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Part D. Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

^aBecame a member of UNCTAD after the sixth (1983) session of the Conference By decision of the Board, subsequently included in Parts A and C, respectively, for the purpose of elections, pending approval by the Conference at its seventh (1987) session.

BOARD MEMBERS AND SESSIONS

The membership of the Board is open to all UNCTAD members. Those wishing to become members of the Board communicate their intention to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD for transmittal to the Board President, who announces the membership on the basis of such notifications.

The Board held the following sessions in 1986, at Geneva: its thirty second from 10 to 26 March (first part) and on 16 and 17 June (second part), and the first part of its thirty-third from 1 to 10 September and on 3 October.

Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe^a

^aBecame a member on 1 September 1986.

OFFICERS (BUREAU) OF THE BOARD

Thirty-second session

President: Witold Jurasz (Poland).

Vice-Presidents: Saif bin Hasil Al-Maskery (Oman), Gerald P. Carmen (United States), Anna Doynova (Bulgaria), Pierre-Louis Girard (Switzerland), Frans Klinkenbergh (Netherlands), Poedji Koentarto (Indonesia), Alan Oxley (Australia), Samuel E. Quarm (Ghana), Ronald Ramlrez Gonzalez (Costa Rica), Hamida Redouane (Algeria).
Rapporteur: Arturo Hotton Risler (Argentina).

Thirty-third session

President: Saad Alfarargi (Egypt).

Vice-Presidents: Ronald D. Flack (United States), Erich Hochleitner (Austria), Galo Leoro Franco (Ecuador), Alan Oxley (Australia), Mikhail Pankine (USSR), Gerald Philipp (German Democratic Republic), John A. Sankey (United Kingdom), Enrique Ter Horst (Venezuela), Benson O. Tonwe (Nigeria), Kazimir Vidas (Yugoslavia).

Rapporteur: Lina Tukan (Jordan).

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The main committees of the Board are open to the participation of all interested UNCTAD members, on the understanding that those wishing to attend a particular session of one or more of the main committees communicate their intention to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD during the preceding regular session of the Board. On the basis of such notifications, the Board determines the membership of the main committees

COMMITTEE ON COMMODITIES

The Committee on Commodities did not meet in 1986.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Arab Emirates,^a United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

^aDeclared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 10 March 1986, raising the Committee's membership to 104.

COMMITTEE ON TUNGSTEN

The Committee on Tungsten held its eighteenth session at Geneva from 3 to 7 November 1986.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Cyprus, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States

Chairmen: A. Tello (Peru).

Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur: H. Ockenfels (Federal Republic of Germany).

PERMANENT GROUP ON SYNTHETICS AND SUBSTITUTES

The Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes did not meet in 1986.

Members: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chad, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam.

PERMANENT SUB-COMMITTEE ON COMMODITIES

The Permanent Sub-Committee on Commodities, whose membership is identical to that of the Committee on Commodities, did not meet in 1986.

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries did not meet in 1986.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

COMMITTEE ON INVISIBLES AND FINANCING RELATED TO TRADE

The Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade held the first part of its twelfth session at Geneva from 8 to 19 December 1986.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Chairmen: Helmut Koinzer (Federal Republic of Germany),
Vice-Chairmen: José Maria Araneo (Uruguay), Kiyohiko Nanao (Japan),
Boris Pichuguine (USSR), Kalyan Raipura (India), Raymond Raelina (Madagascar).
Rapporteur: Victoria Bataclan (Philippines).

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES

The Committee on Manufactures held its eleventh session at Geneva from 2 to 19 June 1986.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.^a

^aDeclared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 1 September 1986, raising the Committee's membership to 98.

Chairmen: A. Yonis (Iraq).
Vice-Chairmen: M. Lagos (Chile), Z. Pandurovic (Yugoslavia), Boris Pichuguine (USSR), O. Thorsheim (Norway), B. Tonwe (Nigeria).
Rapporteur: D. Coates (United Kingdom).

COMMITTEE ON SHIPPING

The Committee on Shipping held its twelfth session at Geneva from 10 to 21 November 1986.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Chairman: O. Adegbeyeni (Nigeria).
Vice-Chairmen: Gösta Kind af Hageby (Sweden), Joseph P. Keller (Liberia), W. D. Soysa (Sri Lanka), Fabian Valdivieso Eguiguren (Ecuador).
Rapporteur: Danny Scorpecci (Australia).

WORKING GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING LEGISLATION

The Working Group on International Shipping Legislation, whose membership is identical to that of the Committee on Shipping, did not meet in 1986.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

The Committee on Transfer of Technology held its sixth session at Geneva from 27 October to 13 November 1986.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal,^a Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire,

^aDeclared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 3 October 1986, raising the Committee's membership to 97.

Chairmen: T. Westlund (Sweden).
Vice-Chairmen: O. Aleman Benavides (Nicaragua), F. G. Callot (France), Boris Pichuguine (USSR), E. Sikombe (Cameroon), K. U. Swaminathan (India).
Rapporteur: M. Lagos (Chile).

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PREFERENCES

The Special Committee on Preferences, which is open to the participation of all UNCTAD members, held its fourteenth session at Geneva from 26 May to 4 June 1986.

Chairman: K. E. Al-Shakar (Bahrain).

Vice-Chairmen: P Garcia Donoso (Ecuador), K. Nanao (Japan), M. Nogai (Poland), B. Simaskul (Thailand). Amadou Soumahoro (Côte d'Ivoire).
Rapporteur: W. Goode (Australia).

United Nations Council for Namibia

Members: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

President: Paul John Firmino Lusaka (Zambia).

Vice-Presidents: Hocine Djoudi (Algeria). Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia), Natarajan Krishnan (India), Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana), Ilter Turkmen (Turkey).

United Nations Commissioner for Namibia: Brajesh Chandra Mishra.^a

^aOn 11 December 1986 (decision 41/320), the General Assembly appointed Bert Carlsson for a six-month term beginning on 1 July 1987; Mr. Mishra was to serve until 30 June.

COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

Members: Australia, Finland, India, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, Venezuela (Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur), Yugoslavia, Zambia; the President of the Council (ex-officio Chairman).

STANDING COMMITTEE I

Members: Algeria, Cameroon (Chairman). China, Colombia, Finland, Haiti, Indonesia, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Turkey /Vice-Chairman/, USSR, Venezuela, Zambia.

STANDING COMMITTEE II

Members: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, Guyana, Liberia /Vice-Chairman/, Mexico, Pakistan (Chairman). Romania, Zambia.

STANDING COMMITTEE III

Members: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria (Chairman). Burundi, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Mexico (Vice-Chairman). Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

STEERING COMMITTEE

In 1986, the Steering Committee consisted of the Council's President and five Vice-Presidents, the chairmen of its three Standing Committees and the Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

The United Nations Development Fund for Women is a separate entity in autonomous association with UNDP. The Director of the Fund, appointed by the UNDP Administrator, conducts all matters related to its mandate and the Administrator is accountable for its management and operations.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The Consultative Committee on UNIFEM to advise the UNDP Administrator on all policy matters affecting the Fund's activities is composed of five Member States designated by the General Assembly President with due regard for the financing of the Fund from voluntary contributions and to equitable geographical distribution. Each State member of the Committee serves for a three-year term and designates a person with expertise in development co-operation activities including those benefiting women.

The Committee held two sessions in 1986, at United Nations Headquarters: its nineteenth from 17 to 21 March, and its twentieth from 8 to 12 September.

Members (to serve until 31 December 1988): Colombia,^a German Democratic Republic.^a India, Kenya, Norway.

^aThe General Assembly took note of these appointments on 28 April 1986 (decision 40/324).

Director of UNIFEM: Margaret Snyder.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of UNDP (see p. 1262) reports to the Economic and Social Council and through it to the General Assembly.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of UNEP consists of 58 members elected by the General Assembly for three-year term⁷.

Seats on the Governing Council are allocated as follows: 16 to African States, 13 to Asian States, 6 to Eastern European States, 10 to Latin American States, and 13 to Western European and other States.

The Governing Council, which reports to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, did not meet in 1986.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1986: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nepal, Norway, Rwanda, Sudan, Togo, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States, Venezuela, Zaire.

To serve until 31 December 1987: Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mexico, Niger, Oman, Panama, Poland, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1988: Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Chile, China, Congo, Czechoslovakia,^a Denmark, France, Indonesia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Uganda, Yugoslavia,^a Zambia.

^aElected on 28 April 1986 (decision 40/316).

Executive Director of UNEP: Mostafa Kamal Tolba.

Deputy Executive Director: William H. Mansfield III (from 7 July).

On 5 December 1986 (decision 41/310), the General Assembly elected the following 19 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1986: Brazil, Burundi, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Mauritania, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States, Venezuela, Zaire.

COMMITTEE OF PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES

The open-ended Committee of Permanent Representatives consists of permanent representatives to UNEP and, (or) Government-designated officials, to consider administrative and budgetary and programme matters, and to review progress in implementing the programme and Council decisions. It was to meet with the Executive Director three times a year, as well as six weeks prior to the fourteenth (1987) Council session.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL INTER-SESSIONAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVE TO THE YEAR 2000 AND BEYOND

The 30-member Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, which reports to the UNEP Governing Council, held two sessions in 1986, at Nairobi, Kenya: its fourth on 20 February and its fifth on 19 June.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Chairman: Kishan K. S. Rana (India).

Vice-Chairmen: J. A. de Medicis (Brazil), J. Richard Gaechter (Switzerland), Ahmad A. Haggag (Egypt).

Rapporteur: Victor S. Dolmatov (USSR).

WORLD COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The World Commission on Environment and Development—originally known as the Special Commission on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond—consists of 22 members, 14 from developing countries and 8 from developed countries, serving in their individual capacity.

In 1986, the Commission met at Vancouver, Edmonton, Toronto, Ottawa, Halifax and Quebec City, Canada, from 21 to 31 May; at Harare, Zimbabwe, from 15 to 19 September; at Nairobi, Kenya, from 20 to 23 September; and in Moscow from 6 to 12 December.

Members: Susanna Agnelli (Italy); Saleh Abdulrahman Al-Athel (Saudi Arabia); Gro Harlem Brundtland, Chairman (Norway); Bernard T. G. Chidzero (Zimbabwe); Lamine Fadika (Côte d'Ivoire); Pablo Gonzalez Casanova (Mexico);^a Volker Hauff (Federal Republic of Germany); Mansour Khalid, Vice-Chairman (Sudan); Istvan Lang (Hungary); Ma Shijun (China); Margarita Marino de Botero (Colombia); Paulo Nogueira-Neto (Brazil); Saburo Okita (Japan); Shridath S. Ramphal (Guyana); William D. Ruckelshaus (United States); Mohamed Sahnoun (Algeria); Emil Salim (Indonesia); Bukar Shaib (Nigeria); Nagendra Singh (India); Vladimir Sokolov (USSR); Janez Stanovnik (Yugoslavia); Maurice E. Strong (Canada)

^aCeased to participate in August 1986: no replacement was selected.

United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development

The United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development financed, at the request of Governments, activities intended to strengthen the endogenous scientific and technological capacities of developing countries

On 8 December 1986, the General Assembly decided to terminate the System as at 31 December 1986 and to transfer its responsibilities and resources to the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development, to be established as a trust fund within UNDP.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities, a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly, plays a leading role within the United Nations system in promoting population programmes and in providing assistance to developing countries at their request in dealing with their population problems. It operates under the overall policy guidance of the Economic and Social Council and under the financial and administrative policy guidance of the Governing Council of UNDP.

Executive Director: Rafael M. Salas.
Deputy Executive Director: Heino E. Wittrin.

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, composed in 1986 of 24 eminent persons selected on the basis of their personal expertise and taking into account the principle of equitable geographical representation, functions as the Board of Trustees of UNIDIR; the Director of UNIDIR reports to the General Assembly and is an ex-officio member of the Advisory Board when it acts as the Board of Trustees.

Members: Oluyemi Adeniji (Nigeria); Hadj Benabdelkader Azzout (Algeria); Rolf Björnerstedt (Sweden); Oleg N. Bykov (USSR); James E. Dougherty (United States); Omran El-Shafei, Chairman (Egypt); Constantin Ene (Romania); Edgar Faure (France); Alfonso Garcia Robles (Mexico); Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia); A. C. Shahul Hameed (Sri Lanka); Bjorn Inge Kristvik (Norway); Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba); Liang Yufan (China); Sir Ronald Mason (United Kingdom); Akira Matsui (Japan); William Eteki Mboumoua (Cameroon); Manfred Mueller (German Democratic Republic); Carlos ortiz de Rozas (Argentina); Maharajakrishna K. Rasgotra (India); Friedrich Ruth (Federal Republic of Germany); Amada Segarra (Ecuador); Agha Shahi (Pakistan); Tadeusz Strulak (Poland).

Director of UNIDIR: Liviu Bota.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

The Executive Director of UNITAR, in consultation with the Board of Trustees of the Institute, reports through the Secretary-General to the

General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees of UNITAR is composed of: (a) not less than 11 and not more than 30 members, which may include one or more officials of the United Nations Secretariat, appointed on a broad geographical basis by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Presidents of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council; and (b) four ex-officio members

The Board held its twenty-fourth session at United Nations Headquarters from 7 to 11 April 1986.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1986: Margaret Joan Anstee (Secretariat); William H. Barton, Chairman (Canada); Alexander F. Fesenko (USSR);^a Oddmund Graham (Norway);^a Roberto E. Guyer (Argentina); Pieter Hendrik Kooijmans (Netherlands);^a Jacques Leprette (France);^a Paul John Firmino Lusaka (Zambia);^a Mohamed Omar Madani (Saudi Arabia); Donald O. Mills (Jamaica); Porfirio Muñoz-Ledo (Mexico);^a Jose Luis Pardo (Spain);^a Pei Monong (China); Shizuo Saito (Japan); Agha Shahi (Pakistan); Taieb Slim, Vice-Chairman (Tunisia);^a Anders I. Thunborg (Sweden);^a Ali A. Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); Victor Umbricht (Switzerland).

To serve until 31 December 1987: Siméon Aké (Côte d'Ivoire); Adhemar M. A. d'Alcantara (Belgium); Alan L. Keyes (United States); Umberto La Rocca (Italy); K. Natwar-Singh (India); Klaus Törnudd (Finland); Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany).

Ex-officio members: The Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Executive Director of UNITAR.

^aAppointed in January 1986.

Executive Director of UNITAR: Michel Doo Kingué

United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board is composed of 21 members, as follows:

Six appointed by the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (two from members elected by the General Assembly, two from those appointed by the Secretary-General, two from those elected by participants).

Fifteen appointed by Staff Pension Committees of other member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, as follows: two each by WHO, FAO, UNESCO; and one each by ILO, ICAO, IAEA, WMO, IMO, ITU, ICITO/GATT, WIPO, IFAD.

In 1986, the Board held its thirty-fifth session at Copenhagen, Denmark, from 10 to 20 June, and its thirty-sixth (special) session at Geneva from 3 to 5 September.

Members:

United Nations

Representing the General Assembly: Members: Jobst Holborn (Federal Republic of Germany); Sol Kuttner (United States). Alternates: Mario Majoli (Italy); Michael George Okeyo (Kenya); Miguel Ortega-Nalda (Mexico); Yukio Takasu (Japan).

Representing the Secretary-General: Members: J. Richard Foran (Canada); Louis-Pascal Nègre (Mali). Alternates: Raymond Gieri (United States); Matias de la Mota (Spain); Anthony J. Miller (Australia); Maryan Baquerot (France).

Representing the Participants: Members: Susanna H. Johnston (United States); Bruce C. Hillis (Canada). Alternates: Gualtiero Fulcheri, Chairman (Italy); Anders Tholle (Denmark). international Labour Organisation

Representing the Governing Body: Member: William M. Yoffee (United States);^a M. R. Schibli (Switzerland).^b

Observer: Hong Trang Perret-Nguyen, Rapporteur (France).^c

World Health Organization

Representing the Executive Head: Member: Warren W. Furth, First Vice-Chairman (United States). Alternates: Robert L. Munteanu (Romania);^a Dr. David E. Barnes (Australia);^a John E. Morgan

- (Australia); Herbert R. Crockett (Canada); Dr. Susan E. Holck (United States).^a
- Representing the Participants: Member: Vincent Babinelli (United States).^a Alternates: Maggy Melloni (France);^a Armando Pares (Cuba); Dr. Alain Vessereau (France); Veronique Pedersen (Switzerland);^a Carlos Garcia-Martinez (Spain).
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- Representing the Governing Body: Member: John Glistrup (Denmark). Alternates: I. Kaba (Guinea); A. Weygandt (United States); V. Isarankura (Thailand); H. Isfahani (Iran); J. Watson (Panama).
- Representing the Executive Head: Member: Giorgio Eberle (Italy). Alternates: Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor (Tunisia); Maria Grazia Iuri (Italy); Victor Orebi (United Kingdom); Takashi Kubo (Japan); Tullia R. Rothe (Federal Republic of Germany).
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- Representing the Executive Head: Member: Donald Ariyanayagam (Sri Lanka).^a Alternate: Kikis M. Angelides (Cyprus).^d
- Representing the Participants: Member: Alastair McLurg (United Kingdom).^{e,f} Alternate: Yvette D'Silva (France).^a
- International Civil Aviation Organization
- Representing the Participants: Member: Alain R. Minot (Canada). Alternate: Averill K. Craig (United Kingdom).
- International Atomic Energy Agency
- Representing the Executive Head: Member: Dieter Goethel (Federal Republic of Germany);^a Metin M. Camcigil (Turkey).^b
- World Meteorological Organization
- Representing the Executive Head: Member: Morrison E. Mlaki (United Republic of Tanzania).
- International Maritime Organization
- Representing the Participants: Member: Francis J. Frere Van Tongerloo (Belgium). Alternate: R. Ray (Australia).^a
- International Telecommunication Union
- Representing the Governing Body: Member: P. A. Gagné, Second Vice-Chairman (Canada);^a S. S. Al Basheer (Saudi Arabia).^b
- Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
- Representing the Governing Body: Member: Elizabeth Michaud (France). Alternate: G. A. Stünzi (Switzerland).
- World Intellectual Property Organization
- Representing the Participants: Member: Gilles Frammery (France).
- International Fund for Agricultural Development
- Representing the Governing Body: Member: A. El Gazzar (Egypt).^a Alternate: C. A. Hartman (Finland).^a
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- Representing the Participants: Member: Sergio Zampetti (Italy).^{e,g}

^aAccredited to thirty-fifth session only.

^bAccredited to thirty-sixth (special) session only.

The Yearbook lists only those observers who were officers

^cMember at thirty-sixth (special) session.

^dIn accordance with a decision of the Board and pending the review of its composition by the General Assembly, the seat assigned to the participants' representation of UNESCO was transferred to UNIDO as from the last day of the thirty-fifth session.

^eAccredited to thirty-fifth session as member and to thirty-sixth (special) session as observer; see note c above.

^fAccredited to thirty-fifth session as observer and to thirty-sixth (special) session as member; see note c above

STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE PENSION BOARD

Members (elected at the Boards thirty-fifth session):

United Nations (Group I)

Representing the General Assembly: Member: Mario Majoli. Alternates: Miguel Ortega-Nalda, Jobst Holborn, Sol Kuttner, Michael George Okeyo Yukio Takasu.

Representing the Secretary-General: Member: J. Richard Foran. Alternates: Louis-Pascal Nègre, Paul C. Szasz, Raymond Gieri, Victor Elissejev, Matias de la Mota.

Representing the Participants: Member: Anders Tholle. Alternates: Susanna H. Johnston, Bruce C. Hillis, Gualtiero Fulcheri.

Specialized agencies (Group II)

Representing the Governing Body: Member: R. A. Gagné (ITU). Alternates: J. Morales Pedraza (IAEA), E. Biskup (WMO). R. Tchibota-Souamy (IMO).

Representing the Executive Head: Member: Antonio Busca (ILO). Alternates: Kamal Ahmed (UNIDO), Jean-Claude Patitpierre (ILO).

Representing the Participants: Member: Vincent Babinella (WHO). Alternates: Maggy Melloni (WHO), Armando Pares (WHO), Dr. Alain Vessereau (WHO), Veronique Pedersen (WHO), Carlos Garcia-Martinez (WHO).

Specialized agencies (Group III)

Representing the Governing Body: Member: A. El Gazzar (IFAD). Alternates: Elizabeth Michaud (ICITD/GATT), E. Biskup (WIPO), F. A. Neal (ICAO).

Representing the Executive Head: Member: Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor (FAO). Alternates: Maria Grazia Iuri (FAO), Victor E. Orebi (FAO), Giorgio Eberle (FAO), Takashi Kubo (EAO), Tullia P. Rothe (FAO).

Representing the Participants: Member: Alastair McLurg (UNESCO). Alternate: Yvette D'Silva (UNESCO).

COMMITTEE OF ACTUARIES

The Committee of Actuaries consists of five members, each representing one of the five geographical regions of the United Nations

Members: Ajibola O. Ogunshola (Nigeria), Region I (African States); Kunio Takeuchi (Japan), Region II (Asian States); Evgeny M. Chetyrkin (USSR), Region III (Eastern European States); Dr. Gonzalo Arroba (Ecuador), Region IV (Latin American States); Robert J. Myers (United States), Region V (Western European and other States).

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

ADVISORY COMMISSION OF UNRWA

The Advisory Commission of UNRWA met at Vienna on 28 August 1986.

Members: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic (Chairman), Turkey, United Kingdom, United States

WORKING GROUP ON THE FINANCING OF UNRWA

Members: France, Ghana, Japan (Vice-Chairman), Lebanon, Norway (Rapporteur), Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey (Chairman), United Kingdom, United States

Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Giorgio Giacomelli.

Deputy Commissioner-General: Robert S. Dillon.

United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee

Established by the General Assembly in 1954 as a seven-member advisory committee on the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (1955), the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee was so renamed and its mandate revised by the Assembly in 1958, retaining its original composition. The Committee has not met since 1956.¹⁹

Members: Brazil, Canada, France, India, USSR, United Kingdom, United States

United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

The 20-member United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation held its thirty-fifth session at Vienna from 14 to 18 April 1986.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Sudan, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States

Chairmen: T. Kumatori (Japan).

Vice-Chairman: A. Kaul (Federal Republic of Germany).

Rapporteur: A. Hidayatalla (Sudan).

On 3 December 1986, the General Assembly increased the Committee's membership to a maximum of 21 and invited China to become a member.

18YUN 1958/1958, p. 31, GA res. 1344(XIII). 13 Dec. 1958.

19YUN 1956, p. 108.

United Nations Special Fund
(to provide emergency relief and development assistance)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The activities of the United Nations Special Fund were suspended, ad interim, in 1978 by the General Assembly, which assumed the functions of the Board of Governors of the Fund. In 1981,²⁰ the Assembly decided to continue performing those functions, within the context of its consideration of the item on development and international economic co-operation, pending consideration of the question in 1983. However, no further action had been taken by the end of 1986.

United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

In 1985, the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to dissolve the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries by 31 December 1986.

United Nations Staff Pension Committee

The United Nations Staff Pension Committee consists of three members elected by the General Assembly, three appointed by the Secretary-General and three elected by the participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. The term of office of the elected members is three years, or until the election of their successors

Members:

Elected by Assembly (to serve until 31 December 1988): Members: Sol Kuttner (Chairmen), Mario Majoli, Michael George Okeyo. Alternates: Jobst Holborn.^a Miguel A. Ortega, Yukio Tekasu. Appointed by Secretary-General (to serve until further notice): Members: J. Richard Foran, Louis-Pascal Nègre, Paul C. Szasz. Alternates: Raymond Gieri, Victor Elisseev, Matias de la Mote. Elected by Participants:^b Members: Susanna H. Johnston, Bruce C. Hillis Alternates: Gualtiero Fulcheri, Sergio Zampetti, Anders Tholle

^aResigned effective 1 February 1997; on 11 December 1986 (decision 41/318). the General Assembly elected Ulrich Kalbitzer to fill the resultant vacancy.

^bOriginal term of office until 31 December 1985. At elections held from 21 to 23 October 1986, the following were elected: Members-Susanna H. Johnston, Gualtiero Fulcheri, Bruce C. Hillis; Alternates-Lennox Bourne, Nancy L. Sadka, George Irving.

United Nations University

COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

The Council of the United Nations University, the governing board of the University, consists of: (a) 24 members appointed jointly by the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO, in consultation with the agencies and programmes concerned including UNITAR, who serve in their personal capacity for six-year terms; (b) the Secretary General, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR, who are ex-officio members; and (c) the Rector of the University, who is normally appointed for a five-year term.

In 1986, the Council held two sessions, in Tokyo: its twenty-seventh from 7 to 10 July, and its twenty-eighth from 1 to 5 December.

Members:

To serve until 2 May 1989: Bakr Abdullah Bakr, Vice-Chairmen (Saudi Arabia); Bashir Bakri (Sudan); Marie-Thérèse Basse (Senegal); André Blanc-Lapierre, Vice-Chairman (France); Jozsef Bognar (Hungary);^a Mercedes B. Concepción (Philippines); Helga Gyllenberg (Finland); Walter Joseph Kamba, Chairman (Zimbabwe); Gerald Cecil Lalor (Jamaica); Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo (Portugal); Yevgeniy M. Primakov, Vice-Chairman (USSR); Alberto Wagner de Reyna, Vice-Chairman (Peru); Zhao Dihua, Vice-Chairman (China). To serve until 2 May 1992:^b Mary F. Berry (United States); Alfonso Borrero (Colombia); Umberto Colombo (Italy); Keith B. Griffin (United Kingdom); Heitor Gurgulino de Souza (Brazil); Joseph Ki-Zerbo (Burkina Faso); M. G. K. Menon (India); Martha V. Mvungi (United Republic of Tanzania); Rehman Sobhan (Bangladesh); Ryoza Sunobe (Japan); Justin Thorens (Switzerland).

Ex-officio members: The Secretary-General, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR.

^aResigned in July 1986; no replacement was appointed in 1986

^bAppointed in April 1986.

Rector of the United Nations University: Mr. Soedjatmoko.

The Council maintained four standing committees during 1986: the Committee on Finance and Budget; the Committee on Institutional and Programmatic Development; the Committee on Statutes, Rules and Guidelines; and the Committee on the Report of the Council.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations was established to provide financial assistance to representatives of indigenous communities and organizations who would not otherwise be able to participate in the meetings of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, a subsidiary of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees to advise the Secretary-General in his administration of the Fund was to consist of five members with relevant experience in issues affecting indigenous populations, appointed in their personal capacity by the Secretary-General for a three-year term. At least one member was to be a representative of a widely recognized organization of indigenous people.

The Board had not been constituted by the end of 1986.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees to advise the Secretary-General in his administration of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture consists of five members with wide experience in the field of human rights, appointed in their personal capacity by the Secretary-General with due regard for equitable geographical distribution and in consultation with their Governments

The Board held its fifth session at Geneva from 24 to 27 February 1986.

Members (to serve until 31 December 1988): Hans Danelius, Chairmen (Sweden); Elizabeth Odio Benito (Costa Rica); Waleed M. Sadi (Jordan); Ivan Tosevski (Yugoslavia); Amos Wako (Kenya).

World Food Council

The World Food Council, at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level, functions as an organ of the United Nations and reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. It consists of 36 members, nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the Assembly according to the following pattern: nine members from African States, eight from Asian States seven from Latin American States, four from socialist States of Eastern Europe and eight from Western European and other States. Members serve for three-year terms

The Council held its twelfth session at Rome, Italy, from 16 to 19 June 1986.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1986: Argentina, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chile, Finland, France, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Pakistan.

To serve until 31 December 1987: Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, United States, Zambia.

To serve until 31 December 1988: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Honduras, Mali, Somalia, USSR.

President: Henri Nallet (France).

Vice-Presidents: Gilles Laubhouet (Côte d'Ivoire), Qazi Abdul Majid (Pakistan), Lucio Rea (Argentina), Yovtcho Roussev (Bulgaria). Rapporteur: Yovtcho Roussev (Bulgaria).

Executive Director: Maurice J. Williams (until 30 June). Gerald Ion Trant (from 1 September).

On 22 May 1986 (decision 1986/150), the Economic and Social Council nominated the following 13 States, 12 of which were to be elected by the General Assembly, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1986: Argentina, Burundi, Colombia, France, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sweden, Tunisia. All but Guatemala were elected by the General Assembly on 5 December 1986 (decision 411311).

Conferences

International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia

The International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia was held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986. Participating were the following 111 States and the United Nations Council for Namibia:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

President: Benjamin Mkapa (United Republic of Tanzania).

Vice-Presidents: Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim (Algeria), Isidoro Malmierca (Cuba), Stefan Murin (Czechoslovakia), Zain Noorani (Pakistan), Klaus Törnudd (Finland).

Rapporteur-General: Farouk Abdel-Rahman Eisa (Sudan).

Chairmen of committees:

Committee of the Whole: Serge Elie Charles (Haiti).

Drafting Committee: Michael Ononaiye (Nigeria).

Credentials Committee: Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus).

United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships

The fourth (final) part of the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships was held at Geneva from 20 January to 7 February 1986. Participating were the following 97 States:

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire

President: Lamine Fadika (Côte d'Ivoire).

Vice-Presidents: Australia, Bolivia, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Indonesia, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Norway, Peru, Portugal, United States
Rapporteur Jean Evelyn George (Trinidad and Tobago).

Chairmen of committees:

General Committee: Lamine Fadika (Côte d'Ivoire).

First Committee: Krzysztof Dabrowski (Poland).

Second Committee: I. G. Lochhead (Canada).

Drafting Committee: D. Soysa (Sri Lanka).

Credentials Committee: Fernando Paredes (Colombia) (Acting Chairman).

United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations

The United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations was held at Vienna from 18 February to 21 March 1986. Participating were the following 97 States:

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Guatemala, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

President: Karl Zemanek (Austria).

Vice-Presidents: Bulgaria, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, France, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guatemala, India, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Senegal, Sudan, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Zimbabwe.

Chairmen of committees:

General Committee: Karl Zemanek (Austria).

Committee of the Whole: Mohamed El-Taher Shash (Egypt).

Drafting Committee: Awn Al-Khasawneh (Jordan).

Credentials Committee: Jean-Paul Hubert (Canada).

World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa

The World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa was held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986. Participating were the following 122 States:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

President: Allan Wagner (Peru).

Vice-Presidents: Sten Andersson (Sweden), Luben Gotzev (Bulgaria), Niaz Naik (Pakistan). Ex-officio Vice-Presidents: Eduardo Faleiro (India), Ibrahim Fall (Senegal), Joseph N. Garba (Nigeria).

Rapporteur-General: James Victor Gbeho (Ghana).

Chairman of the Commission of the Whole: Legwaila Joseph Legwaila (Botswana)

Security Council

The Security Council consists of 15 Member States of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 of the United Nations Charter as amended in 1965.

MEMBERS

Permanent members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States

Non-permanent members: Australia, Bulgaria, Congo, Denmark, Ghana, Madagascar, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

On 16 October 1986 (decision 41/306), the General Assembly elected Argentina, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan and Zambia for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 1987, to replace Australia, Denmark, Madagascar, Thailand and Trinidad and Tobago, whose terms of office were to expire on 31 December 1986.

PRESIDENTS

The presidency of the Council rotates monthly, according to the English alphabetical listing of its member States. The following served as Presidents during 1966:

Month	Member	Representative
January	China	Li Luye
February	Congo	Martin Adouki
March	Denmark	Ole Biering
April	France	Claude de Kémoularia
May	Ghana	James Victor Gbeho
June	Madagascar	Blaise Rabetafika
July	Thailand	Birabhongss Kasemsri
August	Trinidad and Tobago	Errol Mahabir
September	USSR	Aleksandr M. Belonogov
October	United Arab Emirates	Mohammad Hussain Al-Shaali
November	United Kingdom	Sir John Thomson
December	United States	Vernon A. Walters

Collective Measures Committee

The Collective Measures Committee (see p. 1239) reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council.

Military Staff Committee

The Military Staff Committee consists of the chiefs of staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. It met fortnightly throughout 1966; the first meeting was held on 3 January and the last on 19 December.

Standing committees

Each of the two standing committees of the Security Council is composed of representatives of all Council members:

Committee of Experts (to examine the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and any other matters entrusted to it by the Council)
Committee on the Admission of New Members

In addition, the Council maintains a Committee on Council Meetings Away from Headquarters

Ad hoc bodies

Ad Hoc Committee established under resolution 507(1982)
Members: France (Chairman), Guyana,^a Jordan,^a Uganda.^a

^aNot Council members in 1986.

Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia

The Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia consists of all the members of the Security Council. It did not meet in 1986.

Committee of Experts established by the
Security Council at Its 1506th meeting
(on the question of micro-States)

The Committee of Experts consists of all the members of the Security Council. The chairmanship is rotated monthly in the English alphabetical order of the member States

The Committee did not meet in 1986.

Security Council Commission established
under resolution 446(1979)

(to examine the situation relating to settlements in the
Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem)
Members:^a Bolivia, Portugal (Chairman), Zambia.

^aNot Council members in 1986.

Security Council Commission of Investigation
established under resolution 571(1985)
concerning the complaint by Angola against South Africa
Members: Australia, Egypt (Chairman),^a Peru.^a

^aNot Council members in 1986.

Security Council Committee established by resolution 421(1977)
concerning the question of South Africa

The Committee consists of all the members of the Security Council.
Chairman: D. H. N. Alleyne (Trinidad and Tobago).

PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS AND SPECIAL MISSIONS

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)
Chief of Staff: Lieutenant-General Emmanuel Alexander Erskine (until 30 April 1986). Lieutenant-General William Callaghan (from 8 May).

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)
Force Commander: Major-General Gustav Hägglund (until 31 May 1986). Major-General Gustaf Welin (from 1 July).

United Nations interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)
Force Commander: Lieutenant-General William Callaghan (until 7 May 1986). Major-General Gustav Hägglund (from 1 June).

United Nations Peace-keeping Force In Cyprus (UNFICYP)
Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus: James Holger.
Force Commander: Major-General Günther G. Greindl.

United Nations Military Observer Group
in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)
Chief Military Observer: Brigadier-General Thor A. Johnsen (until 30 May 1986). Brigadier-General Alf Hammer (from 3 August).

United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG)
Authorized by the Security Council in 1978,²¹ the United Nations Transition Assistance Group had not been emplaced in Namibia by the end of 1986.

Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Martti Ahtisaari.
Commander-designate: Lieutenant-General Dewan Prem Chand.

²¹YUN 1978, p. 915, SC res. 435(1978). 29 Sep. 1978.

Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council consists of 54 Member States of the United Nations, elected by the General Assembly, each for a three-year term, in accordance with the provisions of Article 61 of the United Nations Charter as amended in 1965 and 1973.

MEMBERS

To serve until 31 December 1986: Argentina, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Finland, Guyana, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Rwanda, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

To serve until 31 December 1997: Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Haiti, Iceland, India, Japan, Morocco, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Turkey, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

To serve until 31 December 1988: Australia, Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Mozambique, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, United States

On 16 October 1986 (decision 41/307), the General Assembly elected the following 18 States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1986: Belize, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Denmark, Iran, Norway, Oman, Poland, Rwanda, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, USSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zaire

SESSIONS

Organizational session for 1986 United Nations Headquarters 4-7 February.
First regular session of 1986: United Nations Headquarters, 29 April-23 May.

Second regular session of 1986: Geneva, 2-23 July.

OFFICERS

President: Manuel DOS Santos (Mozambique).

Vice-Presidents: Heinrich-Dietrich Direckmann (Federal Republic of Germany), P. M. S. Malik (India), Eugeniusz Noworyta (Poland), David Samudio, Jr. (Panama).

Subsidiary and other related organs

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

In addition to three regular sessional committees, the Economic and Social Council may, at each session, set up other committees or working groups, of the whole or of limited membership, and refer to them any items on the agenda for study and report.

Other subsidiary organs reporting to the Council consist of functional commissions regional commissions standing committees expert bodies and ad hoc bodies

The inter-agency Administrative Committee on Coordination also reports to the Council.

Sessional bodies

SESSIONAL COMMITTEES

Each of the sessional committees of the Economic and Social Council consists of the 54 members of the Council.

First (Economic) Committee. Chairman: Eugeniusz Noworyta (Poland).
Vice-Chairmen: Fredericka F Gregory (Canada), Rawle F. A. Lucas (Guyana).

Second (Social) Committee. Chairman: David Samudio Jr. (Panama).
Vice-Chairmen: Khalil Abou-Hadid (Syrian Arab Republic), Gerhard Richter (German Democratic Republic).

Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee. Chairman: Heinrich-Dietrich Dieckmann (Federal Republic of Germany). Vice-Chairmen: Adnan A. Yonis (Iraq), Wafik Kamil Zaher (Egypt).

SESSIONAL WORKING GROUP OF GOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

The Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which was to consist of 15 members elected by the Council

from among the States parties to the Covenant, met at United Nations Headquarters from 14 April to 2 May 1986.

Members (to Serve until 31 December 1986):^a Bulgaria, Denmark, Ecuador, France, German Democratic Republic, Iraq, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Senegal, Spain, Tunisia, USSR.

^aTwo seats allocated to one member each from African and Asian States remained unfilled in 1986.

Chairman: Miguel Ruiz-Cabañas (Mexico).

Vice-Chairmen: Tarak Ben Hamida (Tunisia), Maria de los Angeles Jimenez Butragueño (Spain), Vassil Mrachkov (Bulgaria).

Rapporteur: Mitsu Kimata (Japan).

The Working Group was to be replaced in 1987 by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (see p. 1260).

Functional commissions

Commission for Social Development

The Commission for Social Development consists of 32 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution.

The Commission did not meet in 1986.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1986: Argentina, Austria, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, Ghana, India, Liberia, Togo.

To serve until 31 December 1987: Canada, El Salvador, France, Haiti, Kenya, Malaysia, Mongolia, Morocco, Romania, USSR, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1988: Chile, Denmark, Indonesia,^a Italy, Mali, Netherlands, Panama, Poland, Thailand, Zimbabwe.

^aElected on 23 July 1986 (decision 1986/183).

On 22 May 1986 (decision 1986/150), the Economic and Social Council elected the following for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill 10 of the 11 vacancies occurring on 31 December 1986: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Togo. No further election was held in 1986 to fill the remaining seat, allocated to a member from Western European and other States.

Commission on Human Rights

The Commission on Human Rights consists of 43 members, elected for three-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution.

The Commission held its forty-second session at Geneva from 3 February to 14 March 1986.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1986: Brazil, Cameroon, France, German Democratic Republic, Jordan, Kenya, Mauritania, Mexico, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, United States, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1987: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Peru, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1988: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ethiopia, India, Ireland, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Norway, USSR.

Chairmen: Hector Charry Samper (Colombia).

Vice-Chairmen: Denis Daudi Afande (Kenya), Marc Bossuyt (Belgium), Hermann Klenner (German Democratic Republic).

Rapporteur: Jayant Prasad (India).

On 22 May 1986 (decision 1986/150), the Economic and Social Council elected the following 14 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1986:

Brazil, France, German Democratic Republic, Iraq, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, United States, Yugoslavia.

AD HOC WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS (established by Commission on Human Rights resolution 2(XXIII) of 6 March 1967)

Members: Mikui Leliel Balanda (Zaire); Annan Arkyin Cato, Chairman / Rapporteur (Ghana); Humberto Diaz-Casanueva (Chile); Felix Ermacora (Austria); Branimir M. Jankovic, Vice-Chairman (Yugoslavia); Mulka Govinda Reddy (India).

GROUP OF THREE ESTABLISHED UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE SUPPRESSION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF APARTHEID

The Group of Three held its ninth session at Geneva from 27 to 31 January 1986.

Members: German Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, Senegal.

Chairman / Rapporteur: Samba Cor Konate (Senegal).

SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

The Sub-Commission consists of 26 members elected by the Commission on Human Rights from candidates nominated by Member States of the United Nations, in accordance with a scheme to ensure equitable geographical distribution. Members serve in their individual capacity as experts, rather than as governmental representatives, each for a three-year term.

The Sub-Commission did not meet in 1986.

Members (until March 1987): Miguel Alfonso Martinez (Cuba), Awn Shawkat Al Khasawneh (Jordan), Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare (India), Abu Sayeed Chowdhury (Bangladesh), Erica-Irene A. Daes (Greece), Driss Dahak (Morocco), Jules Deschênes (Canada), George Dove-Edwin (Nigeria), Enzo Giustozzi (Argentina), Gu Yijie (China), Aidiid Abdillahi Ilkahanaf (Somalia), Louis Joinet (France), Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (Egypt), Antonio Martinez Báez (Mexico), Dumitru Mazilu (Romania), Chama L. C. Mubanga-Chipoya (Zambia), John R Roche (United States), Kwesi B. S. Simpson (Ghana), V. N. Sofinsky (USSR), Masayuki Takemoto (Japan), Ivan Tosevski (Yugoslavia), Antonio Jose Uribe Portocarrero (Colombia), Rodrigo Valdez Bequero (Ecuador), Theodoor Cornelis van Boven (Netherlands).^a Ben Charles George Whitaker (United Kingdom), Fisseha Yimer (Ethiopia).

^aElected on 13 March 1986 to replace Marc Bossuyt (Belgium) who had resigned.

On 23 May 1986, the Economic and Social Council decided that Sub-Commission members were to be elected for four-year terms, half being elected every two years. At the initial election, however, lots were to be drawn to select those members whose terms were to expire in two years in accordance with the following pattern: three members each from African, Asian, Latin American, and Western European and other States; and one member from Eastern European States.

Working Group (established by resolution 2(XXIV) of 16 August 1971 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1503(XLVIII))

The Working Group on Communications concerning human rights did not meet in 1986.

Members: Awn Shawkat Al Khasawneh (Jordan), John Carey (United States), Antonio Martinez Báez (Mexico), V. N. Sofinsky (USSR), Fisseha Yimer (Ethiopia).

Working Group (established on 21 August 1974 by resolution 11(XXVII) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities)

The Working Group on Slavery did not meet in 1986.

Members: Abu Sayeed Chowdhury (Bangladesh), Dumitru Mazilu (Romania), Chama L. C. Mubanga-Chipoya (Zambia), Antonio Jose Uribe Portocarrero (Colombia), Ben Charles George Whitaker (United Kingdom).

Working Group on Detention

The Working Group on Detention did not meet in 1986.

Members: Miguel Alfonso Martinez (Cuba), Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare (India), John Carey (United States), Driss Dahak (Morocco), Dumitru Mazilu (Romania).

Working Group on indigenous Populations

The Working Group on Indigenous populations did not meet in 1986.

Members: Miguel Alfonso Martinez (Cuba), Erica-Irene A. Daes (Greece), Gu Yijie (China), Kwesi B. S. Simpson (Ghana), Ivan Tosevski (Yugoslavia).

WORKING GROUP OF GOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS ON THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT

The Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development did not meet in 1986.

Members: Luis Aguirre Gallardo (Panama), Juan Alvarez Vita (Peru), Peter L. Berger (United States), Q. V. Bykov (USSR), K. L. Dalal (India), Paul J. I. M. de Waart (Netherlands), Georges Gautier (France), Riyadh Aziz Hadi (Iraq), Julio Heredia Pérez (Cuba), Irina Kolarova (Bulgaria), Fatma Z. Ksentini (Algeria), Ahmed Saker (Syrian Arab Republic), Alioune Sène (Senegal), Kongit Sinegiorgis (Ethiopia), Danilo Turk (Yugoslavia).

WORKING GROUP ON ENFORCED OR INVOLUNTARY DISAPPEARANCES

During 1986, the mandate of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances was extended for two years by a Commission on Human Rights resolution of 13 March, as approved by the Economic and Social Council on 23 May (decision 1986/1391).

The Working Group held two sessions at Geneva in 1986: its nineteenth from 25 to 29 August and its twentieth from 3 to 12 December.

Members: Jonas Kwami Dotse Foli (Ghana); Agha Hilaly (Pakistan); Ivan Tosevski, Chairman / Rapporteur (Yugoslavia); Toine van Dongen (Netherlands); Luis Alberto Varela Quirós (Costa Rica).

WORKING GROUPS

(to study situations revealing a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights)

Working Group established by Commission on Human Rights decision 1985/106 of 5 March 1985:

Members: Carlton Anyangwe (Cameroon); Todor Dichev (Bulgaria); Francis Mahon Hayes, Chairman / Rapporteur (Ireland); Jorge Montaña (Mexico); Hisham Muhaisen (Jordan).

Working Group established by Commission on Human Rights decision 1986/109 of 13 March 1986:

Members: Marc Bossuyt (Belgium), Todor Dichev (Bulgaria), Kassa Kebede (Ethiopia), Hisham Muhaisen (Jordan), Armando Villanueva del Campo (Peru).

WORKING GROUPS (OPEN-ENDED)

Working Group established by Commission on Human Rights decision 1985/112 of 14 March 1985 (to draft a declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms): Chairman / Rapporteur: Robert H. Robertson (Australia).

Working Group established by Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/50 of 14 March 1985 (to draft a convention on the rights of the child): Chairman / Rapporteur: Adam Lopatka (bland).

Working Group established by Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/53 of 14 March 1985 (to draft a declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities):
Chairman / Rapporteur: Zagorka Ilic (Yugoslavia).

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs consists of 40 members, elected for four-Year terms by the Economic and Social Council from among the Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and the parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, with due regard for the adequate representation of (a) countries which are important producers of opium or coca leaves, (b) countries which are important in the manufacture of narcotic drugs, and (c) countries in which drug addiction or the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constitutes an important problem, as well as taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

The Commission held its ninth special session at Vienna from 10 to 14 February 1986.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1987: Algeria, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iran, Italy, Madagascar, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United States, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1989: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Ecuador, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Nigeria, Senegal, Spain, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Zambia.

Chairman: Juhana Idänpään-Heikkilä (Finland).

First Vice-Chairmen: Enrique Parejo Gonzalez (Colombia).

Second Vice-Chairman: O. N. Khlestov (USSR).

Rapporteur: Philip O. Emafo (Nigeria).

On 7 February 1986 (decision 1988/114), the Economic and Social Council invited the Commission to act as the preparatory body for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (scheduled for 1987) (see p. 1260).

SUE-COMMISSION ON ILICIT DRUG TRAFFIC AND RELATED MATTERS IN THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

The Sub-Commission held its twenty-first session at Vienna on 6 February 1966.

Members: Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Sweden, Turkey

Chairman: Erdem Erner (Turkey).

Vice-Chairman: Dilshad Najmuddin (Pakistan).

MEETINGS OF HEADS OF NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES (HONLEA)

Interregional HONLEA

The first Interregional HONLEA was held at Vienna from 28 July to 1 August 1986 to examine in depth the most important aspects of the drug trafficking problem. All Member States were encouraged to participate, and competent bodies within the United Nations system as well as the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and the Customs Cooperation Council were invited to offer their technical expertise; representatives of 83 States participated.

Chairman: Neville A. Nagler (United Kingdom).

First Vice-Chairman: Teodor Tsvetkov (Bulgaria).

Second Vice-Chairmen: Jose Maria Ortega Padilla (Mexico).

Third Vice-Chairmen: Koson Limpichart (Thailand).

Rapporteur: Maurice Randrianame (Madagascar).

HONLEA, Far East Region

A meeting to co-ordinate regional activities against illicit drug traffic, convened annually (except when Interregional HONLEA meets) in one of the region's capitals, is open to any country or territory in the

region approved by the Commission, as well as to observers from the Association of South-East Asian Nations, the Colombo Plan Bureau, the Customs Cooperation Council, Interpol and INCB. Any interested Government outside the region may be invited by the Secretary-General to send an observer at its own expense.

HONLEA, Far East Region, did not meet in 1986.

HONLEA, Africa Region

A meeting to co-ordinate regional activities against illicit drug traffic, convened regularly, is open to any State in the region, as well as to observers from Interpol, the Customs Co-operation Council, other competent international and intergovernmental organizations, and INCB. Any interested Government which is actively involved in countering illicit drug traffic in the region may be invited by the Secretary General to send an observer at its own expense.

HONLEA, Africa Region, had not convened by the end of 1986.

Commission on the Status of Women

The Commission on the Status of Women consists of 32 members, elected for four-Year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution.

The Commission held its thirty-first session at Vienna from 24 February to 5 March 1986.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1986: Australia, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Philippines, Sierra Leone, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1987: China, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Togo, Zambia.

To serve until 31 December 1988: Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, France, Greece, India, Japan, Mauritius, Sudan, Tunisia, Venezuela.

Chairman: Olga Pellicer (Mexico).

Vice-Chairmen: Lombe Chibesakunda (Zambia), Sukartini Sabekti (Indonesia), Hanne Severinsen (Denmark).

Rapporteur: Elena K. Ramanovich (Byelorussian SSR).

On 22 May 1966 (decision 1986/150), the Economic and Social Council elected the following 11 members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1986: Australia, Bangladesh, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Italy, Mexico, Philippines, USSR, United States, Zaire.

Population Commission

The Population Commission, which consists of 27 members elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution, did not meet in 1986.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1967: Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, India, Malaysia, Nigeria, Sweden, Togo.

To serve until 31 December 1968: Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Mauritius, Netherlands, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR.

To serve until 31 December 1969: Burundi, China, Cuba, Iran, Malawi, Mexico, USSR, United Kingdom, United States

Statistical Commission

The Statistical Commission, which consists of 24 members elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution, did not meet in 1986.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1987: Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Kenya, Pakistan, United States

To serve until 31 December 1988: Brazil, Finland, India, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Ukrainian SSR, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1989: Argentina, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Spain, Togo, USSR, Zambia.

WORKING GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES AND CO-ORDINATION

The Working Group consists of the Bureau of the Statistical Commission; the representatives to the Commission of the two major contributors to the United Nations budget, unless they are already represented in the Bureau; and one representative to the Commission from a developing country from among members of each of the following: ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA, unless they are already represented in the Bureau. Members serve two-year terms.

The Working Group did not meet in 1986.

Regional commissions

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific held its forty-second session at Bangkok, Thailand, from 22 April to 2 May 1986.

Members: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, China, Democratic Kampuchea, Fiji, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Vanuatu, Viet Nam.

Associate members: Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands,^a Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia,^a Guam, Hong Kong, Kiribati, Niue, Republic of Palau,^a Republic of the Marshall Islands.^a

Switzerland, not a Member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

^aComponents of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; became individual associate members at the forty-second session.

Chairman: M. H. M. Nains Marikar (Sri Lanka).

Vice-Chairmen: M. K. Anwar (Bangladesh), Hoang Bich Son (Viet Nam), Ebrahim Arabzadeh Jamali (Iran), Solita C. Monsod (Philippines), Motoo Ogiso (Japan), Qian Qichen (China), Mohan Man Sainju (Nepal), Siddhi Savetsila (Thailand), P. Shiv Shanker (India), Soubanh Srihirath (Lao People's Democratic Republic), J. B. Sumarlin (Indonesia).

Rapporteur: Christopher Lamb (Australia).

Following are the main subsidiary and related bodies of the Commission:

Advisory body: Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission.

Legislative bodies: Committee on Agricultural Development; Committee on Development Planning; Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment; Committee on Natural Resources; Committee on Population; Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications; Committee on Social Development; Committee on Statistics; Committee on Trade.

Subsidiary bodies: Governing Board, Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology; Governing Board, Regional Co-ordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific; Governing Council, Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre.

Related intergovernmental bodies: Asian and Pacific Development Centre; Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas; Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas; Interim Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin; Typhoon Committee.

Regional institution: Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific.
Intergovernmental meeting convened by ESCAP: Special Body on Land-locked Countries.

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia held its thirteenth session at Baghdad, Iraq, on 23 and 24 April 1986.

Members: Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen; Palestine Liberation Organization.

Chairmen: Hisham Hassan Tawfiq (Iraq).

Vice-Chairmen: Ragaa Rassoul Hassan (Egypt), Abdallah Nsour (Jordan).

Rapporteur: Sayed Kassem Al-Masri (Egypt).

The Commission's one main subsidiary organ, the Technical Committee, composed of all ESCWA members, reviews the Commission's programme of work.

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

The Economic Commission for Africa meets in annual session at the ministerial level known as the Conference of Ministers.

The Commission held its twenty-first session (twelfth meeting of the Conference of Ministers) at Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 17 to 21 April 1966.

Members: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa,^a Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Switzerland, not a Member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

^aOn 30 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council decided that South Africa should not take part in the work of ECA until conditions for constructive co-operation had been restored by a change in South Africa's racial policy (YUN 1963, p. 274, ESC res. 974 D IV (XXXVI)).

Chairman: Sadou Hayatou (Cameroon).

First Vice-Chairman: Yaovi Adodo (Togo).

Second Vice-Chairman: Abdel Khalifa (Sudan).

Rapporteur: Louis J. Chimango (Malawi).

The Commission has established the following principal legislative organs:

Conference of Ministers; Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole; sectoral ministerial conferences, each assisted by an appropriate committee of technical officials; Council of Ministers of each Multinational Programming and Operational Centre, assisted by its committee of officials.

The Commission has also established the following subsidiary bodies:

Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers; Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development; Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment; Africa Regional Coordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development; Technical Committee of the Pan-African Documentation and Information System.

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

The Economic Commission for Europe held its forty-first session at Geneva from 15 to 26 April 1986.

Members: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

The Holy See, Liechtenstein and San Marina, which are not Members of the United Nations, participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

Chairman: Stefan Murin (Czechoslovakia).
 Vice-Chairman: Georg Reisch (Austria).
 Rapporteurs: Gantcho Gantchev (Bulgaria), Christina Sommar (Finland).

Following are the principal subsidiary bodies of the Commission:
 Chemical Industry Committee; Coal Committee; Committee on Agricultural Problems; Committee on Electric Power; Committee on Gas; Committee on Housing, Building and Planning; Committee on the Development of Trade; Committee on Water Problems; Conference of European Statisticians; Inland Transport Committee; Meeting of Government Officials Responsible for Standardisation Policies; Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems; Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology; Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments; Steel Committee; Timber Committee.

Other subsidiary bodies are: Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy; Working Party on Engineering Industries and Automation.

Ad hoc meetings of experts are convened for sectors of activity not dealt with by these principal bodies

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean held its twenty-first session at Mexico City from 17 to 25 April 1986.

Members: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Associate members: British Virgin Islands Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, United States Virgin Islands

Switzerland, not a Member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

Chairman: Carlos Salinas de Gortari (Mexico).
 First Vice-Chairman: Bernardo Grinspun (Argentina).
 Second Vice-Chairman: Ernesto Melendez (Cuba).
 Third Vice-Chairman: Thomas Kasteel (Netherlands).
 Fourth Vice-Chairman: Louis H. Boothe (Jamaica).
 Rapporteur: Ovigildo Herrera (Panama).

The Commission has established the following principal subsidiary bodies:

Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee; Central American Economic Cooperation Committee and its Inter-agency Committee; Committee of High-level Government Experts; Committee of the Whole; Technical Committee, Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

The Latin American Demographic Centre forms part of the ECLAC system as an autonomous institution.

Standing committees

Commission on Human Settlements

The Commission on Human Settlements consists of 58 members elected by the Economic and Social Council for three-year terms according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution; it reports to the General Assembly through the Council.

The Commission held its ninth session at Istanbul, Turkey, from 5 to 16 May 1986.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1986: Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Japan, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Spain, Turkey, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1987: Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, Chile, Cyprus, Denmark,^a German Democratic Republic,^b Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Mexico, Norway, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR.

To serve until 31 December 1988:^c Bolivia, Canada, Congo, Dominican Republic, France, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Malawi, Maldives, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, Swaziland, Sweden.

^aElected on 30 April 1986 (decision 1986/150).

^bElected on 7 February 1986 (decision 1986/116).

^cTwo seats allocated to members from Asian States remained unfilled in 1986.

Chairmen: I. Safa Giray (Turkey).

Vice-Chairmen: A. M. Choudhury (Bangladesh), A. Lupina (Poland), K. Matiba (Kenya).

Rapporteur: P. Oyarce (Chile).

Beginning with the terms of office commencing on 1 January 1987, membership in the Commission was to be for a term of four years

On 22 May (decision 1986/150) and 23 July 1986 (decision 1986/183), the Economic and Social Council elected the following 20 members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1986: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Colombia, Ecuador, Finland, Gabon, Iran, Japan, Madagascar, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

On 8 December 1986, the General Assembly decided that the tenth (1987) session of the Commission, commemorating its tenth anniversary and coinciding with the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless would be open to all States

Commission on Transnational Corporations

The Commission on Transnational Corporations consists of 48 members elected from all States for three-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of geographical distribution.

In 1986, the Commission reconvened its special session, open to the participation of all States, from 20 to 31 January and on 14 April, and held its twelfth session from 9 to 18 April, both at United Nations Headquarters.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1986: Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Japan, Morocco, Philippines, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago.

To serve until 31 December 1987: Algeria, Argentina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Ghana, India, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Mauritius, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1988:^a Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Brazil, Cuba, Cyprus, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Swaziland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States

Expert advisers (through the twelfth session): Thomas J. Bata (Canada),^b Friedrich Dribbusch (Federal Republic of Germany), Wim Kok (Netherlands), Celso Lafer (Brazil),^c Luis Enrique Marius Martinez (Uruguay/Italy),^d Elias J. Mashasi (United Republic of Tanzania), Charles Albert Michalet (France), Zuhayr Mikdashy (Lebanon), Alassane Dramane Ouattara (Burkina Faso), Brian Price (United Kingdom),^e John Bower Rhodes (United States) David Sycip (Philippines), Teng Weizao (China),^f V. R. Trepelkov (USSR),^g Nat Weinberg (United States), Eduardo White (Argentina).

^aOne seat allocated to a member from Asian States remained unfilled in 1986.

^bSelected by the Commission on 16 April 1986 to serve for a further two years, up to and including the fourteenth (1988) session. Selected on the same date for the same term were: Mark Anderson (United States), Ernst-Otto Czempel (Federal Republic of Germany), Kamal Hossain (Bangladesh), Ali Mazrui (Kenya), William Robbins (United Kingdom), Kari Tapiola (Finland), L. M. Thapar (India), Raul Trajtenberg (Uruguay/Argentina). One seat remained to be filled as at the end of 1986.

Reconvened special session

Chairman: Miguel Marin-Bosch (Mexico).

Vice-Chairmen: Irtiza Husain (Pakistan), Jürgen Kuhn (Federal Republic of Germany), Wolfgang Sproete (German Democratic Republic).

Rapporteur: Raouf A. Saad (Egypt).

Twelfth session

Chairman: Patrick Robinson (Jamaica).

Vice-Chairmen: Christopher Brown (Canada), Hermenegildo C. Cruz (Philippines), Günter Schumann (German Democratic Republic).

Rapporteur: Magda Shahin (Egypt).

On 22 May (decision 1986/150) and 23 July 1986 (decision 1986/183), the Economic and Social Council elected the following 16 members for a three-Year term beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1986: China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Fiji, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iran, Japan, Peru, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Switzerland, Tunisia, Zaire.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP
OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL
STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (see p. 1260) reports to the Commission on Transnational Corporations

Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination is the main subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination and reports directly to both. It consists of 21 members nominated by the Council and elected by the Assembly for three-year terms according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution.

During 1986, the Committee held, at United Nations Headquarters, an organisational meeting on 31 March and its twenty-sixth session from 28 April to 23 May.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1986: Brazil, Cameroon, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Japan, Liberia.

To serve until 31 December 1987: Bangladesh, Byelorussian SSR, Germany, Federal Republic of, Netherlands, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1988: Argentina, Benin, France, Peru, USSR, United States, Zambia.

Chairman: Jan Berteling (Netherlands).

Vice-Chairmen: Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh), Deryck Lance Murray (Trinidad and Tobago), Saymah Yenatee Tuan (Liberia).

Rapporteur: Anatoly A. Mardovich (Byelorussian SSR).

On 22 May 1986 (decision 1986/150), the Economic and Social Council nominated the following nine Member States of the United Nations, seven of which were to be elected by the General Assembly, for a three year term beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1986: Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, Tunisia. All but India and Pakistan were elected by the Assembly on 5 December 1986 (decision 41/312).

Committee on Natural Resources

The Committee on Natural Resources consists of 54 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council for four-year terms in accordance with the geographical distribution of seats in the Council. The Committee did not meet in 1988.

Members:

To serve until 37 December 1986:^a Algeria, Australia, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Italy, Liberia, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, United States, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

To serve until 31 December 1988:^b Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Greece, India, Japan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, Panama,^c Sudan, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela.

^aThree seats allocated to members from Asian States remained unfilled in 1986
^bOne seat allocated to a member from Western European and other States remained unfilled in 1986.

^cEl.ected on 7 February 1986 (decision 1986/116).

On 22 May (decision 1986/150) and 23 July 1986 (decision 1986/183), the Economic and Social Council elected the following for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill 19 of the 27 vacancies occurring on 31 December 1986: Bolivia, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Finland,

France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Iran, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, United States, Zaire. No further elections were held in 1986 to fill the remaining eight seats, allocated to two members each from African and Asian States and four members from Western European and other States

Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies

The Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies, established by the Economic and Social Council on 16 February 1946, was reconstituted by the Council on 4 February 1983 for the purpose of negotiating a relationship agreement between the United Nations and UNIDO.

The Committee adjourned sine die on 20 November 1985 upon completion of its report on the negotiations

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations consists of 19 members elected by the Economic and Social Council for a four-Year term according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical representation.

In 1986, the Committee met at United Nations Headquarters on 1 May and at Geneva on 2 July.

Members (until 31 December 1986): Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Ghana, India, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sweden, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: Emilia Castro de Barish (Costa Rica).

Vice-Chairman: Alexandros N. Vikis (Cyprus).

Rapporteur: Ashur Fartas (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya).

On 22 May 1986 (decision 1986/150), the Economic and Social Council elected the following 19 States for a four-Year term beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1986: Bulgaria, Burundi, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Greece, Kenya, Malawi, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sri Lanka, Sweden, USSR, United States

Expert bodies

Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International
Co-operation in Tax Matters

The membership of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Co-operation in Tax Matters to consist of 25 members drawn from 15 developing and 10 developed countries, appointed by the Secretary General to serve in their individual capacity-remained at 24 in 1986, with one member from a developing country still to be appointed.

The Ad Hoc Group, which normally meets biennially, did not meet in 1986.

Members: Maurice Hugh Collins (United Kingdom), Jean François Court (France), Ton Dekker (Netherlands), Francisco O. N. Dornelles (Brazil), Hussein M. El Baroudy (Egypt), Mordecai S. Feinberg (United States), Jose Ramón Fernandes-Perez (Spain), Antonio H. Figueroa (Argentina), Mayer Gabay (Israel), R. R. Khosla (India), Marwan Koudsi (Syrian Arab Republic), Felipe Lamarca (Chile), Daniel Lijthi (Switzerland), Mohamed Medeghri-Afaoui (Morocco), Thomas Menck (Federal Republic of Germany), Canute R. Miller (Jamaica), Muhammad Wasim Mirza (Pakistan), Alberto Navarro Rodríguez (Mexico), Isaac O. Oni (Nigeria), Alfred Philipp (Austria), Rainer Sijderholm (Finland), Sukuan Sutanto (Indonesia), Tetsuo Takikawa (Japan), Andre Tiny (Cameroon).

Committee for Development Planning

The Committee for Development Planning is composed of 24 experts representing different planning systems. They are appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on nomination by the Secretary General, to serve in their personal capacity for a term of three years.

The Committee held its twenty-second session at United Nations Headquarters from 19 to 22 March 1986.

Members (until 31 December 1986):^a Ismail Sabri Abdalla (Egypt); Abdlatif Y. Al-Hamad (Kuwait); Gerasimos D. Arsenis, Rapporteur (Greece); Sir Kenneth Berrill (United Kingdom); Bernard T. G.

Chidzero (Zimbabwe); Jean-Pierre Cot (France); Hernando de Soto (Peru); Just Faaland (Norway);^b Celso Furtado (Brazil); Armin Gutowski (Federal Republic of Germany); Huan Xiang (China); Shinichi Ichimura (Japan); V. N. Kirichenko (USSR); Robert S. McNamara (United States); Joseph Elenga Ngamporo (Congo); G. O. Nwankwo (Nigeria); Jozef Pajestka, Vice-chairman (Poland); I. G. Patel (India); Shridath S. Ramphal, Chairman (Guyana); Uris A. Rob (Spain); Mohammad Sadli (Indonesia); Rahman Sobhan (Bangladesh); Janez Stanovnik (Yugoslavia).

^aOne seat remained vacant in 1986.

^bAppointed on 7 February 1986 (decision 1986/116).

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

The Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods is composed of experts from countries interested in the international transport of dangerous goods. The experts are made available by their Governments at the request of the Secretary General. The membership, to be increased to 15 in accordance with a 1975 resolution of the Economic and Social Council,²² was 12 in 1986. The Committee held its fourteenth session at Geneva from 1 to 10 December 1986.

Members: Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Netherlands,^a Norway, Poland, Sweden,^a USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

^aBecame a member at the fourteenth session, following the Economic and Social Council's invitation of 23 July 1986 to the Secretary-General to appoint an expert designated by it, subject to confirmation by the Committee.

Chairman: Alan Roberts (United States).

The Committee may alter, as required, the composition of its subsidiary bodies. In addition, any Committee member may participate in the work of and vote in those bodies provided such member notify the United Nations Secretariat of the intention to do so.

GROUP OF EXPERTS ON EXPLOSIVES

The Group of Experts on Explosives held its twenty-sixth session at Geneva from 11 to 14 August 1986.

Chairman: R. Watson (United Kingdom).

GROUP OF RAPPORTEURS OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

In 1986, the Group of Rapporteurs of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods held two sessions, both at Geneva: its thirty-fourth from 10 to 14 March and its thirty-fifth from 5 to 8 August.

Chairman: J. Engeland (Federal Republic of Germany).

Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

The Committee on Crime Prevention and Control consists of 27 members elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council, according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical representation, from among experts nominated by Member States.

The Committee held its ninth session at Vienna from 5 to 14 March 1986.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1986: Dusan Cotic, Vice-Chairman (Yugoslavia); Frederick Gibson (Canada);^a Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (Egypt); Aleksei Y. Kudryavtsev (USSR); Manuel López-Rey Y Arrojo (Bolivia); Charles Alfred Lunn (Barbados); Ronald Miklau (Austria); Jorge Arturo Montero Castro, Vice-Chairman (Costa Rica); Mphanza Patrick Mvunga, Vice-Chairman (Zambia); Amadou Racina Ba (Mauritania); Simone Andé Razes, Chairman (France); Yoshio Suzuki (Japan); Mervyn Patrick Wijesinha, Rapporteur (Sri Lanka); Wu Han (China).

To serve until 31 December 1988: Mohamed Boulasri (Morocco); David Faulkner (United Kingdom); Ronald L. Gainer (United States); Jozsef Godony (Hungary); Aura Guerra de Villaláz (Panama); A. R. Khandker (Bangladesh); Abdul Meguid Ibrahim Kharbit (Kuwait); Farouk A. Mourad (Saudi Arabia); Bertin Pandi (Central African Republic);

Aregba Pablo (Togo); Miguel A. Sanchez Méndez (Colombia); Abdel Aziz Abdalla Shiddo (Sudan); Bo Svensson (Sweden).

^aElected on 7 February 1986 (decision 1986/116) to replace Andre Bissonnette (Canada) who had resigned.

On 22 May 1986 (decision 1986/150) the Economic and Social Council elected the following 14 experts for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1986: Cheng Weiqiu (China); Roger S. Clark (New Zealand); Dusan Cotic (Yugoslavia); Ihedi Fessi (Tunisia); Eugene Jules Henri Frencken (Belgium); Aleksei Y. Kudryavtsev (USSR); Manuel López-Rey Y Arrojo (Bolivia); Albert Uewelyn Olawole Metzger (Sierra Leone); Jorge Arturo Montero Castro (Costa Rica); Abdul Karim Nasution (Indonesia); Victor Ramanitra (Madagascar); Simone Andé Razes (France); Minoru Shikita (Japan); Adolfo Lois Tamini (Argentina).

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights consists of 18 experts serving in their personal capacity, elected by the Economic and Social Council from among persons nominated by States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The experts have recognized competence in the field of human rights, with due consideration given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of different forms of social and legal systems. Members serve for four-year terms, except that at the first election (see below) nine were chosen by lot to serve for two years. The Committee did not meet in 1986.

On 22 May 1986 (decision 1986/150), the Economic and Social Council elected the following for terms beginning 1 January 1987 and ending on 31 December of the year indicated: 1988—Juan Alvarez Vita (Peru); Mohamed Fofana (Guinea); Maria de los Angeles Jiménez Butragueño (Spain); Samba Cor Konate (Senegal); Vassil Mratchkov (Bulgaria); Wladyslaw Neneman (Poland); Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica); Mikis Demetriou Sparsis (Cyprus); Philippe Texier (France); 1990—Philip Alston (Australia); Adib Daoudi (Syrian Arab Republic); Ibrahim Ali Badawi El-Sheikh (Egypt); Jaime Alberto Marthan Romero (Ecuador); Alexandre Muterahajuru (Rwanda); Bruno Simma (Federal Republic of Germany); Eduard R. Sviridov (USSR); Chikako Taya (Japan); Javier Wimer Zambrano (Mexico).

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting

The Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, which reports to the Commission on Transnational Corporations (see p. 1258), consists of 34 members, elected for three-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution. Each State elected appoints an expert with appropriate experience in accounting and reporting.

The Group held its fourth session at United Nations Headquarters from 3 to 14 March 1986.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1987:^a Barbados, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Malaysia, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Swaziland, Switzerland, Zaire.

To serve until 31 December 1988:^b Cyprus, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Italy, Japan, Malawi,^c Netherlands,^c Nigeria, Panama,^c Tunisia,^c Uganda,^c United Kingdom, Uruguay.^d

^aThe seats allocated to two members from African States and one member each from Eastern European and Latin American States remained unfilled in 1986.

^bThe seats allocated to one member each from Asian and Latin American States and two members from Eastern European States remained unfilled in 1986.

^cElected on 22 May 1986 (decision 1986/150); the Netherlands filled a vacancy created by the withdrawal of the United States.

^dElected on 7 February 1986 (decision 1986/116).

Chairman: Tomas Garrido (Uruguay).

Vice-Chairmen: John Bagnall (Canada); Spyros Christou (Cyprus).

Rapporteur: J. O. Afolabi (Nigeria) (until 10 March); S. A. Arowomole (Nigeria) (from 10 March).

²²YUN 1975, p. 734, ESC res. 1973(LIX), 30 July 1975.

United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names represents various geographical/linguistic divisions of which there were 17 in 1986, as follows: Africa Central; Africa East; Africa West; Arabic; Asia East (other than China); Asia South-East and Pacific South-West; Asia South-West (other than Arabic); China; Dutch- and German-speaking; East Central and South-East Europe; India; Latin America; Norden; Romano-Hellenic; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United Kingdom; United States of America/Canada.

The Group of Experts held its twelfth session at Geneva from 28 September to 7 October 1986.

Chairman: Dirk P. Blok (Netherlands).

Vice-Chairman: Ydelis Velesquez Garcia (Cuba).

Rapporteur: Alan Rayburn (Canada).

Ad hoc bodies

Commission on Narcotic Drugs acting as the
Preparatory Body for the International Conference on
Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

On 7 February 1986 (decision 1986/114), the Economic and Social Council invited the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, open to the participation of all States, to act as the preparatory body for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (scheduled for 1987).

Acting in that capacity, the Commission held its first session at Vienna from 17 to 21 February 1986; the officers were the same as at the Commission's ninth special session (see p. 1256).

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination held three sessions in 1986: an organizational session at United Nations Headquarters from 12 to 14 February; a special session at Geneva on 30 June; and its second session at United Nations Headquarters on 22 and 23 October. No first session was held in 1986.

The membership of ACC, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, includes the executive heads of ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO, the World Bank, IMF, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, WIPO, IFAD, UNIDO, IAEA and the secretariat of the Contracting Parties to GATT.

Also taking part in the work of ACC are the United Nations Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation; the Under-Secretaries-General for International Economic and Social Affairs for Administration and Management, and for Technical Co-operation for Development; and the executive heads of UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNITAR, UNRWA and WFR.

ACC has established subsidiary bodies on organizational, administrative and substantive questions.

Other related bodies

Intergovernmental Committee on Science and
Technology for Development

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (see p. 1241) reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

International Research and Training Institute
for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)

The International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, a body of the United Nations financed through voluntary contributions, functions under the authority of a Board of Trustees.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees is composed of 11 members serving in their individual capacity, appointed by the Economic and Social Council on the nomination of States; and ex-officio members. Members serve for three-year terms, with a maximum of two terms.

The Board, which reports periodically to the Council and where appropriate to the General Assembly, held its sixth session at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, from 3 to 7 February 1986.

Members (until 30 June 1986):

To serve until 30 June 1986: Suad Ibrahim Eissa (Sudan); Maria Laval

Urbina (Mexico); Helen Arnopoulos Stamiris, President (Greece).
to serve until 30 June 1987: Daniela Colombo (Italy); Zhor Lazrak (Morocco);
Achie Sudiarti Luhulima (Indonesia).

To serve until 30 June 1988: Fabiola Cuvi Ortiz, Vice-President (Ecuador);
Ingrid Eide (Norway); Elena Atanassova Lagadinova (Bulgaria);
Lin Shangzhen (China); Victoria N. Okobi, Rapporteur (Nigeria).

On 22 May 1986 (decision 1986/150), the Economic and Social Council appointed the following three members for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1986 to fill the vacancies occurring on 30 June: Inés Alberdi (Spain), Siga Seye (Senegal), Berta Torrijos de Arosemena (Panama).

Members (from 1 July 1986):

To serve until 30 June 1987: Daniela Colombo (Italy), Zhor Lazrak (Morocco), Achie Sudiarti Luhulima (Indonesia).

To serve until 30 June 1988: Fabiola Cuvi Ortiz (Ecuador), Ingrid Eide (Norway), Elena Atanassova Lagadinova (Bulgaria), Lin Shangzhen (China), Victoria N. Okobi (Nigeria).

To serve until 30 June 1989: Inés Alberdi (Spain), Siga Seye (Senegal), Berta Torrijos de Arosemena (Panama).

Ex-officio members: The Director of the Institute, and representatives of the Secretary-General, each of the regional commissions and the Institute's host country (Dominican Republic).

Director of the Institute: Dunja Pastizzi-Ferencic.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner
for Refugees (UNHCR)

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (see p. 1243) reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

United Nations Capital Development Fund

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board of the United Nations Capital Development Fund (see p. 1245) reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The UNICEF Executive Board consists of 41 members elected by the Economic and Social Council from Member States of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA, for three year terms.

The Board held its 1986 regular session from 14 to 25 April and (with its composition as of 1 August) an organizational session on 25 June, both at United Nations Headquarters.

Members (until 31 July 1986):

To serve until 31 July 1986: Australia, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Lesotho, Thailand, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 July 1987: Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Denmark, India, Indonesia, Niger, Romania, Switzerland, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 July 1988: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Italy, Japan, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairman: Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh).

First Vice-Chairman: Gaetano Zucconi (Italy).

Second Vice-Chairman: Poliana Cristescu (Romania).

Third Vice-Chairman: Berhanu Dinka (Ethiopia).

Fourth Vice-Chairman: Hector Terry Molinert (Cuba).

On 22 May 1986 (decision 1986/150), the Economic and Social Council elected the following 10 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 August 1986 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 July: Canada, China, Colombia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guyana, Lesotho, Norway, Poland, Thailand, Turkey.

Members (from 1 August 1986):

To serve until 31 July 1987: Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Denmark, India, Indonesia, Niger, Romania, Switzerland, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 July 1988: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Italy, Japan, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

To serve until 31 July 1989: Canada, China, Colombia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guyana, Lesotho, Norway, Poland, Thailand, Turkey.

Chairman: Maurizio Bucci (Italy).

First Vice-Chairman: Saoud Bin Salim Bin Hassan Al-Ansi (Oman).

Second Vice-Chairman: Poliana Cristescu (Romania).

Third Vice-Chairman: A. P. Maruping (Lesotho).

Fourth Vice-Chairman: Gabriel Restrepo (Colombia).

Executive Director of UNICEF: James P. Grant.

COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

The Committee on Administration and Finance is a committee of the whole of the UNICEF Executive Board.

Chairman: A. P. Maruping (Lesotho) (until 31 July), Erik Fiil (Denmark) (from 1 August).

Vice-Chairman: Erik Fiil (Denmark) (until 31 July).^a

^aVacant from 1 August.

PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

The Programme Committee is a committee of the whole of the UNICEF Executive Board.

Chairman: Gabriel Restrepo (Colombia) (until 31 July), Dr. Adyatma (Indonesia) (from 1 August).

Vice-Chairman: Mohammed Said Al-Mohamed (Oman) (until 31 July), Moussa Coulibaly (Mali) (from 1 August).

UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy

The UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health policy consists of: six members of the UNICEF Executive Board, among whom are the chairmen of the Executive Board and the Programme Committee who serve ex officio; and six members of the WHO Executive Board.

The Joint Committee, which meets biennially, did not meet in 1986.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Trade and Development Board (see p. 1245) reports to UNCTAD; it also reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of UNDP consists of 48 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council from Member States of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA. Twenty seven seats are allocated to developing countries as follows: 11 to African countries, 9 to Asian countries and Yugoslavia, and 7 to Latin American countries. Twenty-one seats are allocated to economically more advanced countries as follows: 17 to Western European and other countries, and 4 to Eastern European countries. The term of office is three years, one third of the members being elected each year.

In 1986, the Governing Council held, at United Nations Headquarters, an organizational meeting on 18, 19 and 21 February and a special session on preparations for the fourth programming cycle from 19 to 21 February; its thirty-third session was held at Geneva from 2 to 27 June.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1986: Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Jamaica, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1987: Austria, Benin, Chile, China, Cuba, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Swaziland, Sweden, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States

To serve until 31 December 1988: Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Denmark, France, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malawi, Mauritius, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Spain.

President: Lloyd M. H. Barnett (Jamaica).

Vice-Presidents: Hassen Elghouayel (Tunisia), K. P. Geethakrishnan (India), Istvan Nathon (Hungary), Wilhelm Suden (Federal Republic of Germany).

In accordance with a Governing Council decision of 18 February 1986, the Economic and Social Council, on 22 May (decision 1986/150), decided that Governing Council members were to be elected for a term beginning on the first day of the organizational session in February of the year following the election and expiring on the day preceding the organizational Session three years later; it also decided to adjust the terms of office of the previously elected members

Accordingly, the Council elected the following 16 members for a three-year term beginning on the first day of the February 1987 organizational session: Argentina, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Liberia, Netherlands, Poland, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey.

Administrator of UNDP: E. Bradford Morse (until 30 April 1986). William H. Draper III (from 1 May)^a

Associate Administrator: G. Arthur Brown.

^aOn 28 April 1986 (decision 40/325), The General Assembly confirmed his appointment by the Secretary-General for a term beginning on 1 May 1986 and ending on 31 December 1989.

BUDGETARY AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Budgetary and Finance Committee, a committee of the whole, held a series of meetings at Geneva between 2 and 27 June 1986.

Chairman: Wilhelm Suden (Federal Republic of Germany).

Rapporteur: A. P. Mkhonza (Swaziland).

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

In accordance with its 1983 decision,²³ the Governing Council resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole and held meetings between 2 and 17 June 1986 to consider matters related to programme management. The President of the Governing Council acted as presiding officer.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of UNEP (see p. 1248) reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

The Executive Director of UNITAR (see p. 1249) reports to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council.

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of UNRISD reports to the Economic and Social Council through the Commission for Social Development.

The Board consists of:

The Chairman, appointed by the Secretary General: Paul-Marc Henry (France);

Seven members, nominated by the Commission for Social Development and confirmed by the Economic and Social Council (to serve until 30 June 1987): Gustavo Esteva (Mexico), Ulf Hannerz (Sweden); (to serve until 30 June 1989): Ismail Sabri Abdalla (Egypt), Sartaj Aziz (Pakistan), Vida Cok (Yugoslavia), Louis Emerij (Netherlands), Sally Weaver (Canada);

²³Yun 1983, p. 1365.

Seven other members, as follows: a representative of the Secretary General, the Director of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, the Director of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Executive Secretary of ESCWA, the Director of UNRISD (ex officio), and the representatives of two of the following specialized agencies appointed as members and observes in annual rotation: UNESCO and WHO (members); ILO and FAO (observer&

Director of the Institute: Enrique Oteiza.

United Nations Special Fund

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund (see p. 1251) reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

United Nations University

COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

The Council of the United Nations University (see p. 1251), the governing board of the University, reports annually to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and to the UNESCO Executive Board through the Secretary-General and the UNESCO Director-General.

World Food Council

The World Food Council (see p. 1251), an organ of the United Nations at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level, reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

World Food Programme

COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

The Committee on Food Aid policies and Programmes, the governing body of WFP, consists of 30 members, of which 15 are elected

by the Economic and Social Council and 15 by the FAO Council, from Member States of the United Nations or from members of FAO. Members serve for three-year terms

The Committee reports annually to the Economic and Social Council, the FAO Council and the World Food Council.

The Committee held two sessions during 1986, at Rome, Italy: its twenty-first from 26 May to 5 June and its twenty-second from 20 to 31 October.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1986:

Elected by Economic and Social Council: Egypt (Chairman), Hungary, India, Italy, Norway.

Elected by FAO Council: Australia, Bangladesh (Second Vice-Chairmen), Canada, Saudi Arabia, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1987:

Elected by Economic and Social Council: Belgium (First Vice-Chairman), Denmark, Japan, Lesotho, Pakistan.

Elected by FAO Council: Brazil, Congo, Kenya, Netherlands, Thailand.

To serve until 31 December 1988:

Elected by Economic and Social Council: Argentina, Cape Verde, Colombia, Finland, United Kingdom.

Elected by FAO Council: Ethiopia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Sao Tome and Principe, Venezuela.

On 22 May 1986 (decision 1986/150), the Economic and Social Council elected Hungary, India, Italy, Sweden and Tunisia, and, on 24 November, the FAO Council elected Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Saudi Arabia and the United States, all for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1986.

Executive Director of WFP: James Charles Ingram.

Deputy Executive Director: Salahuddin Ahmed.

Trusteeship Council

Article 86 of the United Nations Charter lays down that the Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following:

Members of the United Nations administering Trust Territories; Permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer Trust Territories;

As many other members elected for a three-year term by the General Assembly as will ensure that the membership of the Council is equally divided between United Nations Members which administer Trust Territories and those which do not.^a

^aDuring 1986, only one Member of the United Nations was an administering member of the Trusteeship Council, while four permanent members of the Security Council continued as non-administering members. Therefore, the parity called for by Article 86 of the Charter was not maintained.

MEMBERS

Member administering a Trust Territory: United States

Non-administering members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom.

SESSIONS

Sixteenth special session: United Nations Headquarters, 4-6 February 1986.

Fifty-third session: United Nations Headquarters, 12 May-30 June 1986.

Seventeenth special session: United Nations Headquarters, 20-26 November 1986.

OFFICERS

Presidents: Peter M. Maxey (United Kingdom) (sixteenth special session), Laurent Rapin (France) (fifty-third and seventeenth special sessions).

Vice-Presidents: Laurent Rapin (France) (sixteenth special session), Peter M. Maxey (United Kingdom) (fifty-third session), John A. Birch (United Kingdom) (seventeenth special session).

United Nations Visiting Mission to Observe, the Plebiscite in Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, February 1986

Members: David Anggo (Papua New Guinea); David Gore-Booth, Chairman (United Kingdom); Hugh R. Mortimer (United Kingdom); Andre Rocher, Vice-Chairman (France); Raj Singh (Fiji).

United Nations Visiting Mission to Observe the Plebiscite in Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, December 1986

Members: Stephen Barampataz (Papua New Guinea); Jean-Pierre Guinhut, Chairman (France); P. K. Mishra (Fiji); Helen de C. Taylor (United Kingdom).

International Court of Justice

Judges of the Court

The International Court of Justice consists of 15 Judges elected for nine-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council.

The following were the Judges of the Court serving in 1986, listed in the order of precedence:

Judge	Country of nationality	End of term ^a
Nagendra Singh, President	India	1991
Guy Ladréit de Lacharribre, Vice-President	France	1991
Manfred Laths	Poland	1994
Jo& Marla Ruda	Argentina	1991
Táslim Olawale Elias	Nigeria	1994
Shigeru Oda	Japan	1994
Roberto Ago	Italy	1988
José Sette Câmara	Brazil	1988
Stephen M. Schwebel	United States	1988
Sir Robert Y. Jennings	United Kingdom	1991
Kéba Mbaye	Senegal	1991
Mohammed Bedjaoui	Algeria	1988
Ni Zhengyu	China	1994
Jens Evensen	Norway	1994
Nikolai K. Tarasov	USSR	1988

^aTerm expires on 5 February of the year indicated.

Registrar: Santiago Torres Bernárdez.

Deputy Registrar: Eduardo Valencia-Ospina.

Chamber formed in the case concerning the

Frontier Dispute (Burkina Faso/Mali/)

Members: Manfred Laths, José Maria Ruda, Mohammed Eedjaoui (President).

Ad hoc members: Francois Luchaire, Georges Abi-Saab.

^aAppointed by Burkina Faso and Mali, respectively.

The Chamber sat until 22 December 1986, when it delivered its Judgment.

Chamber of Summary Procedure

(as constituted by the Court on 19 February 1986)

Members: Nagendra Singh (ex officio), Guy Ladréit de Lacharribre (ex officio), José Maria Ruda, Kéba Mbaye, Ni Zhengyu.

Substitute members: Sir Robert Y. Jennings, Jens Evensen.

Parties to the Court's Statute

All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. Also parties to it are the follow-

ing non-members: Liechtenstein, San Marino, Switzerland.

States accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court

Declarations made by the following States, a number with reservations, accepting the Court's compulsory jurisdiction (or made under the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and deemed to be an acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court) were in force at the end of 1986:

Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, Gambia, Haiti, Honduras, India, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

United Nations organs and specialised and related agencies

authorized 10 request advisory opinions from the Court

Authorized by the United Nations Charter to request opinions on any legal question: General Assembly, Security Council.

Authorized by the General Assembly in accordance with the Charter to request opinions on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities: Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, Interim Committee of the General Assembly, Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, World Bank, IFC, IDA, IMF, ICAO, ITU, WMO, IMO, WIPO, IFAD, UNIDO, IAEA.

Committees of the Court

BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Members: Nagendra Singh (ex officio), Guy Ladréit de Lacharribre (ex officio), Táslim Olawale Elias, José Sette Câmara, Stephen M. Schwebel.

COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS

Members: Mohammed Bedjaoui, Ni Zhengyu, Jens Evensen.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Members: José Maria Ruda, Shigeru Oda, Sir Robert Y. Jennings, Ni Zhengyu.

RULES COMMITTEE

Members: Manfred Laths, Shigeru Oda, Roberto Ago, José Sette Câmara, Sir Robert Y. Jennings, Kéba Mbaye, Nikolai K. Tarasov.

Other United Nations-related bodies

The following bodies are not subsidiary to any principal organ of the United Nations but were established by an international treaty instrument or arrangement sponsored by the United Nations and are thus related to the Organization and its work. These bodies, often referred to as "treaty organs", are serviced by the United Nations Secretariat and may be financed in part or wholly from the Organization's regular budget, as authorized by the General Assembly, to which most of them report annually.

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was established under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.²⁴ It consists of 23 experts elected by the States parties to the Convention to serve in their personal

capacity, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution and for representation of the different forms of civilization and principal legal systems. Members serve for four-year terms.

The Committee, which reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, held its fifth session at United Nations Headquarters from 10 to 21 March 1986.

Members:

To serve until April 1986: A. P. Biryukova (USSR); Irene R. Cortes, Vice-Chairman (Philippines); Farida Abou El-Fetouh (Egypt); Guan Minqian (China); Luvsandanzangyn Ider (Mongolia); Zagorka Ilic (Yu-

²⁴YUN 1979, p. 898, GA res 34/180. GA annex, article 17, 18 Dec. 1979.

goslavia); Vinitha Jayasinghe (Sri Lanka); Raquel Macedo de Sheppard (Uruguay); Lendrada Mukayiranga (Rwanda); Vesselina Peytcheva (Bulgaria); Maria Regent-bischovicz (bland); Lucy Smith, Vice-Chairman (Norway).

To serve until 15 April 1988: Desirée P. Bernard, Chairman (Guyana); Marie Caron (Canada); Elizabeth Evatt (Australia); Aida González Martínez (Mexico); Chryssanthi Laiou-Antoniou (Greece); Alma Montenegro de Fletcher (Panama); Maria Margarida de Rego da Costa Salema Moura Ribeiro (Portugal); Edith Oeser, Rapporteur (German Democratic Republic); Kongit Sinegiorgis, Vice-Chairman (Ethiopia); Esther Veliz Diaz de Villalvilla (Cuba); Margareta Wadstein (Sweden).

On 25 March 1986, the States parties elected the following for a four-year term beginning on 16 April 1986 to fill the vacancies occurring on 15 April: Ryoko Akamatsu (Japan), Ivanka Cot-b (Italy), Hadja Assa Diallo Soumare (Mali), Ruth Escobar (Brazil). Norma M. Forde (Barbados), Guan Minqian (China), Zegorka Ilic (Yugoslavia), Elvira Novikova (USSR), Lily Pilataxi de Arenas (Ecuador), Mervat Tallawy (Egypt), Rose N. Ukeje (Nigeria). Ida Soekaman (Indonesia) was also elected, but died before being able to serve on the Committee.

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was established under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. 25 It consists of 16 experts elected by the States parties to the Convention to serve in their personal capacity, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution and for representation of the different forms of civilization and principal legal systems. Members serve for four-year terms.

The Committee, which reports annually to the General Assembly through the Secretary-General, held its thirty-third session at United Nations Headquarters from 3 to 21 March 1986.

Members:

To serve until 19 January 1988: Nikola Cicanovic, Vice-Chairman (Yugoslavia); John J. Cremona, Chairman (Malta); Nicolas de Pierola y Balta (Peru); Matey Karasimeonov (Bulgaria); Kjell Oberg (Sweden); Shanti Sadiq Ali, Rapporteur (India); Song Shuhua (China); Gleb B. Starushenko (USSR); Mario Jorge Yutzi, Vice-Chairman (Argentina).
To serve until 19 January 1990: Mahmoud Aboul-Nasr (Egypt); Ham-sat Ahmadu (Nigeria); Michael Parker Banton (United Kingdom); Mohamed Omer Beshir (Sudan); Andre Braunschweig (France); George O. Lamptey, Vice-Chairman (Ghana); Karl Josef Partsch (Federal Republic of Germany); Agha Shahi (Pakistan) Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus).

^aElected on 17 January 1986.

Conference on Disarmament

The Conference on Disarmament, the multilateral negotiating forum on disarmament, reports annually to the General Assembly and is serviced by the United Nations Secretariat. It was composed of 40 members in 1986.

During 1986, the Conference met at Geneva from 4 February to 25 April and from 10 June to 29 August.

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

The presidency, which rotates in English alphabetical order among the members, was held by the following in 1986: February, Australia; March, Belgium; April and the recess between the first and second parts of the 1986 session, Brazil; June, Bulgaria; July, Burma; August and the recess until the 1987 session, Canada.

Human Rights Committee

The Human Rights Committee was established under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.²⁶ It consists of 18 experts

elected by the States parties to the Covenant to serve in their personal capacity for four-year terms

The Committee, which reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, held two sessions in 1986: its twenty-seventh at United Nations Headquarters from 24 March to 11 April; and its twenty-eighth at Geneva from 7 to 25 July.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1986: Néjib Bouziri (Tunisia); Joseph A. L. Cooray (Sri Lanka); Vojin Dimitrijevic (Yugoslavia); Roger Errera (France); Bernhard Graefrath, Rapporteur (German Democratic Republic); Birame Ndiaye, Vice-Chairman (Senegal); Torkel Opsahl (Norway); Julio Prado Vallejo, Vice-Chairman (Ecuador); Christian Tomuschat, Vice-Chairman (Federal Republic of Germany).

To serve until 31 December 1988: Andres Aguilar (Venezuela); Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom); Rajsommer Lsllah (Mauritius); Andreas V Mavrommatis Chairman (Cyprus); A. R. IMovchanm (USSR); Fausto Pocar (Italy); Alejandro Serrano Caldera (Nicaragua); S. Amos Wako (Kenya); Adam Zielinski (Poland).

On 12 September 1986, the States parties elected the following nine members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1986: Nisuke Ando (Japan), Christine Chanet (France), Joseph A. L. Cooray (Sri Lanka), Vojin Dimitrijevic (Yugoslavia), Omran El-Shafei (Egypt), Joseph A. Mommersteeg (Netherlands), Birame Ndiaye (Senegal), Julio Prado Vallejo (Ecuador), Bertil Wennergren (Sweden).

International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)

The International Narcotics Control Board, established under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, consists of 13 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council for five-year terms, three from candidates nominated by WHO and 10 from candidates nominated by Members of the United Nations and parties to the Single Convention.

The Board held two sessions in 1986, at Vienna: its thirty-ninth from 20 to 30 May; and its fortieth from 20 to 31 October.

Members:

To serve until 1 March 1987: Dr. Ramón de la Fuente Muñiz (Mexico);^a Betty C. Gough, President (United States); Dr. S. Oguz Kayaalp (Turkey);^a Paul Reuter (France); Dr. Bror Anders Rexed (Sweden); Adolf-Heinrich von Arnim, Rapporteur (Federal Republic of Germany); Sir Edward Williams (Australia).

To serve until 1 March 1990: Dr. Cai Zhi-ji (China); Dr. John C. Ebie, First Vice-President (Nigeria);^a Dr. Diego Garcés-Giraldo (Colombia); Ben J. A. Huyghe-Braeckmans (Belgium); Mohsen Kchouk, Second Vice-President (Tunisia); ahizada Raof Ali Khan (Pakistan).

^aElected from candidates nominated by WHO.

On 22 May 1986 (decision 1986/150), the Economic and Social Council elected the following seven members for a five-year term beginning on 2 March 1987 to fill the vacancies occurring on 1 March: Sirad At-modjo (Indonesia) (nominated by WHO), Dr. Nikolai K. Barkov (USSR), Abdullahi S. Elmi (Somalia), Betty C. Gough (United States), Dr. S. Oguz Kayaalp (Turkey) (nominated by WHO), Paul Reuter (France), Dr. Tulio Velasquez Quevedo (Peru).

Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

The Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea was established by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. It consists of States, Namibia (represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia), self-governing associated States, territories enjoying full internal self-government and international organisations which have signed or acceded to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. As of 31 December 1986, the Commission had 159 members,

²⁵YUN 1965, p. 443, GA ms. 2106 A (XX), annex, article 8, 21 Dec. 1965.

²⁶YUN 1966, p. 427, GA res. 2200 A (XXII), annex, part IV, 16 Dec. 1966.

In 1986, the Commission held its fourth session at Kingston, Jamaica, from 17 March to 11 April and meetings at United Nations Headquarters from 11 August to 5 September.

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

Chairman: Joseph S. Warioba (United Republic of Tanzania).

Vice-Chairmen: Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, China, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, USSR.
Rapporteur-General: Kenneth O. Rattray (Jamaica).

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Members: Austria, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Somalia.
Chairman: Karl Wolf (Austria).

GENERAL COMMITTEE

The General Committee consists of the Commission's Chairman, the 14 Vice-Chairmen, the Rapporteur-General and the 20 officers of the four Special Commissions

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS

The four Special Commissions are each composed of all the members of the Commission:

Special Commission 1 (on the problem of land-based producers)
Chairman: Hasjim Djalal (Indonesia).
Vice-Chairmen: Austria, Cuba, Romania, Zambia.

Special Commission 2 (on the Enterprise)
Chairman: Lennox Ballah (Trinidad and Tobago).
Vice-Chairmen: Canada, Mongolia, Senegal, Yugoslavia.

Special Commission 3 (on the mining code)
Chairmen: Jaap A. Walkate (Netherlands).
Vice-Chairmen: Gabon, Mexico, Pakistan, Poland.

Special Commission 4 (on the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea)
Chairman: Günter Goerner (German Democratic Republic).
Vice-Chairmen: Colombia, Greece, Philippines, Sudan.

Principal members of the United Nations Secretariat

(as at 31 December 1986)

Secretariat

The Secretary-General: Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Executive Office of the Secretary-General

Under-Secretary-General, Chef de Cabinet: Virendra Dayal
Assistant Secretary-General, Chief of Protocol: Aly I. Teymour

Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation

Director-General: Jean L. Ripert

Office of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs

Under-Secretaries-General: Diego Cordovez, Marrack I. Gouldins
Assistant Secretary-General: Fou-Tchin Liu

Office for Special Political Questions

Under-Secretary-General, Co-ordinator, Special Economic Assistance Programmes: Abdulrahim Abby Farah

Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs

Under-Secretary-General: William B. Buffum

Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters
Assistant Secretary-General: Sotirios Mousouris

Office for Field Operational and External Support Activities
Assistant Secretary-General: James O. C. Jonah

Office of Legal Affairs

Under-Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel: Carl-August Fleischhauer

Department of Political and Security Council Affairs

Under-Secretary-General Viacheslav A. Ustinov
Assistant Secretary-General, Centre against Apartheid: Iqbal A. Akhund

Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization

Under-Secretary-General: Rafeeuddin Ahmed
Assistant Secretary-General: Najmuddine S. Rifai

Department for Disarmament Affairs

Under-Secretary-General: Jan Martenson

Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

Under-Secretary-General: Shuaib Uthman Yoloh
Assistant Secretary-General for Development Research and Policy Analysis: P. Göran Ohlin
Assistant Secretary-General for Programme Planning and Co-ordination: Lois Maria Gomez
Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs: Tamar Oppenheimer
Assistant Secretary-General for Special Assignments: Vladimir S. Pozharski

Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

Under-Secretary-General: Xie Qimei
Assistant Secretary-General: Margaret Joan Anstee

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Under-Secretary-General/, Executive Secretary: Shah A. M. S. Kibria

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
Under-Secretary-General/, Executive Secretary: Mohammed Said Nabulsi

Economic Commission for Africa
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Adebayo Adedeji

Economic Commission for Europe
Under-Secretary-General/, Executive Secretary: Klaus Aksel Sahlgren

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
Under-Secretary-General/, Executive Secretary: Norberto Gonzalez

Centre for Science and Technology for Development
Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Sergio C. Trindade

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Arcot Remachandren
Assistant Secretary-General Deputy Administrator: Sumihiro Kuyama

United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations
Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Peter Hansen

Department of Administration and Management
Under-Secretary General: Patricia Ruedas

OFFICE OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
Assistant Secretary-General, Controller J. Richard Foran

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL SERVICES
Assistant Secretary-General: Louis-Pascal Nègre
Assistant Secretary-General, Co-ordinator for the Improvement of
the Status of Women in the Secretariat: Mercedes Pulido de
Briceño

OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES
Assistant Secretary-General: Alice Weil

Department of Conference Services
Under-Secretary-General for Conference Services and Special
Assignments: Eugeniusz Wyzner

Department of Public Information
Under-Secretary-General: Yesushi Akashi

United Nations Office at Geneva
Under-Secretary-General, Director-General of the United Nations Of-
fice at Geneva: Erik Suy
Assistant Secretary-General, Personal Representative of the
Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Conference on
Disarmament: Miljan Komatina

Centre for Human Rights
Assistant Secretary-General: Kurt Herndl

United Nations Office at Vienna
Under-Secretary-General, Director-General of the United Nations Of-
fice at Vienna: Mowaffsk Allaf

International Court of Justice Registry
Assistant Secretary-General, Registrar: Santiago Tones Bernardez

Secretariats of subsidiary organs, special representatives and other related bodies

International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT
Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Göran M. Engblom

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for
Co-ordination of Kampuchean Humanitarian Assistance Programmes
Under-Secretary General/, Senior Adviser to the Secretary-General:
Sir Robert Jackson

Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative of the
Secretary-General: Tetsuro Kunugi

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General
for Emergency Operations in Ethiopia
Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-
General: Michael Priestley

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General
for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-
General: Rafeuddin Ahmed

Office of the Special Representative of
the Secretary-General for Namibia
Under-Secretary-General/, Special Representative of the Secretary-
General: Martti Ahtisaari

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General
for the law of the Sea
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-
General: Satye N. Nandan

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General
for United Nations Emergency Operations in the Sudan
Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Winston Prattiey

Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia
Assistant Secretary-General, Commissioner for Namibia: Brajesh
Chandra Mishra

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
Under-Secretary-General Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: M'Hamed Essaafi

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Under-Secretary-General/, High Commissioner: Jean-Pierre Hocké
Assistant Secretary General, Deputy High Commissioner: Arthur
Eugene Dewey

United Nations Children's Fund
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: James R Grant
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director, Opera-
tions: Karl-Eric Knutsson
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director, Pro-
grammes: Richard Jolly
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director for Exter-
nal Relations: Verindra T. Vittechi

United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International
Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy
Assistant Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Conference:
Amrik S. Mehta

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Under-Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Conference: Ken-
neth K. S. Dadzie
Assistant Secretaries-General, Deputy Secretaries-General of the
Conference: Yves Berthelot, Alister McIntyre

United Nations Development Programme
Administrator: William H. Draper III
Associate Administrator: G. Arthur Brown
Deputy Assistant Administrator and Director, Division of Finance:
M. Douglas Stafford
Deputy Assistant Administrator and Director, Division of Person-
nel: Eugene Youkel
Assistant Administrator and Director Bureau for Special Activities:
Paul Thyness
Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Programme Policy
and Evaluation: Horst P. Wiesebach
Executive Director, United Nations Fund for Population Activities:
Rafael M. Salas
Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Fund for Population Ac-
tivities: Heino E. Wittrin

Assistant Executive Director United Nations Fund for Population Activities: **Dr. Nafis I. Sadik**
 Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau for Africa: **Pierre-Claver Damiba**
 Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau for Arab States: **Mustapha Zaanouni**
 Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific: **Andrew J. Joseph**
 Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean: **Hugo Navajas-Mogro**
 Assistant Administrator and Director, European Office, Geneva: **Aldo Romano Ajello**

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
 Assistant Secretary-General, Force Commander: **Major-General Gustaf Welin**

United Nations Environment Programme
 Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: **Mostafa Kamal Tolba**
 Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director: **William H. Mansfield III**
 Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Executive Director, Office of the Environment Programme: **Gennady N. Golubav**
 Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Executive Director, Office of the Environment Fund and Administration: **Rudolf Schmidt**

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
 Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: **Giuseppe di Gennaro**

United Nations Institute for Training and Research
 Under-secretary-General, Executive Director: **Michel Doo King&**

United Nations Interim Force In Lebanon
 Assistant Secretary-General, Force Commander: **Major-General Gustav Hägglund**

United Nations Peace-keeping force in Cyprus
 Assistant Secretary-General, Force Commander: **Major-General Günther G. Greindl**
 Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General: **James Holger**

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
 Under-Secretary-General, Commissioner-General: **Giorgio Giacomelli**
 Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Commissioner-General: **Robert S. Dillon**

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
 Assistant Secretary-General, Chief of Staff: **Lieutenant-General William Callaghan**

United Nations University
 Under-Secretary-General, Rector: **Mr. Soedjatmoko**
 Assistant Secretary-General, Director, World Institute for Development Economics Research: **Lalith R. U. Jayawardena**

World Food Council
 Assistant Secretary General, Executive Director: **Gerald Ion I-ant**

On 31 December 1986, the total number of staff of the United Nations holding permanent, probationary and fixed-term appointments with service or expected service of a year or more was 15,491. Of these, 6,478 were in the Professional and higher categories and 9,013 were in the General Service, Manual Worker and Field Service categories

Of the same total, 13,691 were regular staff serving at Headquarters or other established offices and 1,800 were assigned as project personnel to technical co-operation projects. In addition, UNRWA had some 16,485 local area staff. Figures quoted do not include UNDP and UNICEF.

Appendix IV

Agenda of United Nations principal organs in 1986

This appendix lists the items on the agenda of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council during 1986. For the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, the column headed "Allocation" indicates the assignment of each item to plenary meetings or committees

Agenda item titles have been shortened by omitting mention of reports following the subject of the item. Thus, "Question of Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General" has been shortened to "Question of Cyprus". Where the subject-matter of the item is not apparent from its title, the subject is identified in square brackets; this is not part of the title.

General Assembly

Agenda items considered at the resumed fortieth session
(28 April-9 May, 20 June and 15 September 1986)

kern No.	Title	Allocation
2.	Minute of silent prayer or meditation.	Plenary
8.	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.	Plenary
12.	Report of the Economic and Social Council.	1
16.	Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:	
(a)	Election of two members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme.	Plenary
17.	Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:	
(a)	Appointment of a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;	5th
(b)	Appointment of two members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women;	Plenary
(l)	Appointment of a member of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;	Plenary
(m)	Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme. ²	Plenary
21.	The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives.	Plenary
41.	Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development.	Plenary
43.	Observance of the quincentenary of the discovery of America.	Plenary
44.	Question of Cyprus.	3
45.	Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations.	Plenary
46.	Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq.	Plenary
69.	Relationship between disarmament and development:	
(C)	International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development.	4
84.	Development and international economic co-operation.	2nd
116.	Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987.	5
122.	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations.	5
123.	Personnel questions.	5
150.	Current financial crisis of the United Nations. ⁶	Plenary ⁷

Agenda of the thirteenth special session
(27 May-1 June 1986)

Item No.	Title	Allocation
1.	Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Spain.	Plenary
2.	Minute of silent prayer or meditation.	Plenary

⁴Allocated to the plenary and Second to Sixth Committees at the first part of the session in 1985 but considered only in plenary meetings at the resumed session

²Sub-item added at the resumed session.

³Not allocated and consideration deferred to the forty-first session.

⁴Allocated to the First Committee at the first part of the session in 1985 but considered in plenary meetings at the resumed session.

⁵Allocated to the Fifth Committee at the first part of the session in 1985 but considered in plenary meetings at the resumed session.

⁶Item added at the resumed session.

⁷Also considered by the Fifth Committee at the request of the General Assembly.

Item No.	Title	Allocation
3.	Credentials of representatives to the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly: (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee; (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.	Plenary Plenary
4.	Election of the President of the General Assembly.	Plenary
5.	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.	Plenary
6.	Consideration of the critical economic situation in Africa to focus, in a comprehensive and integrated manner, on the rehabilitation and medium-term and long-term development problems and challenges facing African countries with a view to promoting and adopting action-oriented and concerted measures.	8
7.	Adoption, in an appropriate format, of the document or documents of the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly.	Plenary

Agenda of the forty-first session
(first part, 16 September-19 December 1966)

Item No.	Title	Allocation
1.	Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Spain.	Plenary
2.	Minute of silent prayer or meditation.	Plenary
3.	Credentials of representatives to the forty-first session of the General Assembly: (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee; (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.	Plenary Plenary
4.	Election of the President of the General Assembly.	Plenary
5.	Election of the officers of the Main Committees.	Plenary
6.	Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly.	Plenary
7.	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.	Plenary
8.	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.	Plenary
9.	General debate.	Plenary
10.	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.	Plenary
11.	Report of the Security Council.	Plenary
12.	Report of the Economic and Social Council.	Plenary, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th
13.	Report of the International Court of Justice.	Plenary
14.	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.	Plenary
15.	Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs: (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council; (b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council.	Plenary Plenary
16.	Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.	Plenary
17.	Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs: (a) Election of nineteen members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme; (b) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council; (c) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination; (d) Election of the members of the International Law Commission.	Plenary Plenary Plenary Plenary
18.	Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments: (a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; (b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions; (c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors; (d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee; (e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal; (f) International Civil Service Commission: (i) Appointments of members of the Commission; (ii) Designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission; (g) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit; (h) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia; (i) Appointment of an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee.	5th 5th 5th 5th 5th Plenary Plenary 5th
19.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.	Plenary, 4th
20.	Admission of new Members to the United Nations.	Plenary
21.	International Year of Peace.	Plenary

⁸Allocated to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the Thirteenth Special Session. general debate on the item taking place in plenary meeting.

item No.	Title	Allocation
22.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.	Plenary
23.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States.	Plenary
24.	Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security.	Plenary
25.	The situation in Kampuchea.	Plenary
26.	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security.	Plenary
27.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.	Plenary
28.	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).	Plenary, 4th ⁹
29.	Critical economic situation in Africa.	Plenary
30.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee.	Plenary
31.	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte.	Plenary
32.	Law of the sea.	Plenary
33.	Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa.	Plenary, SPC ⁹
34.	United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.	Plenary
35.	Question of Palestine.	Plenary
36.	Question of Namibia.	Plenary, 4th ¹⁰
37.	The situation in the Middle East.	Plenary
38.	Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations.	Plenary, 5th
39.	Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia.	Plenary
40.	Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development.	Plenary
41.	Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council.	Plenary
42.	The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives.	Plenary
43.	Question of Cyprus.	11
44.	Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations.	Plenary
45.	Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq.	Plenary
46.	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/79 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco).	1st
47.	Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions.	1st
48.	Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty.	1st
49.	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East.	1st
50.	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia.	1st
51.	Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects.	1st
52.	Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.	1st
53.	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.	1st
54.	Prevention of an arms race in outer space.	1st
55.	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/88 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests.	1st
56.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa.	1st
57.	Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons.	1st
58.	Reduction of military budgets.	1st
59.	Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons.	1st
60.	General and complete disarmament:	
	(a) Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament;	1st
	(b) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale;	1st
	(c) Conventional disarmament;	1st
	(d) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;	1st
	(e) Study on concepts of security;	1st
	(f) Naval armaments and disarmament;	1st

⁹Hearings of organizations and individuals having an interest in the question.¹⁰Hearings of organizations.¹¹The General Committee made no recommendation regarding the allocation of this item.

Item No.	Title	Allocation
	(g) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;	1st
	(h) Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans;	1st
	(i) Objective information on military matters;	1st
	(j) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament.	1st
61.	Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:	
	(a) Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures;	1st
	(b) Disarmament and international security;	1st
	(c) World Disarmament Campaign;	1st
	(d) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/151 C on a nuclear-arms freeze;	1st
	(e) Freeze on nuclear weapons;	1st
	(f) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;	1st
	(g) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;	1st
	(h) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament;	1st
	(i) Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.	1st
62.	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:	
	(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;	1st
	(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;	1st
	(c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;	1st
	(d) Comprehensive programme of disarmament;	1st
	(e) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;	1st
	(f) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;	1st
	(g) Study on deterrence;	1st
	(h) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;	1st
	(i) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;	1st
	(j), Disarmament Week;	1st
	(k) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon;	1st
	(l) United Nations disarmament studies;	1st
	(m) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;	1st
	(n) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session:	1st
	(i) Report of the Disarmament Commission;	
	(ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;	
	(iii) Verification in all its aspects;	
	(o) Prevention of nuclear war.	1st
63.	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.	1st
64.	World Disarmament Conference.	1st
65.	Relationship between disarmament and development.	1st
66.	Question of Antarctica.	1st
67.	Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region.	1st
68.	Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.	1st
69.	Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.	1st
70.	Effects of atomic radiation.	SPC
71.	Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories.	SPC
72.	International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space.	SPC
73.	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects.	SPC
74.	Questions relating to information.	SPC
75.	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.	SPC
76.	International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees.	SPC
77.	Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India.	SPC
78.	Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations.	SPC
79.	Development and international economic cooperation:	
	(a) Trade and development;	2nd
	(b) Food problems;	2nd
	(c) New and renewable sources of energy;	2nd
	(d) Development of the energy resources of developing countries.	2nd
80.	Operational activities for development:	
	(a) Operational activities of the United Nations system;	2nd
	(b) United Nations Development Programme;	2nd
	(c) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;	2nd
	(d) United Nations Children's Fund;	2nd
	(e) World Food Programme.	2nd

Item No.	Title	Allocation
81.	Training and research: (81 United Nations Institute for Training and Research; (61) United Nations University; (c) Unified approach to development analysis and planning; (d) University for Peace.	2nd 2nd 2nd 2nd
82.	Special economic and disaster relief assistance: (a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator; (b) Special programmes of economic assistance.	2nd 2nd
83.	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.	3rd
84.	Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist regime of South Africa.	3rd
85.	Question of aging.	3rd
86.	Policies and programmes involving young people: Participation, Development, Peace.	3rd
87.	Policies and programmes relating to youth.	3rd
88.	Importance of the universal realisation of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights.	3rd
89.	Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination: (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; (b) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; (c) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.	3rd 3rd 3rd
90.	Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons.	3rd
91.	Crime prevention and criminal justice.	3rd
92.	Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women: (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; (b) Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.	3rd 3rd
93.	Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000: (a) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Cooperation; (b) United Nations Development Fund for Women; (c) Incorporation of the interests of women in the work programme of the regional commissions; (d) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.	3rd 3rd 3rd 3rd
94.	Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance.	3rd
95.	Human rights and scientific and technological developments.	3rd
96.	Question of a convention on the rights of the child.	3rd
97.	International Covenants on Human Rights: (a) Report of the Human Rights Committee; (b) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.	3rd 3rd
98.	Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights.	3rd
99.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: (a) Report of the High Commissioner; (b) Assistance to refugees in Africa.	3rd 3rd
100.	International campaign against traffic in drugs.	3rd
101.	Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.	3rd
102.	New international humanitarian order.	3rd
103.	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.	3rd
104.	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations.	4th
105.	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa.	4th
106.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.	4th
107.	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.	4th
108.	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.	4th
109.	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors: (e) United Nations; (b) United Nations Development Programme;	5th 5th

Item No.	Title	Allocation
	(c) United Nations Children's Fund;	5th
	(d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;	5th
	(e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;	5th
	(f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;	5th
	(g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;	5th
	(h) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;	5th
	(i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation;	5th
	(j) United Nations Industrial Development Fund.	5th
110.	Programme bud/et for the biennium 1986-1997.	5th
111.	Programme planning.	5th
112.	Financial emergency of the United Nations.	5th
113.	Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:	
	(a) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;	5th
	(b) Effective administrative and budgetary coordination within the framework of the United Nations system;	5th
	(c) Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal.	5th
114.	Joint Inspection Unit.	5th
115.	Pattern of conferences.	5th
116.	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations.	5th
117.	Personnel questions:	
	(a) Composition of the Secretariat;	5th
	(b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;	5th
	(c) Other personnel questions.	5th
118.	United Nations common system.	5th
119.	United Nations pension system.	5th
120.	Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:	
	(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;	5th
	(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.	5th
121.	Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States.	6th
122.	Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts.	6th
123.	Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order.	6th
124.	Peaceful settlement of disputes between States.	6th
125.	Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind.	6th
126.	Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations.	6th
127.	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its nineteenth session.	6th
128.	Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.	6th
129.	Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries.	6th
130.	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-eighth session.	6th
131.	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.	6th
132.	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization.	6th
133.	Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States.	6th
134.	Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment.	6th
135.	Draft standard rules of procedure for United Nations conferences.	6th
136.	Draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally.	6th
137.	Question of the review of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space.	SPC
138.	Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations.	6th
139.	Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic.	Plenary
140.	Current financial crisis of the United Nations.	Plenary, 5th12
141.	Establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security.	1st

¹²For clarification of technical questions relating to the item.

Item NO.	Title	Allocation
142.	Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986.	Plenary
143.	External debt crisis and development.	2nd
144.	Israeli nuclear armament.	1st
145.	Emergency assistance to El Salvador.	Plenary
146.	Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance.	Plenary

Agenda of the fourteenth special session (17-20 September 1986)

Item NO.	Title	Allocation
1.	Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Bangladesh.	Plenary
2.	Minute of silent prayer or meditation.	Plenary
3.	Credentials of representatives to the fourteenth special session of the General Assembly: (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee; (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.	Plenary Plenary
4.	Election of the President.	Plenary
5.	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.	Plenary
6.	Question of Namibia.	Plenary

Security Council

Agenda items considered during 1986

Item No. ¹³	Title
1.	The situation in the Middle East.
2.	The situation in the occupied Arab territories.
3.	Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (complaint against Israel).
4.	The situation in southern Africa.
5.	The situation between Iran and Iraq.
6.	Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 26 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council [complaint against the United States].
7.	Letter dated 12 April 1986 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council [situation in the central Mediterranean].
8.	Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council [complaint against the United States].
9.	The situation in Cyprus.
10.	The question of South Africa.
11.	Complaint by Angola against South Africa.
12.	Letter dated 27 June 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council [complaint against the United States].
13.	Letter dated 22 July 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (complaint against the United States).
14.	Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council [complaint against the United States].
15.	Letter dated 13 November 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council [complaint against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya].
16.	Letter dated 9 December 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council [complaint against the United States].

¹³Numbers indicate the order in which items were taken up in 1986.

Economic and Social Council

Agenda of the organizational session for 1986 (4-7 February 1986)

Item No.	Title	Allocation
1.	Election of the Bureau.	Plenary
2.	Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.	Plenary
3.	Basic programme of work of the Council for 1986 and 1987.	Plenary
4.	Elections to subsidiary bodies of the Council, appointments, and confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions and on the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.	Plenary
5.	Provisional agenda for the first regular session of 1986 and other organizational matters.	Plenary

Agenda of the first regular session of 1986 (29 April-23 May 1986)

Item No.	Title	Allocation
1.	Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.	Plenary
2.	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.	Plenary 14
3.	Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.	Plenary
4.	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.	Plenary
5.	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.	Plenary
6.	University for Peace.	Plenary
7.	Population questions.	Plenary
8.	International co-operation in tax matters.	Plenary
9.	Human rights.	2nd
10.	United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons.	2nd
11.	Advancement of women.	2nd
12.	Social development.	2nd
13.	Narcotic drugs.	2nd
14.	Elections and nominations.	Plenary
15.	Consideration of the provisional agenda for the second regular session of 1986.	Plenary

Agenda of the second regular session of 1986 12-23 July 1986)

item No.	Title	Allocation
1.	Opening of the session.	plenary
2.	Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.	Plenary
3.	General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments.	Plenary
4.	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.	Plenary
5.	Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.	Plenary
6.	United Nations University.	Plenary
7.	Effective mobilization and integration of women in development.	1st
8.	Regional co-operation.	1st
9.	Transnational corporations.	1st
10.	Food problems.	1st
11.	Development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy.	1st
12.	Development of the energy resources of developing countries.	1st
13.	Trade and development.	1st
14.	International co-operation in the field of human settlements.	1st
15.	Science and technology for development.	1st
16.	Countries stricken by desertification and drought.	1st

¹⁴Allocated to the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Item NO.	Title	Allocation
17.	Transport of dangerous goods.	1st
18.	Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.	3rd
19.	Operational activities for development.	3rd
20.	International cooperation and co-ordination within the United Nations system.	3rd
21.	Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989.	3rd
22.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.	3rd
23.	Elections.	Plenary

Trusteeship Council

Agenda of the sixteenth special session (4-6 February 1986)

Item NO.	Title
1.	Adoption of the agenda.
2.	Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.
3.	Letter dated 8 January 1986 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, containing a request for a special session of the Trusteeship Council to consider the dispatch of a mission to observe a plebiscite in Palau on the compact of free association.
4.	Examination of petitions listed in the annex to the agenda and related to item 3.

Agenda of the fifty-third session (12 May-30 June 1986)

Item No.	Title
1.	Adoption of the agenda.
2.	Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.
3.	Election of the President and the Vice-President.
4.	Examination of the annual report of the Administering Authority for the year ended 30 September 1965: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
5.	Examination of petitions listed in the annex to the agenda.
6.	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1985.
7.	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Observe the Plebiscite in Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, February 1986.
8.	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories.
9.	Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories.
10.	Co-operation with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.
11.	Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.
12.	Attainment of self-government or independence by the Trust Territories and the situation in Trust Territories with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
13.	Co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
14.	The future of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
15.	Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council.

Agenda of the seventeenth special session (20-26 November 1986)

Item No.	Title
1.	Adoption of the agenda.
2.	Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.
3.	Election of the Vice-President.
4.	Letter dated 11 November 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, containing a request for a special session of the Trusteeship Council to consider the dispatch of a mission to observe a plebiscite on 2 December 1986 in Palau on the Compact of Free Association.
5.	Examination of petitions listed in the annex to the agenda and related to item 4 of the agenda.

Appendix V

United Nations Information Centres and Services

(As at 31 December 1986)

ACCRA. United Nations Information Centre Gamal Abdel Nasser/Liberia Roads (P.O. Box 2339) Accra, Ghana Serving: Ghana, Sierra Leone	BEIRUT. United Nations Information Centre Apt. No. 1, Fakhoury Building Montée Bain Militaire, Ardati Street (P.O. Box 4656) Beirut, Lebanon Serving: Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic	COLOMBO. United Nations Information Centre 202-204 Baudhaloka Mawatha (P.O. Box 1505) Colombo 7, Sri Lanka Serving: Sri Lanka
ADDIS ABABA. United Nations Information Service, Economic Commission for Africa Africa Hall (P.O. Box 3001) Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Serving: Ethiopia	BELGRADE. United Nations Information Centre Svetozara Markovica 58 (P.O. Box 157) Belgrade, Yugoslavia YU-11001 Serving: Albania, Yugoslavia	COPENHAGEN. United Nations Information Centre 37 H. C. Andersens Boulevard DK-1553 Copenhagen V, Denmark Serving: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
ALGIERS. United Nations Information Centre 19 Avenue Chahid El-Qual Mustapha Saved (Boîte Postale 823) Algiers, Algeria Serving: Algeria	BOGOTA. United Nations Information Centre Calle 72 No. 12-65 (piso 2) (Apartado Aéreo 058964) Bogota 2, Colombia Serving: Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela	DAKAR. United Nations Information Centre 72 Boulevard de la République (Boîte Postale 154) Dakar, Senegal Serving: Cape verde, côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal
ANKARA. United Nations Information Centre Ataturk Bulvari 197 (P.K. 407) Ankara, Turkey Serving: Turkey	BRAZZAVILLE. United Nations Information Centre Avenue Pointe-Hollandaise (Boîte Postale 465) Mpila-Brazzaville, Congo Serving: Congo	DAR ES SALAAM. United Nations Information Centre Samora Machel Avenue Matasalamat Building (1st floor) (P.O. Box 9224) Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania Serving: United Republic of Tanzania
ANTANANARIVO. United Nations Information Centre 22 Rue Rainitovo Antsahavola (Boîte Postale 1348) Antananarivo, Madagascar Serving: Madagascar	BRUSSELS. United Nations Information Centre and Liaison Office 108 Rue d'Arlon 1040 Brussels, Belgium Serving: Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands; liaison with EEC	DHAKA. United Nations Information Centre House 12, Road 6 Dhanmandi (G.P.O. Box 3658, Dhaka 100) Dhaka, Bangladesh Serving: Bangladesh
ASUNCION. United Nations Information Centre Casilla de Correo 1107 Asunción, Paraguay Serving: Paraguay	BUCHAREST. United Nations Information Centre 16 Aurel Vlaicu Street (P.O. Box 1-701) Bucharest, Romania Serving: Romania	GENEVA. United Nations Information Service, United Nations Office at Geneva Palais des Nations 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland Serving: Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Switzerland
ATHENS. United Nations Information Centre 36 Amalia Avenue GR-105, 58 Athens, Greece Serving: Cyprus, Greece, Israel	BUENOS AIRES. United Nations Information Centre Junín 1940 (1er piso) 1113 Buenos Aires, Argentina Serving: Argentina, Uruguay	HARARE. United Nations Information Centre Dolphin House (ground floor) 123 Moffat Street/Union Avenue (P.O. Box 4408) Harare, Zimbabwe Serving: Zimbabwe
BAGHDAD. United Nations Information Service, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Amiriya, Airport Street (P.O. Box 27) Baghdad, Iraq Serving: Iraq	BUJUMBURA. United Nations Information Centre Avenue de la Pâtes 7 Place de l'Indépendance (Boîte Postale 2160) Bujumbura, Burundi Serving: Burundi	ISLAMABAD. United Nations Information Centre House No. 26 88th Street, Ramna 6/3 (P.O. Box 1107) Islamabad, Pakistan Serving: Pakistan
BANGKOK. United Nations Information Service, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific United Nations Building Rajdamnern Avenue Bangkok 10200, Thailand Serving: Democratic Kampuchea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam	CAIRO. United Nations Information Centre 1 Osiris Street Tagher Building (Garden City) (Boîte Postale 262) Cairo, Egypt Serving: Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Yemen	JAKARTA. United Nations Information Centre Gedung Dewan Pers (5th floor) 32-34 Jalan Kebon Sirih Jakarta, Indonesia Serving: Indonesia

KABUL. United Nations Information Centre
Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Watt
(P.O. Box 5)
Kabul, Afghanistan

Serving: Afghanistan

KATHMANDU. United Nations Information Centre
Pulchowk, Patan
(P.O. Box 107, Pulchowk)
Kathmandu, Nepal

Serving: Nepal

KHARTOUM. United Nations Information Centre
Al Qasr Avenue, Street No. 15
Block 3, House No. 3
Khartoum East
(P.O. Box 1992)
Khartoum, Sudan

Serving: Somalia, Sudan

KINSHASA. United Nations Information Centre
Bâtiment Deuxième République
Boulevard du 30 Juin
(Boîte Postale 7248)
Kinshasa, Zaïre

Serving: Zaïre

LAGOS. United Nations Information Centre
17 Kingsway Road, Ikoyi
(P.O. Box 1068)
Lagos, Nigeria

Serving: Nigeria

LA PAZ. United Nations Information Centre
Edificio Naciones Unidas
Plaza Isabel La Católica
Ex-Clínica Santa Isabel
Planta Baja
(Apartado Postal 686)
La Paz, Bolivia

Serving: Bolivia

LIMA. United Nations Information Centre
Mariscal Blas Cerdeña 450
San Isidro
(P.O. Box 11199)
Lima, Peru

Serving: Peru

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